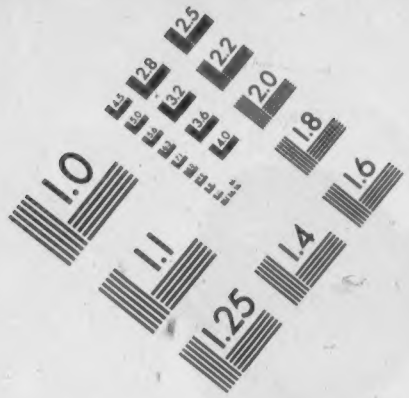
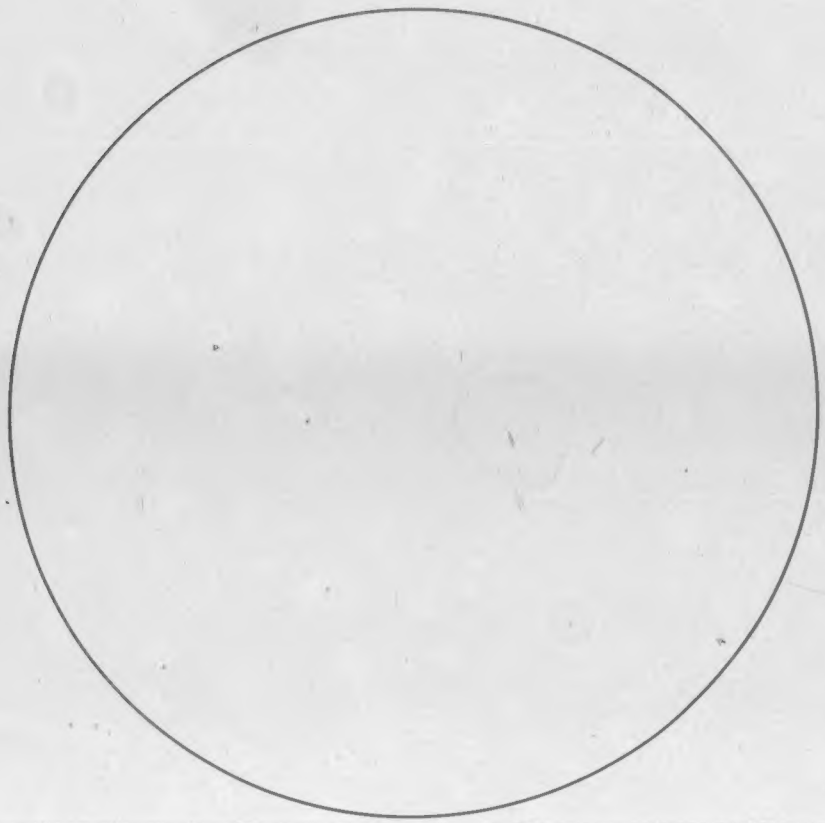


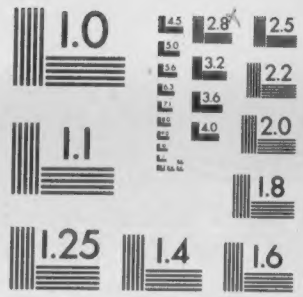


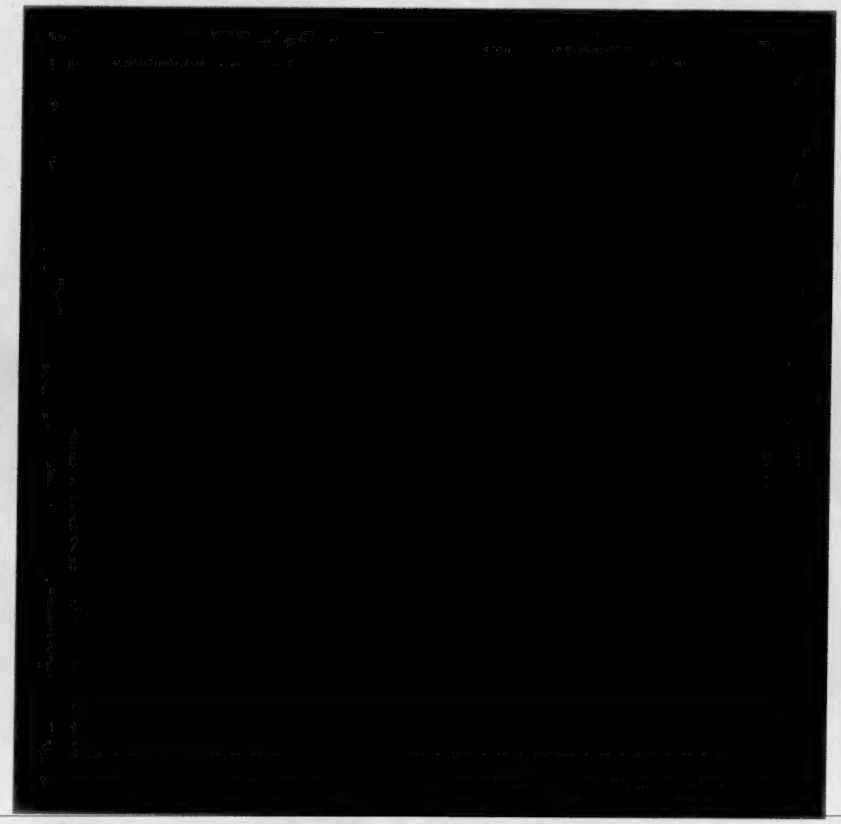
THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF UTAH

50 East North Temple • Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 U.S.A.



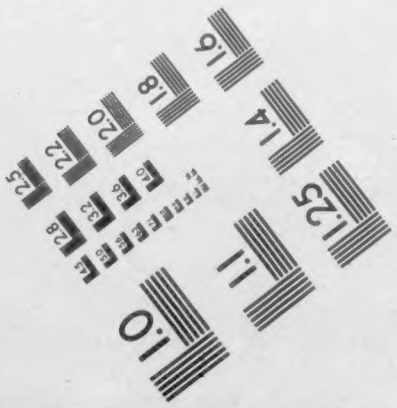


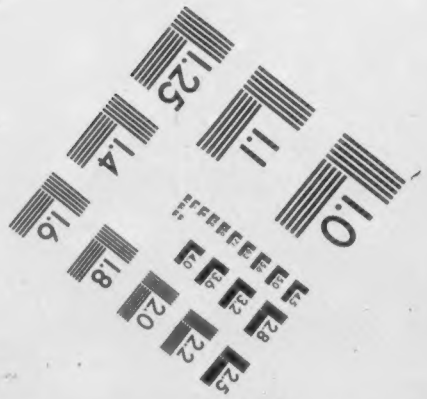




SHOULD MEASURE .25" AT REDUCTION

0 12x 16x 20x 24x 28x 30x





MANUFACTURED BY
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCES CORPORATION
770 BASKET ROAD
P.O. BOX 338
WEBSTER, NEW YORK, 14580

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

APPLICATIONS FOR ENROLLMENT OF THE

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

1898 - 1914

ROLL 75

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN 1447-1517

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1983

Choc. Fr. 1447
Tom Gardner

Fr. 1447

1447

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Tom Gardner

Transferred from Chickasaw Freedman # 1371

1447

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Caddo , I.T., August 21, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Tom Gardner, said gardner being sworn by ~~Dana~~ Commissioner Needles, and examined by him et als. , testified:

I am 20 years old. MY mothers name is Harriett Keith. She belonges to the Jones'. She is a Chickasaw. I am married. My wife is a state woman.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

[illegible]

Fr. 1448

1448

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Garfield Shoals.

Transferred from Chickasaw Freedman # 1372

1448

) FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Caddo, I.T., August 21, 1899.

IN the matter of the enrollment of Garfield Shoals, said Shoals being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

I am 18 years old in December. I am not married. My mother's name is Millie Shoals. She belonged to the Jones'. She was a Chickasaw.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

[signature]

Chick.Freed.1372

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 30, 1902.

Garfield Shoals,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Eva A. Shoals, the infant daughter of Garfield and Adie Shoals, born September 17, 1901, and the same is returned to you herewith.

It is necessary in the matter of the application for the enrollment of this child that you furnish either the original or certified copy of your marriage license and certificate to Adie Shoals, the mother of the child.

Upon receipt of the evidence of marriage requested above and the return of the application, the matter will be given further consideration.

Yours truly,

Commissioner in Charge.

Enc Y 37

Chick.Freed.1378

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 18, 1902.

Garfield Shoals,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the marriage certificate between Garfield Shoals and Adda Finley and the same has been duly filed with the records of this office.

Receipt is also acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Eva A. Shoals, the infant daughter of Garfield and Adie Shoals, born September 17, 1901, and the same being in proper form has been duly filed with the records of this office and the child listed for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

19-1372

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 24, 1903.

Garfield Shoals,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 13, asking if your enrollment has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that you have been listed for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, but your name has not yet been placed upon the schedules of Chickasaw Freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

The matter of the classification of lands requested in your letter has been made the subject of another communication.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choc. Fr. 1449
Alice Maytubbee

Fr. 1449

1449

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Alice Maytubbee, et, al.

Transferred from Chickasaw Freedman # 1373

1449

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Caddo, I.T., August 21, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Alice Maturby, said Maturby being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

I was married to Maturby. I have been married two or three years. My name before I married Maturby was Alice Carter. Millie Shoals was my mother. She belonged to the Jones family and sh was a Chickasaw. I have always lived here in the Nation and have never lived anywhere else. I have three children living with me and none of them married.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

[signature]

17-1449

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 9, 1905.

Abagail Crowder,

Roswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 31, 1905, in which you ask the status of your application for enrollment as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission is now considering your application for enrollment as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation and as soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choc. Fr. 1450

Luoretta Colbert

Fr. 1450

1450

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Lucretia Colbert, et, al.

See Pet. # F 1.

Wife and other members of this family transferred from Chickasaw Freedman # 1425.

1450

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., SEPT. 4th, 1899.

WILLIAM BURNEY, being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name?

A. William Burney.

Q. How old are you?

A. Thirty-seven years old.

Q. Were you born a slave?

A. I do not know.

Q. What was your mothers name?

A. Rachel Colbert.

Q. Who did she belong to?

A. I do not know.

Q. Where have you been living all your life?

A. Atoka and Blue Counties.

Q. Never lived out of the Territory?

A. No sir.

Q. What are you?

A. A Chickasaw.

A. Are you married?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a citizen?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What is her name?

A. Ineretia Burney.

Q. Who was her mother?

A. She belonged to Sallie Gardner, I do not know her name.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.
R P Greuard

V 19-1425

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD freedman

Edmund Burney

as a citizen of

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved JAN 20 1904, 190..

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED
JAN 20 1904

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

Proof of birth of child for whose enrollment application was made Dec 23 1902.

Duke Pitt.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

1425

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a ~~citizen~~ freedman of the Chickasaw Nation,

of Edmond Burney, born on the 14 day of Jan, 1900
(Here insert name of child.)

Name of Father: William Burney a freedman citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Name of Mother Lucretia Burney a freedman citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Post-office Do. McAlester I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District.

I, Lucretia Burney, on oath state that I am 32 years of age and a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of William Burney, who is a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a male (Male or female) child was born to me on 14th day of January 1900; that said child has been named Edmond Burney, and is now living.

Lucretia Burney

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Wm. A. Bayley

J. L. Troy

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of Jan 1904

W. H. C. Tinsley

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District,

I, William Ca Burney, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lucretia Burney, wife of William Burney on the 14 day of Jan, 1900 that there was born to her on said date a Male (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Edmond Burney.

William Burney

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 *day of* Dec 1902

T. C. Humphrey

NOTARY PUBLIC

19-1425

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Myrtle Brown

as a citizen of Freedman

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved DEC 23 1902 ..... 190....

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 23 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

1425

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as ~~a citizen~~ of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation,

of Myrtle Brown, born on the —— day of ——, 1900

(Here insert name of child.)

Name of Father: Allen Brown a ~~citizen~~ of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Name of Mother: Carrie Brown a ~~citizen~~ of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

Post-office Wilburton

AFFIDAVIT OF ~~MOTHER~~ Grandparent

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY
Central District.

I, William Burney, on oath state that I am 59 years of age and a ~~citizen by~~ Muscogee, of the Creek Nation; that I am the ~~lawful wife~~ father of Carrie Brown, who is a ~~citizen by~~ Muscogee, of the Creek Nation; that a female child was born to ~~me~~ her on the —— day of —— 1900 that said child has been named Myrtle Brown, and is now living.

William Burney

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 *day of* Dec 1900

T. E. Humphrey
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY.
District,

I, ..., a ....., on oath state that I attended on Mrs. ....., wife of ....., on the ..... day of ....., 1 ; that there was born to her on said date a ..... (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named .....

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... *day of* ..... 190 .

NOTARY PUBLIC

21

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Myrtle Brown

as a citizen of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved _____ 190

_____ Commissioner.

19-1425

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. IE-1425 20

4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Myrtle Brown, born on the 2 day of Sept., 1900
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Allen Brown, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Carrie Brown, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Wilburton I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Carrie Brown, on oath state that I am 19 years of age and a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Allen Brown, who is a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a Female child was born to me on the 2nd day of Sept, 1900; that said child has been named Myrtle, and is now living.

(Male or female.)

Carrie Brown

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of Jan. 1903.

J. Poe

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
District.

I, _____, a _____, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. _____, wife of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 190__; that there was born to her on said date a _____ child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named _____.

(Male or female.)

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 190__.

Notary Public.

20

INDEXED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Myrtle Brown

as a citizen of the

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved JAN - 2 1904 190

Commissioner.

Application received Dec 13.1902. and held for identification of parents, mother identified as Carrie Barney Chickasaw freedman Card No 1425

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
JAN - 2 1904

CHAIRMAN.

Date in DEC 1 1902

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

1425

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the ~~Choctaw~~ FREEDMEN Nation,
of Mintie Brown, born on the 2 day of September, 1900
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Allen Brown, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Carrie Brown, a citizen of the ~~Choctaw~~ FREEDMEN Nation.
Post-Office: Lutie Ind Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Carrie Brown, on oath state that I am 19 years of age and a citizen, by ~~Adoption~~ Blood, of the ~~Choctaw~~ FREEDMEN Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Allen Brown, who is a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation, that a Female (Male or female.) child was born to me on the 2 day of September 1900; that said child has been named Mintie Brown, and is now living.

Carrie Brown

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of December 1902

E. S. Eddy
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
District.

I, Mrs. Poyie Brown, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Carrie Brown, wife of Allen Brown, on the 2Th day of September, 1900; that there was born to her on said date a Female (Male or female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Mintie Brown

Poyie x Brown

WITNESSES TO MARK
(Must be Two Witnesses)
Matilda Brown
Rena Brown

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of December 1902

E. S. Eddy
Notary Public.

19-1425

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Lonnie Brown

as a citizen of freedman

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved DEC 28 1902

..... 190....

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 28 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

1425

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as ~~a citizen~~ of the Cherokee Nation,

of Lonnie Brown, born on the 4 day of Jan., 1907

(Here insert name of child.)

Name of Father Allen Brown a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

Name of Mother Carrie Brown a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

Post-office Welborn.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY
Central District.

I, William Burney, on oath state that I am 37 years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~ Cherokee of the Cherokee Nation; that I am the lawful ~~wife~~ of Carrie Brown, who is a ~~citizen, by~~ Cherokee of the Cherokee Nation; that a male (male or female.) child was born to ~~me~~ my on the 4 day of Jan 1907 that said child has been named Lonnie Brown, and is now living.

William Burney

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 *day of* Dec *190*2.

J. C. Humphreys
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
District,

I, , a , on oath state that I attended on Mrs. , wife of on the day of , 1 ; that there was born to her on said date a (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named .

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *day of* *190* .

NOTARY PUBLIC

(1)

Enc B I 30.

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Lonnie Brown

as a citizen of the

Chickasaw *Nation.*

Approved *190*

Commissioner.

19-1425

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 19/4/25 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Lonnie Brown, (Here insert name of child) born on the 4 day of Jan, 1901
Name of Father: Allen Brown, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Carrie Brown a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Post-Office: Wilburton I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Carrie Brown, on oath state that I am 19 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Allen Brown, who is a citizen, by adoption of the Chickasaw Nation, that a male (Male or female.) child was born to me on the 4 day of Jan 1901; that said child has been named Lonnie Brown, and is now living.

Carrie Brown

WITNESSES TO MARK.

(Must be Two Witnesses) }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 *day of* January 1903.

J. Poe

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
District. }

I, _____, a _____, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. _____, wife of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 190__; that there was born to her on said date a _____ (Male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named _____.

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses) }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ *day of* _____ 190__.

Notary Public.

Enr. Dec 19-1905 Jacket
3 L 8 4 INDEXED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Lonnie Brown

as a citizen of the

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN *Nation.*

Approved JAN - 2 1904 *190__*

Commissioner.

Application received Dec 13.1902 and held for identification of parents. Mother identified as Carrie Burney, Chickasaw freedman card no 1425.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
JAN - 2 1904
CHAIRMAN.

File in DEC 13 1902.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN
1425

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the ~~CHICKASAW FREEDMEN~~ Choctaw Nation,
of Lonnie Brown, (Here insert name of child) born on the 4 day of January, 1902
Name of Father: Allen Brown, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Carrie Brown, a citizen of the ~~CHICKASAW FREEDMEN~~ Choctaw Nation.
Post-Office: Lutie Ind Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Carrie Brown, on oath state that I am 19 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption ~~Ed Black~~, of the ~~CHICKASAW FREEDMEN~~ Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Allen Brown, who is a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation, that a Male (Male or female.) child was born to me on the 4 day of January 1902; that said child has been named Lonnie Brown, and is now living.

Carrie Brown

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of December 1902

E. S. Eddy
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
District.

I, Mrs. Pogie Brown, a Mid Wife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Carrie Brown, wife of Allen Brown, on the 4th. day of January, 1902; that there was born to her on said date a Male (Male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Lonnie Brown.

Pogie x Brown

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses)
Martha Colbert
Reed Brown

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of December. January 1902

E. S. Eddy
Notary Public.

19-1425

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Ellen Burney

as a citizen of Freedman

Chickasaw Nation.

Approved JAN 2 0 1904 190...

Commissioner.

Proof of birth of Child for whose enrollment application was mad Dec 23, 1902

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
JAN 2 0 1904

File with

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN

1425

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a ~~citizen~~ Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation,

of Ellen Burney (Here insert name of child.), born on the 28 day of Oct, 1901.

Name of Father: William Burney a Freedman citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Name of Mother: Lucretia Burney a ~~citizen~~ Freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Post-office South McAlester I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District. } ss.

I, Lucretia Burney, on oath state that I am 32 years of age and a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of William Burney, who is a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation; that a female (Male or female) child was born to me on 28th day of October, 1901; that said child has been named Ellen Burney, and is now living.

Lucretia Burney

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) Maude Oglesby. J. C. Stone

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of Jan., 1904

H. J. Oglesby NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District, }

I, William Burney, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lucretia Burney, wife of William Burney, on the 28 day of Oct, 1901; that there was born to her on said date a female (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Ellen Burney.

William Burney

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 *day of* Dec 190 4.

T. C. Humphrey NOTARY PUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
CHOCTAW LAND OFFICE.
Atoka, Indian Territory, November 2, 1904.

Card 19-1425

In the matter of the enrollment of Lee Colbert, on Chickasaw Freedmen enrollment card No. 1425, Lee Burney.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Bill Colbert, Choctaw Freedman, card No. 955, approved roll No. 3833, being duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q What is your name? A Bill Colbert.
Q What is your post office address? A Alderson, I. T.
Q How old are you? A About forty-five.
Q What is the name of your father? A Bill Colbert.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Rachel Colbert.
Q You appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at the Choctaw Land Office and gave your testimony and asked that the surname of your wife and children be changed from "Burney" to"Colbert", did you? A Yes sir.
Q Now what is your purpose in appearing before the Choctaw Land Office today? A To institute contest proceedings in behalf of my minor child, Lee Colbert.
Q How old is Lee Colbert? A About twelve years old.
Q Is Lee a male or a female? A She is a girl.
Q Have you a boy named Lee? A No sir.
Q Lee appears upon the records of the Commission as a male, that is a mistake, then, is it? A Yes sir.

Reference is made to Chickasaw Freedman card No. 1425, to line No. 6 thereon, where Lee Burney, the daughter of Bill Colbert, appears as a male.

Reference is also made to the testimony of Bill Colbert taken September 20, 1904, asking to have the surname of his wife and children, on Chickasaw Freedman card No. 1425, changed from "Burney" to "Colbert".

- -

Lewis T. Martin, stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on oath states, that the above is a full, true, and correct transcript of his stenographic notes as taken in said cause on November 2, 1904.

Lewis T. Martin

Sworn to before me this November 2, 1904.

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
CHOCTAW LAND OFFICE
-:-
Atoka, Indian Territory, December 22, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of Willie Colbert, Choctaw Freedman, Field Card Number 1450, approved Roll Number 4954.

Bill Colbert, being duly sworn, testifies as follows:
Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Bill Colbert.
Q What is your age? A Something over forty.
Q What is your post office address? A Alderson.
Q Are you a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Have you a child named Willie Colbert? A Yes, sir.
Q Is Willie Colbert a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q How old is Willie Colbert? A She is about twelve years old.
Q What is the name of Willie Colbert's mother? A Minnie.
Q Is Willie Colbert a boy or a girl? A A girl.

The name of one Willie Colbert who appears to be a minor child of Bill Colbert and Lucretia Colbert appears on Choctaw Freedman Field Card Number 1450, approved Roll Number 4954, and it appears from the records of the Commission that said Willie Colbert is a male.

Q Is the Willie Colbert whose name appears on the records of the Commission, just stated, your minor child to whom you have referred? A Yes, sir.
Q And this child is a girl and not a boy? A She is a girl she aint no boy.
Q And the name of her mother is Minnie Colbert instead of Lucretia Colbert? A Yes, sir.
Q Was Minnie Colbert your former wife? A Yes, sir: she was my first wife.
Q Your present wife is named Lucretia? A Yes, sir, Lucretia.

I, Douglass Chelor, on oath, state that the above is a full, true and correct transcript of stenographic notes taken in said cause.

Douglass Chelor

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this December 24, 1904.

W. S. Angell

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
CHOCTAW LAND OFFICE.
-:-
Atoka, Indian Territory, March 9, 1905.

In the matter of the enrollment of Lonnie Brown, Choctaw Freedman, Field Card No. 1450, approved Roll Number 4962.

Carrie Brown, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Carrie Brown.
Q What is your post office address? A Wilburton.
Q How old are you? A I will be 21 next birthday.
Q What is the name of your father? A Bill Colbert.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Minnie Colbert.
Q Who is Lucretia Colbert? A She is my step-mother.
Q Are you a recognized and enrolled citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q How many children have you? A I got 3.
Q What are their names? A Myrtle Brown, Lonnie Brown and Otto Borwn.
Q How old is Otto Brown? A 18 months old.
Q He is not on the rolls? A No, sir.
Q How old is Lonnie Brown? A He is 3 years old.
Q What is the name of Lonnie Brown's father? A Allen Brown.
Q Is Lonnie Brown a boy or a girl? A He is a boy.
Q Lonnie Brown is a boy? A Yes, sir.

Allen Brown, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Allen Brown.
Q What is your post office address? A Wilburton.
Q What is your age? A I will be 28 5th of September.
Q Are you a freedman of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Haven't never been approved; am freedman of the Choctaw Nation.
Q Are you the husband of Carrie Brown, this woman sitting here? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you the father of Lonnie Brown? A Yes, sir.
Q How old is Lonnie Brown? A 3 Years old.
Q Is Carrie Brown the mother of Lonnie Brown? A Yes, sir.
Q Is Lonnie Brown a boy or a girl? A A boy.
Q Lonnie is a boy and not a girl? A Yes, sir; boy.
Q How many children have you and your wife? A 3.
Q What are their names? A Myrtle Brown, Lonnie Brown and Otto Brown.
Q And Lonnie Brown is a boy? A Yes, sir.

The name of Lonnie Brown appears on Choctaw Freedman Field Card Number 1450, approved Roll Number 4962, and this child appears on the records of the Commission to be a female.

I, D. Shelor, on oath, state that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

D. Shelor

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this March 10, 1905.

W. F. Angell

Notary Public.

19-1435.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 9, 1903.

William Burney,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the applications for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen of Edward and Ellen Burney, minor children of William and Lucretia Burney, born January 14, 1900 and October 28, 1901 respectively; you are informed that it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with the affidavits of the mother as to the birth of these children, and the fact that they are still living, blanks for which purpose are herewith enclosed you.

In having same executed, be careful to see that all blanks are properly filled, all names written in full, and in event the person whose name is to be affixed to the affidavits is unable to write, and her signature is by mark, such signatures must be attested by two disinterested parties, witnesses thereto.

The notary public before whom the same are acknowledged must affix his notarial jurat and seal to each separate affidavit.

Please give this matter prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Enc B I 89.

Commissioner in Charge.

19-1488.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 11, 1903.

Allen Brown,

Wilburton, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Myrtle Brown, infant daughter of Allen and Carrie Brown, born September 2, 1900; also the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Lonnie Brown, infant son of Allen and Carrie Brown, born January 4, 1901; you are informed that it will be necessary that the Commission be furnished with the affidavits of the attending physician or midwife at the birth of these children, blanks for which purpose are herewith enclosed you.

You are requested to give this matter prompt attention, returning the affidavits when properly executed at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

Enc B I 21-107.

19-1425

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 31, 1903.

William Burney,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter without date, asking if your wife, Lucrecy Burney, and children, Julia, Birtha Jincie Lee, Dicey Julia, Clide, Carrie, Edmon, Willie Savale, Ellen and William Burney, have been enrolled and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that William Burney and his wife, Lucretia Burney, and their children, Carrie, Bertha, Willie, Lee, Dicey, Clyde, Edmond and Ellen Burney and Julia Hilliard, and their grandchildren, Myrtle and Lonnie Brown, have been listed for enrollment as Chickasaw Freedmen, but their names have not yet been placed upon the schedules of Chickasaw Freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

If you will furnish a description of the land that you desire to select in allotment for yourself and family proper notation thereof will be made upon our records and you will be notified

W. B. 2

in the event any other person makes application for the same land or any portion of it.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-1425

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 25, 1903.

Julia Hilliard,

Alderson, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 19, in which you state that you have appeared before the Land Office for the purpose of filing on your allotment but that you were not permitted to do so for the reason that your name was not on the rolls.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that Julia Hilliard, daughter of Lucretia Burney, has been listed for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, but her name has not yet been placed upon the schedules of Chickasaw Freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1425

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 2, 1904.

William Burney,

Alderson, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for enrollment of your infant children, Edward and Ellen Burney, it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with the affidavit of the mother to the birth of each child before the same can be given further consideration, and blanks for that purpose are enclosed you herewith, which you are kindly requested to have properly executed and return to this office with as little delay as possible.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Enc. MT. 3 - X

19-1425

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 2, 1904.

R. B. Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 20, 1903, enclosing a letter from Allen Brown, Lutie, Indian Territory, dated December 24, 1903, relative to the maiden name of his wife, from which the Commission is able to identify her as having been listed for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman under the name of Carrie Burney.

It appears from our records that on December 13, 1902, there was received at this office an application for the enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Mirtle Brown, infant daughter of Allen and Carrie Brown, born September 2, 1900; also an application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Lonnie Brown, infant son of Allen and Carrie Brown, born January 4, 1902. The Commission being at that time unable to identify the mother as a Chickasaw freedman, Allen Brown was requested to state her full maiden name, the time and place application was made for her enrollment together with the names of the other members of her family for whom application was made at the same time, to which no satisfactory reply was ever received.

R B C--2

The information contained in the letter of Allen Brown, forwarded by you, has enabled the Commission to identify the mother as a Chickasaw freedman, and the application for the enrollment of Mirtle and Lonnie Brown being complete and in proper form have been duly filed with the records of the Commission and the above named children listed for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1425

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 2, 1904.

Commissioner in Charge,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that the following notations have this day been made upon original Chickasaw freedmen enrollment card number 1425:

"No. 11 born Sept. 2, 1900; proof of birth filed Jany. 2, 1904"

"No. 13 born Jany. 4, 1902; proof of birth filed Jany. 2, 1904"

You are therefore, requested to make the duplicate card in your possession conform with this information.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1425

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 20, 1904.

William Burney,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavit of Lucretia Burney relative to the birth of your infant son Edmond Burney, January 14, 1900; also the affidavit of the same person relative to the birth of your infant daughter Ellen Burney, October 28, 1901; and the same have been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of birth of the above named children.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

15-1425

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 20, 1904.

Commissioner in Charge,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that the following notations have this day been placed upon original Chickasaw freedman enrollment card No. 1425. Opposite No. 10 in column under "Remarks":

"Born Jany. 14, 1900"

in the same column opposite No. 12:

"Born Oct. 28, 1901"

and upon the body of the card:

"Nos. 10 and 12 applications received Dec. 23, 1902, affidavits of midwife only being supplied. Complete affidavits filed Jany. 20, 1904"

You are therefore, requested to make like entries upon the corresponding duplicate in your possession.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

1-1626

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 22, 1904.

Lucretia Burney,

Alderson, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 20th inst., requesting information relative to your enrollment.

You are informed it appears from our records that William Burney, his wife Lucretia and their minor children Carrie, Bertha, Willie, Lee, Dicey, Clyde, Edmond and Ellen Burney; Julia Milliard, daughter of Lucretia Burney; Myrtle and Lonnie Brown, grand-children, have been listed for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, but their rights to enrollment as such have not yet been determined by the Commission.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Chickasaw Freedmen
1425.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 20, 1904.

William Burnie,

Alderson, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 4, 1904, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, has been by him referred to the Commission for consideration and appropriate action. You state therein that your wife, Lucretia Burnie, whose maiden name was Gardner, is a Choctaw Freedman, and that you are a Chickasaw Freedman, but that the enrollment of yourself, your wife and your children has not yet been approved and you are not permitted to make selection of allotment.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the names of William Burney, his wife Lucretia Burney, and their children, Carrie, Bertha, Willie, Lee, Dicey, Clyde, Edmond, and Ellen Burney, and Julia Hilliard, and their grand-children, Myrtle and Lonnie Brown, have not yet been placed upon the schedules of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior. It is suggested that you communicate with the Commission again in sixty or ninety days, at which time you will be notified whether or not your enrollment has been approved.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1450
19-1425

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

William Burney,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 25, 1904, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, has been by him referred to the Commission for consideration and appropriate action. You inclose therewith several communications from the Commission and refer to your wife and children who are Choctaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission is unable to determine from your letter the character of the information desired by you.

You are advised, however, that you have been listed for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, and your wife, Lucretia Burney and her children, Carrie, Bertha, Willie, Lee, Dicey and Clyde Burney Julia Williard and Edward and Miles Burney and her grandchildren, Myrtle and Lennie Brown, have been listed for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, but their names have not yet been placed upon the schedules of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior. The letters inclosed by you are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

Choctaw Freedman
1450

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 21,1904.

Julia Hilliard,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 18, asking if you have been approved andin reply you are advised that your name has not yet been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior. If you will write again in sixty days you will be notified whether or not you have been enrolled as a Choctaw freedman and your enrollment approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1450

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 14, 1904.

Commissioner in Charge,
Choctaw Land Office,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to original Choctaw freedman enrollment card number 1450 Lauretia Colbert et al., and to the duplicate thereof in your possession and notation thereon which reads as follows:

"No. 2 is wife of Allen Brown,"

you are requested to add thereto the following words:

"on Choctaw freedman card No. 1443."

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 29, 1904.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

Sir:

On November 2, 1904, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes had the honor to transmit, for Departmental consideration, schedule constituting part of the final roll of Choctaw freedmen, Numbers 4723 to 4966, inclusive, copies of which have been heretofore returned approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 16, 1904.

I now have the honor to report that the sex of the freedman who appears on said schedule opposite Number 4954 as Willie Colbert is in error and should be corrected.

On December 22, 1904, Bill Colbert, a Chickasaw freedman, the father of Willie Colbert, appeared before the Choctaw Land Offices of the Commission, Atoka, Indian Territory, and from his testimony at that time it developed that Willie Colbert is a girl. For the information of the Department there is inclosed herewith copy of the testimony of Bill Colbert of December 22, 1904.

I have, therefore, to recommend that the sex of the freedman who appears opposite Number 4954 upon the approved roll of Chickasaw freedmen as Willie Colbert, be changed upon the sched-

ules of Choctaw freedmen in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that the Commission be authorized to make such change upon the schedules of Choctaw freedmen in its possession.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Through the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.

17-1450

Choctaw Freedman
1450

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 29, 1904.

Commissioner in Charge,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed herewith copy of letter this day addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, recommending the change of sex of the freedman who appears at Number 4954 upon the approved roll of Choctaw freedmen. You will be notified when this recommendation is approved by the Department.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

AE 4-29

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, January 9, 1905.

Land.
498-1905.

The Honorable,

Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is enclosed a report from the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes dated December 29, 1904, from which it appears that the word in the sex column opposite No. 4954, Willie Colbert, Choctaw Freedman Roll, should be changed from "male" to "female." The Commission transmitted a copy of the testimony of Bill Colbert, father of the child, which testimony shoes that she is a girl.

It is recommended that the correction mentioned be made on the Choctaw Freedman Roll on file with the Department and that this office and the Commission be authorized to properly correct their rolls.

Very respectfully,

Sgd. C. F. Larrabee
Acting Commissioner.

CAW-E

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

FHE.

D.C. 3028-1905.
I.T.D. 272-1905.

January 14, 1905.

LRS.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

December 29, 1904, you recommended that the approved roll of Choctaw Freedmen be changed so that the sex of Willie Colbert, opposite No. 4954 on said roll, will appear as female and not as male, it appearing from the testimony of Bill Colbert, the father of said person, taken December 22, 1904, that such change is necessary.

Reporting in the matter January 9, 1905, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs concurs in your recommendation.

The Department also concurs, and has made such change upon its part of said roll, requesting the Indian Office to do the same. You are authorized to make such change on the part of said roll in your possession.

A copy of the Acting Commissioner's letter is inclosed.

Respectfully,

Thos. Ryan
Acting Secretary.

1 inclosure.

Y 4954

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 24, 1905.

Commissioner in Charge,
Choctaw Land Office,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed herewith, for the information of your office, copy of Departmental letter of January 14, 1905, (I.T.D. 272-1905) authorizing the change of sex of the freedman opposite Number 4954 upon the approved roll of Choctaw freedmen as Willie Colbert.

Your office is therefore directed to make the necessary changes upon the schedules of Choctaw freedmen in your possession.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

AB 1-24

Choctaw Freedman
1450.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 24, 1905.

Commissioner in Charge,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Referring to Choctaw freedman card Number 1450 and to Number 4 thereon, Willie Colbert, you are advised that the word "Dau" has been placed in the column showing relationship and the entry in the column indicating sex has been changed to "F". The entry in the relationship column opposite Number 5, Lee Colbert, has been changed so as to read "Son" and the sex column now contains the entry "M". The following notation has been placed on said card:

"No. 4 is a girl. Change made under Departmental instructions of January 14, 1905. (I.T.D. 272-1905) D.C. #3028-1905."

You are therefore authorized to make like changes and place the above notation upon duplicate Choctaw freedman card Number 1450 in the possession of your office.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1458

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 12, 1906.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

On November 2, 1904, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes had the honor to transmit for Departmental consideration a schedule constituting part of the final roll of Choctaw freedmen Nos. 4723 to 4966 inclusive, copies of which have been heretofore returned approved by the Secretary of the Interior, November 16, 1904.

I now have the honor to advise that the sex of the freedman who appears opposite No. 4952 upon said schedule is erroneous and should be corrected.

On March 9, 1906, Carrie Brown, No. 4952 upon the approved roll of Choctaw freedmen, and Allen Brown, who are the parents of this child, appeared at the Choctaw Land Office and from their testimony it developed that this child is a boy. For the information of the Department there is inclosed herewith copy of the testimony of Carrie and Allen Brown of March 9, 1906.

I have therefore the honor to recommend the sex of the

freedman who appears opposite No. 4952 upon the approved roll of Choctaw freedman be changed from "female" to "male" upon the schedules of Choctaw freedmen in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and that the Commission be authorized to make like change upon the copies of such schedules in its possession.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 10, 1905.

Commissioner in Charge,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

For the information of your office there is inclosed herewith copy of letter this day addressed to the Secretary of the Interior recommending the change of sex of freedman opposite No. 4962 upon the approved roll of Choctaw freedmen.

You will be advised when the Commission is informed of Departmental action on this recommendation.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

MB 1-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON. May 23, 1905.

Land,
37116-1905.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Commission o the Five Civilized Tribes, dated May 12, 1905, referring to its communication of November 2, 1904, transmitting for Departmental consideration a schedule constituting part of the final roll of the Choctaw freedmen, numbers 4723 to 4966, inclusive, copies of which were heretofore returned by the Department, approved November 16, 1904.

The Commission states that the sex of the freedman whose name appears opposite No. 4962 on said schedule is erroneous, and should be corrected; that on March 9, 1905, Carrie Brown, No. 4952 upon the approved roll of Choctaw freedmen, and Allen Brown, who are the parents of this child, appeared at the Choctaw land office, and from their testimony it developed that this child is a boy.

For the information of the Department the Commission encloses a copy of the testimony of Carrie and Allen Brown, of March 9, 1905, and recommends that the sex of the freedman who appears opposite No. 4962 upon the approved roll of Choctaw freedmen be changed from "female" to "male" upon the schedules

of Choctaw freedmen in the possession of the Department and this Office, and that the Commission be authorized to make like change upon the copies of such schedules in its possession.

The testimony referred to by the Commission is enclosed herewith, and it is respectfully recommended that the Commission be authorized to make the correction requested, and that the schedules on file in the Department and this Office be corrected accordingly.

Very Respectfully,

CTC-Ma

C. F. Larrabee,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1905.

FHK

D.C. 27943-1905.
I.T.D. 6244-1905.

LRS

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

May 12, 1905, you recommended that the approved roll of Choctaw freedmen be corrected so that the sex of Lonnie Brown, opposite No. 4962 thereon, will appear as male instead of female, it appearing from the testimony of the parents of said person, taken March 9, 190.., that such change is necessary.

Reporting May 25, 1905, the Indian Office concurs in your recommendation. A copy of its letter is inclosed.

The Department also concurs in said recommendation. It has noted such change upon the part of said roll in its possession, and has requested the Indian Office to do the same. You are authorized to note such change upon the proper roll in your possession.

Respectfully,

(signed) E. A. Hitchcock,
Secretary.

1 inclosure.

Choctaw Freedman
1450

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1905.

Commissioner in Charge,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir;

Referring to Choctaw freedman roll card Number 1450, Lucretia Colbert, et al., you are advised that the relationship and sex of Number 12, Lonnie Brown, has been changed to "G. Son" "M".

You are therefore directed to make like change and place the following notation on duplicate Choctaw freedman card Number 1450 in the possession of your office;

"No. 12 is Male. Change made under Departmental instructions of June 1, 1905 (I T D 6244-1905) D C #27943-1905."

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1905.

Commissioner in Charge,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed herewith copy of Departmental letter of June 1, 1905, (I.T.D. 6244-1905) authorizing the change of sex of Lonnie Brown upon the approved roll of Choctaw freedmen opposite No. 4962.

Your office is therefore directed to make the necessary changes upon the schedule of Choctaw freedmen in its possession.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

EB 2-14

Choc. Fr. 1451

Sallie Lewis

Fr. 1451

1451

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Sallie Lewis

Transferred to 19-1517

Jan. 28- 1907

1451

1451

Choctaw Freedman

Sallie Lewis

Transferred to 19-1517
Jan. 28-1907

Choc. Fr. 1452
Bonnie Pendleton

Fr. 1452

1452

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Bennie Pendleton.

1452

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 8, 1904.

17-133.

In the matter of the enrollment of Bennie Pendleton, infant daughteroof Virgie Pendleton, as a Choctaw Freedman.

Virgie Pendleton, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Virgie Alexander, now Virgie Pendleton.
Q. You are married to a man called William Pendleton? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you a child about three or four years old? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is its name? A. Bennie Pendleton.
Q. When was it born? A. December 6, 1900.
Q. Did you make application for the enrollment of that child prior to this time? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you make the application? A. In August, 1901.
Q. How did you make the application for this child? A. I furnished affidavits as to its birth.
Q. And in reply, you received this letter? A. Yes, sir.
(Letter filed, marked Exhibit "A").
Q. Is this child living today? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where is it living? A. With me.

(The child will be listed for enrollment and placed on the same card with her mother, number 17-133.)

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that, as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of September, 1904.

J. B. Campbell
Notary Public.

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN 14 DENIED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Bennie Pendleton

as a citizen of

Choctaw Nation.

(Freedmen)

Approved September 8 1904

Commissioner.

Application was duly made for this child in August 1904 See Testimony taken at Tishomingo I. T. Sept 8 '04

Exact date was August 22. 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
SEP 8 1904

Secretary.

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

1452

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20 19-133.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

BIRTH APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,

of Bennie Pendleton (Here insert name of child.), born on the 6th day of December, 1904.

Name of Father: William Pendleton a citizen of the U.S. Nation.

Name of Mother: Virgie Pendleton a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Postoffice Bromide

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Southern DISTRICT.

I, Virgie Pendleton, on oath state that I am 21 years of age and a citizen, by adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of William Pendleton, who is a citizen, by ..., of the U.S. Nation; that a female (Male or Female.) child was born to me on 6th day of December 1904 that said child has been named Bennie Pendleton, and is now living.

Virgie Pendleton
(nee Alexander)

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September 1904.

H. C. Miller
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Southern DISTRICT.

I, Eliza Jones, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Virgie Pendleton, wife of William Pendleton on the 6th day of December 1904 that there was born to her a female (Male or Female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Bennie Pendleton

Eliza Jones

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September 1904.

H. C. Miller
Notary Public.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 22, 1901.

Mr. William Pendleton,

Berwyn, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter enclosing the application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Bennie Pendleton, the infant daughter of William and Virgie Pendleton, born December 8, 1900.

It is stated in your letter that the mother of this child was enrolled at Ardmore, Indian Territory, under the name of Virgie Alexander.

You are informed that the records of this office show that on September 24, 1898, Virgie Alexander, fifteen years of age, the daughter of Eliza Alexander was listed for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. It will therefore be necessary that application be made for the enrollment of this child as a Choctaw freedman, for which purpose there is enclosed you herewith a blank application.

It will also be necessary that you supply the Commission with either ~~the~~ The original marriage license and certificate or a certified copy thereof, between yourself and Virgie Alexander, as authority for changing her name upon the records from that of her maiden name, Alexander, to that of her married name, Pendleton.

W. P.--2.

Upon return of the application properly executed, and receipt of either the original marriage license and certificate or a certified copy thereof, the application for the enrollment of your child will receive further consideration.

Yours truly,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-153

MeH
69

Choc. Fr. 1453

Fr. 1453

1453

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Mary Martin, et, al.

Transfefred from Choctaw freedman jacket # D-88. Oct. 31, 1904.

1453

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

---------:---------

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation of Edna Gordon, et al., consolidating the applications of

Edna Gordon	17-D-99
Mary Martin, et al.,	17-D-98
Annie Grayson	17-D-102
James Cherry, et al.,	17-D-103
Anna Vaughn	17-D-106
William E. Daugherty	17-D-107
Scott Cherry	17-D-108

---------:---------

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 31, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Edna Gordon for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Edna Gordon being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Edna Gordon.
Q What is your age? A About forty-six years.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Muskogee, Indian Territory.
Q Where do you live? A I live here in the town of Muskogee.
Q How long have you lived here? A I have been here off and on ever since my sister come here about ten year ago.
Q Have you lived here continuously for the past ten years.
A Not all the time; I went around with Miss Turner, backwards and forwards.
Q Have you been outside of the Indian Territory in the last four years? A No sir.
Q What was your residence before you lived in the Creek Nation?
A I used to live in the Choctaw Nation.
Q How long were you there? A Always lived there.
Q Were you born there? A Yes sir.
Q Whereabouts? A Near Shawnetown.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation do you claim to belong to?
A I don't know.
Q You lived in the Choctaw nation up to the time you moved to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? A My father is named Joe Turnbull.
Q You say he was an Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What tribe of Indians did he belong to? A Choctaw.
Q Is your father living? A No sir.
Q When did he die? A I don't know; I never saw him.
Q How do you know he was a Choctaw Indian? A Because I have always heard people say so.
Q Was he ever enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities of the Choctaw Nation as a citizen of that nation? A I don't know; I can't tell you that.
Q How long has he been dead? A I can't tell you that because I don't know; I never saw him.
Q Was he married to your mother? A I don't know sir; I don't think he was.
Q What is your mother's name? A Maria Jones; she was named Maria Cherry when she died.
Q Your mother is dead, is she? A Yes sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A I don't know sir; I don't remember.
Q Was your mother a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, she belonged to Bob Jones.
Q Was she ever enrolled a s a Choctaw freedman by the Choctaw tribal authorities? A Not as I knows of. I can't tell you that.
Q How long has your mother been dead? A I don't know; we was all small
Q How big a girl were you when your mother died? A I don't know

about what size; I guess about that high(indicating)
Q About ten years old? A Yes, might have been about that old. I don't know anything about the years.
Q Do you know whether your mother was living at the time of the beginning of the war in 1861? A No, don't know.
Q Did you ever hear whether your mother went from the Choctaw Nation to Texas, or any of the adjoining states? A No.
Q Have you ever been enrolled as a Choctaw freedman by the Choctaw tribal authorities? A No sir.
Q Have you ever made application for citizenship or to be enrolled as a freedman of any other tribe in the Indian Territory?
A No, no tribe.
Q You never made any application before this? A No, never have.
Q Have you any children under 21 years of age and ubmarried?
A No, I havn't but the one; he is over age.
Q You only want to apply for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you been named Gordon? A I guess about eight years.
Q How long has this man Bob Jones been dead? A I don't know how long he has been dead.

-----o-----

Robert Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Robert Cherry.
Q How old are you? A About 60.
Q Where do you live? A In the Creek Nation.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek nation? A I expect I have been here about 28 or 29 years.
Q Are you a freedman or a citizen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory? A No, I am a freedman but not of a citizen Indian.
Q You are a state man? A Yes sir.
Q And was a slave of a citizen of the United States? A Yes, of Missouri.
Q Were you the husband of Maria Cherry, the mother of this applicant, Mary Martin, and the applicant, Edna Gordon? A Yes sir.
Q When did you first know her? A I got acquainted with her in the war in a place they call Shawneetown, in the Choctaw Nation, on this side of Red River.
Q What year? A About the year before the war closed.
Q Was she living in the Choctaw Nation then? A Yes, she was living in one of his quarters.
Q One of whose quarters? A Bob Jones.
Q Who was Bob Jones? A He was a Choctaw Indian.
Q You know Bob Jones, did you? A Yes sir.
Q He was a regularly enrolled citizen of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, was he? A Yes, he was Chief for a number of years, if I mistake not.
Q When you first met this woman, Maria Cherry, did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q That was before the treaty of 1866? A Yes, all her days I guess. I found her at his quarters; he had them there like a man has cattle; I think he had three hundred there.
Q This woman, Maria Cherry was living there as his slave at the time you met her before the emancipation of the slaves? A Yes, about one year.
Q Do you know how long before that she had been living there?
A I don't know. I come from Missouri down in there; I couldn't tell much about it; it looked like she had been there sometime; I found her there and took her away.
Q Q Where did you take her away? A Bob Jones, he built a big house about Paris, Texas, and he put me there to work hauling lumber, and I took care of her and these little children.
Q When did you marry her? A About the last year of the war.
Q After the slaves had been freed? A No, they wasn't freed the last year of the war.
Q How did you happen to get down in the Choctaw nation if you was the slave of a man in Missouri? A I was with my master, and he wintered there one winter, and had winter quarters there. The old General and my master was a southern man, and he refugeed from Missouri and got in his brigade, and he wintered down there on a Shawneetown Farm.
Q And you married this woman? A Yes--there wasn't any marrying in them days; just go and take a woman, among slaves.
Q How long after that did you stay in the Choctaw nation? A I Knocked around there for sometime; I went backwards and forwards.
Q What do you mean by going backwards and forwards? A You see, after I first took her--I couldn't take her, and I had to go back to her to Bob Jones' farm in Shawneetown.
Q From where? A He give me a pass from the army; once he give me a pass from Skullyville.
Q You was always in the Choctaw nation? A Yes sir.
Q And this woman was always in the Choctaw nation? A Yes.
Q Do you know when the treaty of 1866 was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living then? A She was living on Bob Jones farm in Shawneetown.
Q Where did she live after that? A After that he give me a job hauling lumber in Paris, Texas; he went there to educate his

Choctaw children, and I went there to haul lumber for him, and was there about two years.
Q Your wife lived in Texas with you? A Yes, I carried her right there with me, and had a little shanty and lived there and hauled lumber for about two years.
Q Then where did you go? A I come back to the Choctaw nation.
Q How long did you stay? A About two years, and we went down on the Poteau, and there she died.
Q After the two years she staid in Paris, she came back to the Choctaw Nation and staid there until she died? A Yes sir.
Q She didn't go to Paris right after the Choctaw treaty was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, giving up these slaves? A Yes, went right after that.
Q When you first met her, did you ever hear her say how long she had been a slave of Bob Jones? A She said she had belonged to him All her life.
Q Was she born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, she said she was.
Q After the rebellion between the north and south, did she refugee with some of the slaves, and go to Texas? A No, she staid right on the Shawneetown farm.
Q She was not out of the nation between the years 1861 and 1866?
A I moved her after the treaty.
Q The treaty was made in 1866. Five years before the treaty, from 1861 to 1866, did she always live in the Choctaw nation as the slave of Bob Jones? A I found her on that farm the last year of the war.

By W. A. Gibson, Esq., Attorney for applicant.
Q Did you have any information about her ever having lived out side of the Choctaw Nation before that time? A No sir.
Q She died in the Choctaw Nation about what year? A It was about five years after peace was declared.
Q About thirty years ago? A Yes, we didn't know the dates or the years then.
Q She died before you came to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q After you came to the Creek Nation, what became of these children?
A Someone took the children back to Brazos, and my wife--I married her in the Creek nation, and she went down there and brought them here; they have been here ever since
Q After their mother's death they lived in the Choctaw nation until you had them brought up here? A Yes, my wife that I have got now went after them.

By the Commission.
Q Your present wife is a citizen of the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.

By Mr. Gibson:
Q During the time you were working for Jones on the house in Paris, where did he live? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q He sent you over there from his home to haul lumber for his new home in Paris? A Yes sir.
Q And after the house was finished you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you when the slaves of the United States citizens were freed? A I was in Texas when I was freed.
Q After you were freed, state whether or not you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, I come back to Shawneetown.
Q And lived with your wife? A Yes sir.

5-Edna Gordon.

Henry Chalk being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A That is too hard for me to tell.
Q About how old are you? A About 60 I guess.
Q Where did do you live? A I live here in Muskogee. I work for Captain Severs, but my home is in the Choctaw Nation; born and raised there.
Q Are you a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Have you been enrolled by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes A Yes, down in the Choctaw nation.
Q Who were you a slave of? A The first man that raised me was a full blood Choctaw man they called Dave Holmes; then he died and I belonged to his daughter Emily.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation did you live in? A I was born and raised in Kiamisha county.
Q Did you know Bob Jones, a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, I was born within eight miles of his home house and knowed him.
Q Did you ever know of a woman named Maria Cherry? A Yes, they used to call her Maria Jones then.
Q Did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know that that woman is the mother of Mary Martin and Edna Gordon? A Yes.
Q She was the mother of these two children? A Yes, I know she is their mother. I knew Edna when she was a little thing, and I knew her father.
Q Where were you living at the time the war between the north and south began? A Right down about eight miles from Bob Jones.
Q Was this woman, Maria Jones, living with Bob Jones then? A Yes.
Q How long before that had she been living there? A She has been with him ever since I knew her--living with Bob Jones on one of his farms.
Q Did you ever leave the Choctaw nation at the beginning of the war before the treaty of 1866? A Never did leave it to go nowhere.
Q Did this woman live in the Choctaw nation during the war? A Yes lived right here at Jones's farm.
Q Do you know that a good many of the Choctaws refugeed and went across the river to Texas? A No, they didn't.
Q Some of them did, didn't they? A No, none of them did that; I was right there among them all my lifetime, and if any of them did go, they went north; they never went to Texas; they was too afraid of Texas.
Q This woman never left Bob Jones at the time of the war? A No, she didn't.
Q Do you remember when the treaty was made between the Choctaws and the United States by which the Choctaw slaves were freed?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living then? A With Bob Jones; his daughters were not allowed to leave home; sometimes he gave the men a pass, but the women was never left the quarters.
Q After the treaty of 1866 where did this woman go, after she was freed? A She staid there awhile and left; I don't know where she was, but come to find out, she went across the river, working for her some master, working for her husband, and she come back again, and I saw her again in the Choctaw nation.
Q When was that? A When she got done working in Texas she come up here to Brazos.
Q Where did she die? A Down here on Poteau.
Q Do you remember that a great many of the freedmen slaves of Choctaw Indians who were freed, were paid $100 to leave the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know all; I knew two or three of them.
Q You know a great many of them did take $100 and gave up all their rights and left the Choctaw Nation? A Some few did.
Q Did this woman? A No, just some few did.

Edna Gordon.

Q Do you remember when the $100 payment was made to the Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q You knew a good many of them went out of the Choctaw nation at that time? A Y[illegible] sir.
Q Do you know whether this woman, Maria Cherry, accepted the $100 and went out? A No, she never did go out. She staid there until she died.

By Mr. Gibson, attorney for applicant:
Q Do you know Bob Cherry, who has just testified? A Yes sir.
Q Was he the husband of Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known these two women, Mary Martin and Edna Gordon, here in the Creek Nation? A They have been here about ten or eleven years I reckon.
Q You have been working for Captain Severs, have you? A Yes, I know when they came; I knew when their stepmother went down to the Choctaw nation after them.

---o---

Frances R. Brown having been first duly sworn upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all testimony and proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 31st day of May, 1901? and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Frances R. Brown

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1901.

John L. Tieber.

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 31, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Mary Martin for the enrollment of herself and six minor children as Choctaw freedmen.

N. A. Gibson, Esq., appearing for applicants.
Mary Martin being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Mary Martin.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly.
Q About how old are you? A Somewhere about forty.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Muskogee, I. T.
Q Where do you live? A I live in Muskogee.
Q In the Creek Nation, Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you liged there? A I don't know how long I have lived there.
Q About how long? A About ten years I guess.
Q Have you lived there continuously for the past ten years? A Yes.
Q Where did you live before that? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Whereabouts in the Choctaw Nation? A About about Brazill.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation? A I have been there all the time until I come up here.
Q Were you born in the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know where I was born.
Q What is your father's name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Is your father living? A Yes sir.
Q Was your father ever the slave of a Creek Indian? A No, my mother was.
Q What was your mother's name? A Maria Cherry; her name was Maria Jones, and she married.
Q Is your mother living? A No, she is dead.
Q Was your mother the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Who did she belong to? A Belonged to Bob Jones.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation did Bob Jones belong to? A I don't know what county; down about Shawnee; but I don't know what county it is; I don't know anything about anything like that.
Q Have you ever been enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authoritoes as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.
Q Your father was a negro, was he? A Yes sir.
Q He was a state man? A Yes sir.
Q He didn't belong to any tribe of Indians? A No sir.
Q Who did he belong to at the time of the rebellion? A I can't tell you who he belonged to; I have forgotten; I have heard him say, but I have forgotten now.
Q Where was he living at the time of the rebellion, when the war broke out in 1861? A I don't know where he was; I was too small, I guess, to remember.
Q Do you remember where your mother was living at the beginning of the war in 1861? A No, I was too small; I don't remember that at all.
Q How long have you been named Martin? A Been about four years I guess.
Q What was your name before that? A Sutton; I have been married twice.
Q Have you any brothers or sisters living in the Choctaw nation now? A No, they are all here, only I have got a brother working for the Dawes Commission.
Q Have any of your brothers or sisters ever been enrolled as freedmen of the Choctaw nation by the Choctaw tribal authorities?
A No sir.
Q Have any of them ever made application to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to be enrolled as freedmen in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.

2-Mary Martin.

Q Your maiden name was Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Do you want to apply for the enrollment of anyone else besides yourself? A Yes; my children.
Q How many children have you under twenty-one years of age and unmarried? A I have got one that is married, and I have got seven that a'int thats under age.
Q Do you want to apply for your children? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of the oldest, unmarried child? A Clarence Sutton.
Q How old is he? A Sixteen years old.
Q What is the name of the next one? A Henry Sutton.
Q How old is he? A Fourteen.
Q What is the next? A Ellsworth Sutton.
Q How old is Ellsworth? A He is twelve.
Q The next one? A Mamie Sutton.
Q How old is Mamie? A She is ten.
Q The next one? A Percy Sutton ; he is eight, and Scotty is the next.
Q How old is Scotty? A Six.
Q Who is the father of these children? A Frank Sutton.
Q Is he living? A No sir.
Q Was he a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A No sir.
Q Did he ever claim any rights as a freedman of any tribe of Indians? A No, he is a state man.
Q You are the mother of all these children? A Yes sir.
Q Do all of them live with you? A Yes sir.
Q You said you had seven children. A I have got seven under age, but I don't know whether Martin put his boy in on the Cherokee roll or not.
Q Is your present husband a citizen of the Cherokee nation? A Yes.
Q Is he a citizen or freedman? A I don't know; freedman I guess.
Q Was he the slave of a Cherokee Indian? A Yes, he was a slave.
Q Has he ever been enrolled by the Cherokees or by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes? A Yes, he says he has; I couldn't tell you whether he has or not.
Q Do you want to apply for this Martin child? as a Choctaw freedman?
A Not if he is on the other roll, I guess I couldn't, could I?
Q I don't know whether he is on the other roll or not. A He said he put him on all right.
Q You don't want to apply for him as a Choctaw freedman? A No, I guess not.
Q Who does the child live with? A He lives with me; I have got him
Q You and your husband Martin do not live together? A No sir.
Q How long have you been separated? A Three years.
Q Has he ever supported this child at all? A No sir.
Q Where is Martin now? A He lives down towards Checotah.
Q What do you know of your mother's residence here in the Creek Nation? A I don't know more than where she lived there; she lived way down in the Choctaw Nation; I don't know exactly where it is- down Shawneetown; he had lots of farms there.
Q Who is "he"? A The man she belonged to; that is where she lived; Bob Jones.
Q Did you ever hear whether your mother left the Choctaw Nation after the beginning of the war in 1861? A No sir.
Q Did she go to Texas as a good many of the slaves of the Choctaw Indians did--what they call refugee? A No, I don't think she did
Q Did you ever hear anyone say whether she went out of the Choctaw Nation? A No, I don't guess she did because she was freed there in the Choctaw nation.
Q Why did you leave the Choctaw Nation and remove here to the Creek nation? A My father ~~xxxxxxfreedmxxxxxx~~ married a Creek citizen
Q Have you ever attempted to be enrolled as a freedman of the Creek Nation? A No sir.
Q Have you ever attempted to be enrolled as a freedman of any of the five tribes in the Indian Territory before this? A No sir.
Q Have you ever made application of any description to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes before this? A No, I never hav e

---o---

Robert Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Robert Cherry.
Q How old are you? A About 60.
Q Where do you live? A In the Creek Nation.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek nation? A I expect I have been here about 28 or 29 years.
Q Are you a freedman or a citizen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory? A No, I am a freedman but not of a citizen Indian.
Q You are a state man? A Yes sir.
Q And was a slave of a citizen of the United States? A Yes, of Missouri.
Q Were you the husband of Maria Cherry, the mother of this applicant, Mary Martin, and the applicant, Edna Gordon? A Yes sir.
Q When did you first know her? A I got acquainted with her in the war in a place they call Shawneetown, in the Choctaw Nation, on this side of Red River.
Q What year? A About the year before the war closed.
Q Was she living in the Choctaw Nation then? A Yes, she was living in one of his quarters.
Q One of whose quarters? A Bob Jones.
Q Who was Bob Jones? A He was a Choctaw Indian.
Q You knew Bob Jones, did you? A Yes sir.
Q He was a regularly enrolled citizen of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, was he? A Yes, he was Chief for a number of years, if I mistake not.
Q When you first met this woman, Maria Cherry, did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q That was before the treaty of 1866? A Yes, all her days I guess. I found her at his quarters; he had them there like a man has cattle; I think he had three hundred there.
Q This woman, Maria Cherry was living there as his slave at the time you met her before the emancipation of the slaves? A Yes, about one year.
Q Do you know how long before that she had been living there?
A I don't know. I come from Missouri down in there; I couldn't tell much about it; it looked like she had been there sometime; I found her there and took her away.
Q Q Where did you take her away? A Bob Jones, he built a big house about Paris, Texas, and he put me there to work hauling lumber, and I took care of her and these little children.
Q When did you marry her? A About the last year of the war.
Q After the slaves had been freed? A No, they wasn't freed the last year of the war.
Q How did you happen to get down in the Choctaw nation if you was the slave of a man in Missouri? A I was with my master, and he wintered there one winter, and had winter quarters there. The old General and my master was a southern man, and he refugeed from Missouri and got in his brigade, and he wintered down there on a Shawneetown farm.
Q And you married this woman? A Yes--there wasn't any marrying in them days; just go and take a woman, among slaves.
Q How long after that did you stay in the Choctaw nation? A I Knocked around there for sometime; I went backwards and forwards.
Q What do you mean by going backwards and forwards? A You see, after I first took her--I couldn't take her, and I had to go back to her to Bob Jones' farm in Shawneetown.
Q From where? A He give me a pass from the army; once he give me a pass from Skullyville.
Q You was always in the Choctaw nation? A Yes sir.
Q And this woman was always in the Choctaw nation? A Yes.
Q Do you know when the treaty of 1866 was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living then? A She was living on Bob Jones farm in Shawneetown.
Q Where did she live after that? A After that he give me a job hauling lumber in Paris, Texas; he went there to educate his

Choctaw children, and I went there to haul lumber for him, and was there about two years.
Q Your wife lived in Texas with you? A Yes, I carried her right there with me, and had a little shanty and lived there and hauled lumber for about two years.
Q Then where did you go? A I come back to the Choctaw nation.
Q How long did you stay? A About two years, and we went down on the Potoma, and there she died.
Q After the two years she staid in Paris, she came back to the Choctaw Nation and staid there until she died? A Yes sir.
Q She didn't go to Paris right after the Choctaw treaty was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, giving up these slaves? A Yes, went right after that.
Q When you first met her, did you ever hear her say how long she had been a slave of Bob Jones? A She said she had belonged to him All her life.
Q Was she born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, she said she was.
Q After the rebellion between the north and south, did she refugee with some of the slaves, and go to Texas? A No, she staid right on the Shawneetwon farm.
Q She was not out of the nation between the years 1861 and 1866?
A I moved her after the treaty.
Q The treaty was made in 1866. Five years before the treaty, from 1861 to 1866, did she always live in the Choctaw nation as the slave of Bob Jones? A I found her on that farm the last year of the war.

By M. A. Gibson, Esq., Attorney for applicant.
Q Did you have any information about her ever having lived out side of the Choctaw Nation before that time? A No sir.
Q She died in the Choctaw Nation about what year? A It was about five years after peace was declared.
Q About thirty years ago? A Yes, we didn't know the dates or the years then.
Q She died before you came to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q After you came to the Creek Nation, what became of these children?
A Someone took the children back to Brazos, and my wife--I married her in the Creek nation, and she went down there and brought them here; they have been here ever since
Q After their mother's death they lived in the Choctaw nation until you had them brought up here? A Yes, my wife that I have got now went after them.

By the Commission.
Q Your present wife is a citizen of the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.

By Mr. Gibson:
Q During the time you were working for Jones on the house in Paris, where did he live? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q He sent you over there from his home to haul lumber for his new home in Paris? A Yes sir.
Q And after the house was finished you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you when the slaves of the United States citizens were freed? A I was in Texas when I was freed.
Q After you were freed, state whether or not you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, I came back to Shawneetown.
Q And lived with your wife? A Yes sir.

5-Mary Martin.

Henry Chalk being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A That is too hard for me to tell.
Q About how old are you? A About 60 I guess.
Q Where ~~did~~ do you live? A I live here in Muskogee. I work for Captain Severs, but my home is in the Choctaw Nation; born and raised there.
Q Are you a slave of a Chiotaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Have you been enrolled by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes? A Yes, down in the Choctaw nation.
Q Who were you a slave of? A The first man that raised me was a full blood Choctaw man they called Dave Holmes; then he died and I belonged to his daughter Emily.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation did you live in? A I was born and raised in Kiamiata county.
Q Did you know Bob Jones, a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, I was born within eight miles of his home house and knowed him.
Q Did you ever know of a woman named Maria Cherry? A Yes, they used to call her Maria Jones then.
Q Did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know that that woman is the mother of Mary Martin and Edna Gordon? A Yes.
Q She was the mother of these two children? A Yes, I know she is their mother. I knew Edna when she was a little thing, and I knew her father.
Q Where were you living at the time the war between the north and south began? A Right down about eight miles from Bob Jones.
Q Was this woman, Maria Jones, living with Bob Jones then? A Yes.
Q How long before that had she been living there? A She has been with him ever since I knew her--living with Bob Jones on one of his farms.
Q Did you ever leave the Choctaw nation at the beginning of the war before the treaty of 1866? A Never did leave it to go nowhere.
Q Did this woman live in the Choctaw nation during the war? A Yes lived right here at Jones's farm.
Q Do you know that a good many of the Choctaws refugeed and went across the river to Texas? A No, they didn't.
Q Some of them did, didn't they? A No, none of them did that; I was right there among them all my lifetime, and if any of them did go, they went north; they never went to Texas; they was too afraid of Texas.
Q This woman never left Bob Jones at the time of the war? A No, she didn't.
Q Do you remember when the treaty was made between the Choctaws and the United States by which the Choctaw slaves were freed?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living then? A With Bob Jones; his daughters were not allowed to leave home; sometimes he gave the men a pass, but the women was never left the quarters.
Q After the treaty of 1866 where did this woman go, after she was freed? A She staid there awhile and left; I don't know where she was, but come to find out, she went across the river, working for her same master, working for her husband, and she come back again, and I saw her again in the Choctaw nation.
Q When was that? A When she got done working in Texas she come up here to Brazos.
Q Where did she die? A Down here on Poteau.
Q Do you remember that a great many of the freedmen slaves of Choctaw Indians who were freed, were paid $100 to leave the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know all; I know two or three of them.
Q You know a great many of them did take $100 and gave up all their rights and left the Choctaw Nation? A Some few did.
Q Did this woman? A No, just some few did.

6-Mary Martin.

Q Do you remember when the $100 payment was made to the Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q You know a good many of them went out of the Choctaw nation at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know whether this woman, Maria Cherry, accepted the $100 and went out? A No, she never did go out. She staid there until she died.

By Mr. Gibson, attorney for applicant:
Q Do you know Bob Cherry, who has just testified? A Yes sir.
Q Was he the husband of Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known these two women, Mary Martin and Edna Gordon, here in the Creek Nation? A They have been here about ten or eleven years I reckon.
Q You have been working for Captain Severs, have you? A Yes, I know when they came; I know when their stepmother went down to the Choctaw nation after them.

------o----

Frances R. Brown having been first duly sworn upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all testimony and proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 31st day of May, 1901? and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Frances R. Brown

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1901.

John R. Tiebet

Notary Public.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. September 21, 1901.

In the matter of the application of James Cherry for the enrollment of himself and his two minor children, Nelson and Minerva Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen.

James Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A James Cherry.
Q What is your age? A About 30 years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee, Indian Territory.
Q How long have you lived here? A About ten years.
Q Have you lived here continously for the past ten years? A No sir.
Q Have you been outside of the Territory in the last four years to live? A No sir.
Q Where was your residence before you lived in the Creek Nation? A In the Choctaw Nation at Brasil.
Q How long did you live there? A I lived there since I was a little boy I guess.
Q Where were you born? A I was born in Doaksville - somewhere down there.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation do you claim to belong to? A Well at Doaksville - I dont know what county.
Q But its the county Doaksville is in? A Yes sir.
Q What was your father's name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Was he a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.
Q Was he a freedman of any nation in the Indian Territory? A Not that I knows of.
Q Is he dead? A No sir he's living.
Q Was he married to your mother? A Yes sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A Maria Cherry.
Q Is she dead? A Yes sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A She's been dead a long time; I dont know how long.
Q Can you tell about how long you think she's been dead? A About 20 years I guess.
Q Was your mother a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did she belong? A To a man they called Jones.
Q What was his Christian name do you know? A No sir, Jones is all I know.
Q Was she ever enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities as a Choctaw freedman. A I dont know sir.
Q How big were you when your mother died? A I was small- little fellow. I cant just remember. She was a baby - my sister here.
Q Were you ten years old? A I was about ten I guess.
Q Do you know whether your mother was living at the time of the breaking of the war in 1861? A I dont know sir.
Q Did you ever hear whether your mother went from the Choctaw Nation to Texas or any of the adjoining states? A No sir.
Q Has she ever been enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A Also Choctaw freedwoman or Choctaw? A No sir.
Q Has you ever made application for citizenship or to be enrolled as a freedman of any other tribe in the Indian Territory? A No sir.

PAPERS MISSING

Q You never made application before this? A No sir.
Q Have you any children under 21 years of age and unmarried?
A Yes got two.
Q Do you want to make application for them? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your eldest child? A Nelson Cherry.
Q How old is he? A He's about nine years old.
Q What is the name of your other child? A Theorus Cherry.
Q How old is she? A She's about seven year s old.
Q Have you any other children? A That's all.
Q Did you ever know this man Bob Jones that your mother belonged to? A No sir.
Q Do you know how long he has been dead? A No sir.

Clara Mitchell Wood being duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of September 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of September 1901.

Notary public.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. September 21, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Annie Grayson for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Annie Grayson being duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Annie Grayson.
Q What is your age? A I am 28 years old as far as I can remember.
Q What is your post office address? A Okmulgee.
Q Do you live at Okmulgee? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived there? A I lived there about four years .
Q Where did you live before you went to Okmulgee? A I lived here.
Q How long did you live in Muskogee? A I lived here off and on about ten years I guess - ten or twelve - off and on.
Q Where did you live before you came to Muskogee? A Brazil.
Q Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Were you born in the Choctaw Nation? A I dont know sir whether I was or not; I came to my remembrance of it there; I guess I was.
Q How old were you when you came to the Creek Nation? A I was about seven years old when I first came.
Q Who did you come to the Creek nation with? A Came with my stepmother.
Q Where did your stepmother live before you moved to the Creek Nation? A She lived here I guess.
Q At what place in the Choctaw Nation did you live prior to moving to Muskogee? A Brazil.
Q With whom did you live? A I lived with a lady by the name of Annie Spencer.
Q Was she any relation of yours? A No sir.
Q Was she a Choctaw woman? A I dont know whether she was or not.
Q How old do you think you were when you moved from the Choctaw Nation? A I was about seven or twelve one as near as I can remember.
Q Is your father living? A Yes sir.
Q What is his name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Is he a citizen of any nation in the Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q He is a United States man? A Yes sir.
Q Was your mother the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Why I learned she was; I guess she was.
Q All you know about her being a slave of a Choctaw Indian was what you have been told? A Yes sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A They say her name was Maria Cherry after she married Pa. her name was Maria.
Q What was her maiden name? A I dont know.
Q Do you know what her name was before she married Cherry? A No sir.
Q Do you know the name of the Choctaw Indian to whom she claimed to belong? A No sir.
Q Have you ever heard what your mother name was before she married Cherry? A I have been told that her name before she

married Cherry was Jones.
Q What was her first name? A Maria.
Q Is she dead? A Yes sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A I dont know sir.
Q How old were you when she died? A They said I was about eight months old; I dont know how old.
Q She died when you were a baby? A Yes sir.
Q You dont remember your mother at all? A No sir I dont remember her at all.
Q Did you ever make application for enrollment as a freedman in any other tribe in Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q Never made any application before this one? A No sir I never have.
Q Have you any children under 21 years of age and unmarried? A I hav'nt any at all.
Q You only apply for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you been married to Grayson? A I been married a little over four years.
Q What is his given name? A Stephen.
Q Is he a citizen of any nation in the Indian Territory? A He 's a citizen of the Creek Nation.
Q Is he listed for enrollment as a Creek citizen? A Yes sir
Q Do you know when he made application for his enrollment? A No sir I dont.
Q was it before you were married to him or since? A He's been enrolled - I guess - I dont know when he was enrolled - I guess it was before.

Clara Mitchell Wood being first duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of September 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings in said cause on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of September 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. October 2nd 1901.

In the matter of the application of James Cherry for the enrollment of himself and his two minor children Nelson and Viscrus Cherry as Choctaw freedmen.

James Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your wife? A Sallie Cherry.
Q When were you married? A I was married - its been about nine years ago I guess - nine or ten - somewhere along there.
Q Are you and your wife living together? A Yes sir.
Q And are the children named in this application living with you? A Yes sir.

Henry Chalk being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q What is your age? A Well you ask something too quick for me to answer; I dont know exactly how old I is.
Q How old do you think you are? A About 60.
Q Where do you live now? A I am living right here in Muskogee now.
Q Were you the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Have you been enrolled by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes? A I enrolled down at McAlester.
Q Who were you the slave of? A A woman they called Mary McCoy; she had two names; they called her Mary Tayler and Mary McCoy.
Q Was she the first person that ever owned you? A No sir.
Q Who was the first person that ever owned you? A A man called Dave Holmes.
Q What relation was the woman who owned you then to Dave Holmes? A She bought me from Dave Holmes.
Q What was her name? A Mary Tayler she called herself most of the time but she was Bill McCoy's daughter.
Q Who was Emily Holmes? A She was my first young mistis.
Q What part of the Choctaw Nation did you live in? A I lived in Kiamitia County and in Blue County.
Q Did you know Bob Jones a Choctaw Indian? A Yes Sir I did.
Q Did you ever know of a woman named Mariah Cherry? A Yes sir who was called Jones- they used to call her Mariah Jones.
Q Did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know that that woman is the mother of Jim Cherry and Annie Grayson, whose maiden name was Annie Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living at the time the war began? A Living right in Kiamitia County on a place called Long Creek.
Q How far did you live from Bob Jones? A About eight miles.
Q Was this woman Mariah Jones living with Bob Jones then? A Yes sir.
Q How long before that had she been living there? A Ever since

I can recollect seeing her.
Q Did you ever leave the Choctaw Nation at the beginning of the war before the treaty of 1866? A No sir.
Q Did this woman Mariah Jones live in the Choctaw Nation during the war? A Yes sir.
Q Where? A Shawneetown.
Q Did she live with Bob Jones at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Did'nt a good many of the Choctaws refugee and go across the river to Texas? A No sir; no Choctaws never went.
Q Mariah Cherry never left Bob Jones at the time of the war? A No sir.
Q Do you remember when the treaty was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation by which the Choctaw slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living at that time? A Shawneetown.
Q With whom? A With Jones.
Q After the treaty of '66 where did this woman go to? A After she was freed she had married this boys father and then he took her and went from Jones to Parris, Texas, and he drove Jones' wagon and hauled lumber to put up that fine house he had built.
Q When Bob Cherry got through working for Jones where did he and his wife go to from there? A They come back across; come up to Ft Smith round Poteau.
Q Where did she die? A She died there on Poteau; close to Fort Smith.
Q Do you know that a great many of the freedmen slaves of the Choctaw Indians who were freed were paid $100 to leave the Choctaw Nation. A I did'nt know very many of them but I heard of some of them.
Q You know that some of them did take $100 and give up their rights and leave the Choctaw Nation? A No sir; just heard it.
Q Do you remember when the $100 payment was made to the Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Bob Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Was he the husband of Mariah Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known Jim Cherry and Annie Grayson? A Ever since they was small little children - little bitty things.
Q When did they come to the Creek Nation? A They come up here; I cant tell exactly how many years ago its been but I was living right here.
Q How long did they live in the Choctaw Nation before they came here? A Well they been down there all their life time until they come here.
Q About what time did they come to the Creek Nation? A Its been about I reckon its been about 14 years - 12 or 14 years ago.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek Nation? A I been here- its been about 16 years since I been working up here.
Q Did they come here before you did or after? A No sir after I did; I was right here when they came.

Clara Mitchell Reed being first duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 2nd day of October 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Reed

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of October 1901.

[illegible] Notary public.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of Scott Cherry for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Scott Cherry being first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Cherry, Scott Cherry.
Q How old are you? A Thirty-three.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee.
Q Do you live in the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived here? A I have been living here about twelve or thirteen years, I believe.
Q Where did you live before that? A Down on Poteau.
Q In what Nation? A Cherokee Nation, I believe.
Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw Nation? A I lived at Brazil awhile, little while.
Q What Nation is that in? A I think that's in the Choctaw Nation
Q Where was you born? A I was born in Poteau.
Q What is your father's name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Bob? A Yes sir.
Q Is he living? A Yes sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Maria.
Q Is your mother living? A No sir, she's dead.
Q Which one of your parents was the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A My mother.
Q Who was she the slave of? A Jones, but I forget the other name. Jones I believe.
Q Do you know? A I forget what Jones. Bob Jones I believe.
Q Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know anything personally about him? A No sir, I don't know anything personally.
Q Are you married? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been married? A No sir.
Q Just applying for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q Have you ever drawn any money from the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A No sir.

Q Have you ever been enrolled as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation?
A No sir.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said cause on said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of William E. Daugherty for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

William E. Daugherty, being first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A William E. Daugherty.
Q D-a-u-g-h- is it? A Yes sir, e-r-t-y.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-three.
Q Where do you live? A I live in Fort Smith.
Q Fort Smith? A Yes sir, backwards and forwards.
Q That's in Arkansas isn't it? A Yes sir.
Q Is that your post office address? A No sir, my post office address is here.
Q Well, what do you mean by saying you live in Arkansas and your post office address is here? A Backwards and forwards you know.
Q What is your occupation? A Well most anything. I don't do anything particular.
Q What do you do in Fort Smith? A Well, I havn't been there any time. Havn't been doing anything.
Q How much of a residence have you ever had in Fort Smith? A I have been there about a month.
Q What were you doing there? A I was working around, for different people, just doing jobs there.
Q Where is your home? A My home is in Muldrow.
Q In the Cherokee Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you born? A In Poteau.
Q In what Nation? A In the Cherokee Nation------Choctaw Nation I think it is. I am not sure what Nation it is. Not far from Ft. Smith.
Q Well, how long did you live in the Choctaw Nation? A Well, I couldn't say. I was quite small when I left there and come up here.
Q Come here to Muskogee? A Muskogee, yes sir.
Q Well, I don't understand what you mean by living in Fort Smith and saying that your post office address is here? A Well, I am here. I went up there on a visit. I have no folks there but I go there and stay awhile and come back here where my folks is.
Q Have you got any home? A No sir, not particular.

Q Have you ever voted? A No sir, never voted.
Q What is your father's name? A Jack Daugherty.
Q Jack? A Yes sir.
Q Is your father living? A Well, I couldn't say whether he's living or not. I never seen him for quite awhile.
Q What is your mother's name? A Edna Gordon.
Q Edna Jordan? A Gordon.
Q G-or-d-a-n ? A G-o-r-d-o-n.
Q Is your mother living? A Yes sir.
Q Are you married? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been married? A Never been married.
Q Are you making application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Are you applying for anyone besides yourself? A No one but myself.
Q You was born since the emancipation of the slaves? A Yes sir.
Q Now was your father or mother a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A My mother.
Q Who was she the slave of? A Well, that I don't know.
Q What? A That I don't know who she was a slave of. She's signed though in the enrollment.
Q She has been enrolled? A Yes sir, she's been enrolled.
Q Under the name of Edna Gordon? A Yes sir.

The applicant in this case is the son of Edna Gordon who made application to this Commission for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation at Muskogee Indian Territory, May 31, 1900 and appears on Choctaw Freedman Card Field Number D-99.

Q You say you don't know the name of the Choctaw Indian your mother belonged to? A No sir, I don't know anything about it at all.
Q Did you ever draw any money or did your mother ever draw any money from the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A Not to my knowledge.
Q Have you ever been enrolled as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation that you know of? A No sir.
Q Has your mother? A Not that I know of.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said cause on the said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of Anna Vaughn for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Anna Vaughn being first duly sworn, upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Anna Vaughn.
Q Anna Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q V-a-u-g-h-n ? A Yes sir.
Q What? A Yes sir.
Q How old are you? A Twenty
Q Where do you live? A I live here in Muskogee.
Q How long have you lived in Muskogee? A All my life. Born here.
Q Was you born here? A Yes sir.
Q What? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A Born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Where in the Choctaw Nation? A Brazil.
Q Where? A Brazil, somewheres close there
Q Well, how long did you live in the Choctaw Nation before you moved to the Creek Nation? A I don't know. I was small. I don't know.
Q What is your father's name? A Frank Sutton.
Q What? A Frank Sutton.
Q Is your father living? A No sir, he's dead.
Q What is your mother's name? A Mary Martin.
Q Is your mother living? A Yes sir.
Q Which one of your parents was a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A My mother.
Q What was your mother's maiden name? A What was her what?
Q Her maiden name. Her name before she was married? A I don't know.
Q What? A Her name was Mary Cherry.
Q Mary Cherry? A Yes.
Q Who was she the slave of? A I don't know.
Q How do you know that she was ever a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Well, I don't know.
Q What? A I don't know.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir, I am married.
Q What is your husband's name? A His name is Arthur Vaughn.

Q Arthur? A Yes sir.
Q Arthus Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q Is he a citizen of the Creek Nation?
Q Never a citizen of an Indian? A No sir.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.
Q That applying for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q Have you ever been enrolled by the Choctaw Nation as a freedman?
A No sir.
Q Have you ever drawn any money as a freedman? A No sir.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said cause on December 20, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 28, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Anna Vaughn for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

In the matter of the application of William E. Daugherty for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

In the matter of the application of Scott Cherry for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Henry Chalk, being called as a witness in behalf of these applicants, and having been first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Who? Me? Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A Hard for me to tell. I couldn't tell you how old I am.
Q About how old are you? A I couldn't make any guess. We lost our record just before the War broke out. They got it misplaced and that's the last I knowed.

The witness has the appearance of being sixty or sixty five years old.

Q Where do you live? A Right here at Muskogee, now.
Q How long have you lived here? A I have been working for Captain Severs for twelve years now.
Q Where did you come from? A Choctaw Nation.
Q From where? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you always live in the Choctaw Nation?
A Married and lived there until [illegible].
Q Were you a slave or a freedman?
Q What was his name? A The first [illegible]

Holmes, but He died before the War and I become a slave of a widow woman's named Mary McCoy.

Q Did you ever belong to a man named Joe Taylor? A That's Mary's husband. He didn't live any time.

This witness has been listed for enrollment by the Commission as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation and appears on Choctaw Freedman Card No.1096.

Q How do you know these people that have made application here today. Scott Cherry, Anna Vaughn and William E. Daugherty? A Yes sir, I know them.
Q What relation are they? A To me?
Q No, these three people, William E. Daugherty, Anna Vaughn and Scott Cherry? A Oh, Scott Cherry he's an uncle to them other two.
Q Do you know Scott Cherry's mother? A Yes sir.
Q What is her name? A Maria.
Q Maria Cherry? A Yes sir, Maria Cherry, But before she was Maria Cherry she was Maria Jones.
Q Maria Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Where did you know her? A Shawnee town
Q Was she the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Who did she belong to? A Robert Jones.
Q When did you first know her? A Why, I knowed her away in slave time. Used to live up above there and I used to wagon and run cattle through there all the time.
Q Was that before the War? A Yes sir, and all during the war.
Q Bob Jones was a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir, a great big large man
Q And Maria Jones belonged to him? A Yes sir, she did.
Q Now where was Maria Jones when the War broke out? A She was at Jones right on the farm. She stayed there till the surrender.
Q Stayed there till the surrender? A Yes sir.
Q Now did she ever go out of the Choctaw Nation? A After she was freed she went out a little while over across the river, and worked for Jones, worked for her old master over there cooking for him.
Q Do you know about how long that was after the surrender? A I don't know exactly how many years it was, but she went over there and cooked for Jones while her husband was hauling.
Q How long was she ever in Texas? A I donIt know sir, exactly how long. I never paid no attention, but she wasn't over there very long. About a year I reckon.
Q Did she have a home over there? A No sir, she was hired to Jones
Q Hired was she? A Yes sir, and her husband was hauling lumber for to put up that fine house that Jones had built in Paris.
Q After that did she come back to the Territory? A She come back right there to Soulleyville.
Q Where did she die? A She died right there on Brazil.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, that's in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Fort Smith was made, when the Choctaws adopted the slaves? A No sir, I don't know how long it's been.
Q Do you remember that? A yes sir, I remember it.
Q Now where was Maria Jones living then? A Out on Brazil.
Q Now this applicant William E. Daugherty, he claims that his mother

was the slave of a Choctaw Indian, Edna Gordon. Do you know her? A Yes sir, she's Maria's daughter.
Q Maria's daughter? A Yes sir.
Q Is she still living? A Yes sir.
Q You know her do you? A Yes sir, she was right here not so long ago.
Q Did you know her in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Was she living when the war broke out? A Yes sir, she was.
Q She stayed with her mother did she? A Oh, she was small.
Q Well, she stayed with her mother, Maria Cherry did she? A Yes sir.
Q Now do you know this applicant Anna Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q Now she claims that her mother was a slave of a Choctaw Indian. A Well, that's Maria's other daughter. That's Mary.
Q Mamie? A Mary, Mary.
Q And Mary Martin, the mother of Anna Vaghn and Edna Gordon, the mother of William E. Daugherty, were the daughters of Maria Jones? A Maria Jones.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic noted in said causes on the said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of December, 1901

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, MARCH 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of Edna Gordon and her son, William E. Daugherty, Scott Cherry, James Cherry and his two minor children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, Anna Vaughn, Annie Grayson, Mary Martin and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen.

Robert Cherry, having been first duly sworn, on his oath, testifies as follows on behalf of the applicants.

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Robert Cherry.
Q How old are you? A Sixty five years old.
Q Your post office address? A Boynton.
Q Are you a citizen or freedman of any of the Five Tribes of Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A Missouri.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Indian Territory? A Well, I have been in Indian Territory mighty near ever since the first year the war started.
Q You say you were born in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Were you held in slavery in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Who owned you there? A Colonel Cherry.
Q Did he sell you? A No sir.
Q Did you live with him till you were emancipated? A Yes sir.
Q When was that? A When the war was over, I could not tell, I am like every body else who is not educated; when the freedom come and the army was discharge, I ran with the army most of the five years.
Q You were in Missouri with the army? A I came down and refugeed off down to Texas, I was there with General Gaino's army--
Q Whose army did you say? A General Gaino and we was all through these countries here.
Q Well, you were with your owner, Cherry, until the time of the emancipation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you when the slaves were set free? A When the slaves were set free I was in Red River County, Texas, Clarksville.
Q Have you ever been married? A Yes sir.
Q How many times? A Twice.
Q What is your first wife's name? A Maria.
Q What was her maiden name? A Maria Jones.
Q When were you married to her? A Well that was about the second year of the war; didn't marry them days; sorto' like cattle them days.
Q Where was she living when you began to live with her? A Down in Shawneetown.
Q Where was that? A Choctaw Nation.
Q That was during the war? A During the war, yes sir.
Q How long did Maria Live with you? A Oh we were together about four five six or seven years; about seven years.
Q Did you live with her till she died? A Yes sir, until she died.
Q Where did you live from the time you and Maria started to live together up until she died? A Shawneetown, she was there most all the time and then after we'd been there about two years we come to Poteau, I'd go off and work and come back and go off and work and come back, I hauled lumber twelve months for old Bob Jones to

build a school house at Paris Texas to educate the Indian children but I didn't have my family with me.
Q Where was your family? A They was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was Maria a slave? A Yes sir she was a slave of Bob Jones.
Q Who was Bob Jones? A He was an old Chbctaw Indian.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Fort Smith was made? A Well I heard about it.
Q Where was you then? A I was mostly over somewhere about Paris, Texas.
Q Where was Maria then? A She was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Then all the time you were working over there in Texas was she living in Shawneetown? A Sometimes she would go down to Walnut; they had another big farm down there.
Q That was in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria at any time between the date you married her and the time you remember the treaty of Fort Smith being made ever live out of the Choctaw Nation? A Not at all.
Q Did she live there all the time the war was going on? A All the time
Q When did Maria die? A She died about three years after peace, somewhere about that; about three years after peace.
Q How many children did you have by Maria? A I think I had about four
Q Give me their names taking the oldest one first? A I always had them nicknamed so it was hard to tell. The oldest one is Mary.
Q Mary what? A Mary Cherry.
Q Is that the name she goes by now? A No sir, her present name is Martin.
Q That is your oldest child by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q What is the next one? A The next one is Scotty.
Q The next one? A The next one is James.
Q The next one? A The next one is Annie.
Q Those are all the children you had by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria Cherry have any other children? A Edna and Harriet.
Q Is Edna living? A I guess she is.
Q What is her name now? A Well, I think she is Edna Gordon now.
Q You say she had another child named Harriet? A Yes sir.
Q What became of Harriet? A I think she is down by Fort Smith.
Q What name does she go by now? A I don't know they were step children
Q These two children, Edna and Harriet were Maria's children by a husband before she married you? A No sir, I think they were from a half breed Indian called John Turnbull.
Q She had these children before you lived with her? A Yes sir.
Q You say that all the time you lived with Maria Cherry until up to the time of her death she lived in the Choctaw Nation. Did you have a home there? A No particular home, I was taking job work I was a great teamster after Bob Jones started me to hauling that lumber I hauled lumber she would be at Shawneetown most of the time. I never made any home.
Q Well, before the slaves were emancipated, before they were set free she lived with Bob Jones there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q And you went there and began to live with her while the war was going on? A Yes sir.
Q And after the war you went into the teaming business? A Yes sir.
Q Now after the war up till the time of her death, she lived there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q Did she ever during that time make her home anywhere but in the Chbctaw Nation? A No sir.
Q You were the slave of a states man? A Yes sir, Colonel Cherry.

(Witness excused)

Mary Martin, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Mary Martin.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am, forty something I think. I don't know exactly, though.
Q How many children have you? A I have got eight.
Q What is the oldest one's name? A Anna.
Q Anna what? What is her other name? A Anna Vaughn.
Q What are the other children's names? A Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy, Scottie and Willie.
Q How old is Willie? A He is five years old. He is the baby; I haven't got him there, my last husband, he was his baby and he put him in the Cherokee Nation; that is the reason I haven't got him there; he takes with his father.
Q Who was the father of Anna? A Sutton.
Q Is he the father of Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie? A Yes sir.
Q And your last child is enrolled with your husband as a Cherokee? A Yes sir.
Q Have you always lived in the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living in 1885, twenty years ago? A I was living in the territory.
Q What place? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when the Choctaws adopted their freedmen? A Do I remember it?
Q Yes and they gave some of them one hundred dollars? A When they sold their rights out? A
Q Yes. Did you accept any hundred dollars? A No sir. (Witness excused

Annie Grayson, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Annie Grayson.
Q How old are you? A I don't know just how old I am.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.
Q Are you the daughter of Maria Cherry? A Yes sir, so said to be.
Q Did you at the time the Choctaw freedmen were adopted by the Choctaw Nation accept the one hundred dollars that was paid to freedmen to relinquish their rights? A No sir, I didn't know anything about it.

(Witness excused)

James Cherry, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A James Cherry.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly; about thirty one.
Q Have you any children? A Two.
Q Are you the son of Maria Cherry, Yes sir, said to be.
Q Where were you living twenty years ago, in 1885? A Twenty years ago
Q Yes sir? A I was living out in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when they paid the freedmen down there a hundred a piece after the Choctaw Council adopted them to relinquish their rights? A I heard about it.
Q Did you ever accept one hundred dollars to relinquish your rights? A No sir.

(Witness excused.)

Robert Cherry, recalled, testifies as follows:

Q Were these children living with you in the Choctaw Nation in 1885?
A In 1855 let's see, let me get at it so I can understand it-- three years--
Q It is just about twenty years ago, between twenty and twenty three years ago you remember when the Choctaw Council adopted the freedmen? A I was up here then, they were down with an old lady in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you accept for these children or know about their accepting the hundred dollars that was offered Choctaw freedmen for relinquishing their rights? A I was up here then.
Q Did you know about it? A I heard about it, but I never attended to it for them; never bothered with it.

(Witness excused.)

Anna Bell, having been first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled causes on March 7, 1904, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, an the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes in said cause.

Anna Bell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this March 8, 1904.

W. O. Beall

Notary Public.

17-D-98,
17-D-99,
17-D-102,
17-D-103,
17-D-106,
17-D-107,
17-D-108.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

---------:---------

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Edna Gordon, et al., as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, consolidating the applications of

Edna Gordon	17-D-99,
Mary Martin, et al.,	17-D-98,
Annie Grayson	17-D-102,
James Cherry, et al.,	17-D-103,
Anna Vaughn	17-D-106,
William E. Daugherty	17-D-107,
Scott Cherry	17-D-108.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on May 31, 1901, Edna Gordon made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day Mary Martin made application for the enrollment of herself and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen; that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 21, 1901, Annie Grayson made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day James Cherry made application for the enrollment of himself and his two children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen; and that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on December 20, 1901, Anna Vaughn, William E. Daugherty and Scott Cherry made application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

The evidence in this case shows that the applicants herein are all lineal descendants of one Maria Cherry, who was a slave of a Choctaw citizen at the commencement of the rebellion; that during said rebellion and up until the time of her death, which occurred about three years after the conclusion of said rebellion, the said Maria Cherry remained in the Choctaw Nation.

It further appears from the evidence herein that all of the applicants herein have resided continuously in Indian Territory from the time of their birth up to and inclusive of September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Edna Gordon, William E. Daugherty, Mary Martin, Anna Vaughn, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton, Scottie Sutton, James Cherry, Nelson Cherry, Viocrus Cherry, Scott

Cherry and Annie Grayson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

OCT 15 1904.

17-D-99.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

Edna Gordon,

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedman to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-98

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

Mary Martin,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment of yourself, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Registered. Chairman.

17-D- 102.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

Annie Grayson,

Okmulgee, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-103

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 18, 1904.

COPY.

James Cherry,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 18, 1904, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and your two minor children, Nelson Cherry and Viocrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-106.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY

Anna Vaughn,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-107

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

William S. Daugherty,

Fort Smith, Arkansas,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-108.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

Scott Cherry,

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-99

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

Nathan A. Gibson,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting the application for enrollment of Mary Martin, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Edna Gordon, et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-99

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered October 15, 1904, granting the applications for enrollment of Edna Gordon, William R. Daugherty, Mary Madden, Anna Vaughn, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton, Scottie Sutton, James Cherry, Nelson Cherry, Viscrus Cherry, Scott Cherry and Annie Grayson, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby notified that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of freedmen of the Choctaw Nation to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-99.

17-D-98

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 18, 1904.

Mary Marten,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 29, 1903, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, which has been by him referred to this Commission for consideration and appropriate action.

You ask therein the status of your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Mary Martin and her children, Clarence, Henry, Nilsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

As soon as a decision is reached in this case, you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-[illegible]
17-108 17-106
17-107

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 5, 1904.

Mary Martin,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 12, 1904, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and by him referred to this Commission for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you request to be advised relative to the applications for enrollment of James Cherry and his family; Mary Martin and her family, Annie Grayson and Willie Daugherty as Choctaw freedmen.

You are informed the Commission is now considering the application of the persons named in your letter for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, and when a decision is reached you will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choc. Fr. 1454
Edna Gordon

Fr. 1454

1454

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Edna Gordon.

Transferred from Choctaw Freedman jacket # D-99. Oct 31, 1904.

1454

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 31, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Edna Gordon for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Edna Gordon being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Edna Gordon.
Q What is your age? A About forty-six years.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Muskogee, Indian Territory.
Q Where do you live? A I live here in the town of Muskogee.
Q How long have you lived here? A I have been here off and on ever since my sister come here about ten year ago.
Q Have you lived here continuously for the past ten years.
A Not all the time; I went around with Miss Turner, backwards and forwards.
Q Have you been outside of the Indian Territory in the last four years? A No sir.
Q What was your residence before you lived in the Creek Nation?
A I used to live in the Choctaw Nation.
Q How long were you there? A Always lived there.
Q Were you born there? A Yes sir.
Q Whereabouts? A Near Shawnetown.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation do you claim to belong to?
A I don't know.
Q You lived in the Choctaw nation up to the time you moved to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? A My father is named Joe Turnbull.
Q You say he was an Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What tribe of Indians did he belong to? A Choctaw.
Q Is your father living? A No sir.
Q When did he die? A I don't know; I never saw him.
Q How do you know he was a Choctaw Indian? A Because I have always heard people say so.
Q Was he ever enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities of the Choctaw Nation as a citizen of that nation? A I don't know; I can't tell you that.
Q How long has he been dead? A I can't tell you that because I don't know; I never saw him.
Q Was he married to your mother? A I don't know sir; I don't think he was.
Q What is your mother's name? A Maria Jones; she was named Maria Cherry when she died.
Q Your mother is dead, is she? A Yes sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A I don't know sir; I don't remember.
Q Was your mother a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, she belonged to Bob Jones.
Q Was she ever enrolled a s a Choctaw freedman by the Choctaw tribal authorities? A Not as I knows of. I can't tell you that.
Q How long has your mother been dead? A I don't know; we was all small
Q How big a girl were you when your mother died? A I don't know

about what size; I guess about that high(indicating)
Q About ten years old? A Yes, might have been about that old. I don't know anything about the years.
Q Do you know whether your mother was living at the time of the beginning of the war in 1861? A No, don't know.
Q Did you ever hear whether your mother went from the Choctaw Nation to Texas, or any of the adjoining states? A No.
Q Have you ever been enrolled as a Choctaw freedman by the Choctaw tribal authorities? A No sir.
Q Have you ever made application for citizenship or to be enrolled as a freedman of any other tribe in the Indian Territory?
A No, no tribe.
Q You never made any application before this? A No, never have.
Q Have you any children under 21 years of age and unmarried?
A No, I havn't but the one; he is over age.
Q You only want to apply for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you been named Gordon? A I guess about eight years.
Q How long has this man Bob Jones been dead? A I don't know how long he has been dead.

-----o----

Robert Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Robert Cherry.
Q How old are you? A About 60.
Q Where do you live? A In the Creek Nation.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek nation? A I expect I have been here about 28 or 29 years.
Q Are you a freedman or a citizen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory? A No, I am a freedman but not of a citizen Indian.
Q You are a state man? A Yes sir.
Q And was a slave of a citizen of the United States? A Yes, of Missouri.
Q Were you the husband of Maria Cherry, the mother of this applicant, Mary Martin, and the applicant, Edna Gordon? A Yes sir.
Q When did you first know her? A I got acquainted with her in the war in a place they call Shawneetown, in the Choctaw Nation, on this side of Red River.
Q What year? A About the year before the war closed.
Q Was she living in the Choctaw Nation then? A Yes, she was living in one of his quarters.
Q One of whose quarters? A Bob Jones.
Q Who was Bob Jones? A He was a Choctaw Indian.
Q You knew Bob Jones, did you? A Yes sir.
Q He was a regularly enrolled citizen of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, was he? A Yes, he was Chief for a number of years, if I mistake not.
Q When you first met this woman, Maria Cherry, did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q That was before the treaty of 1866? A Yes, all her days I guess. I found her at his quarters; he had them there like a man has cattle; I think he had three hundred there.
Q This woman, Maria Cherry was living there as his slave at the time you met her before the emancipation of the slaves? A Yes, about one year.
Q Do you know how long before that she had been living there?
A I don't know. I come from Missouri down in there; I couldn't tell much about it; it looked like she had been there sometime; I found her there and took her away.
Q Q Where did you take her away? A Bob Jones, he built a big house about Paris, Texas, and he put me there to work hauling lumber, and I took care of her and these little children.
Q When did you marry her? A About the last year of the war.
Q After the slaves had been freed? A No, they wasn't freed the last year of the war.
Q How did you happen to get down in the Choctaw nation if you was the slave of a man in Missouri? A I was with my master, and he wintered there one winter, and had winter quarters there. The old General and my master was a southern man, and he refugeed from Missouri and got in his brigade, and he wintered down there on a Shawneetown farm.
Q And you married this woman? A Yes--there wasn't any marrying in them days; just go and take a woman, among slaves.
Q How long after that did you stay in the Choctaw nation? A I Knocked around there for sometime; I went backwards and forwards.
Q What do you mean by going backwards and forwards? A You see, after I first took her--I couldn't take her, and I had to go back to her to Bob Jones' farm in Shawneetown.
Q From where? A He give me a pass from the army; once he give me a pass from Skullyville.
Q You was always in the Choctaw nation? A Yes sir.
Q And this woman was always in the Choctaw nation? A Yes.
Q Do you know when the treaty of 1866 was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living then? A She was living on Bob Jones farm in Shawneetown.
Q Where did she live after that? A After that he give me a job hauling lumber in Paris, Texas; he went there to educate his

Choctaw children, and I went there to haul lumber for him, and was there about two years.
Q Your wife lived in Texas with you? A Yes, I carried her right there with me, and had a little shanty and lived there and hauled lumber for about two years.
Q Then where did you go? A I come back to the Choctaw nation.
Q How long did you stay? A About two years, and we went down on the Poteau, and there she died.
Q After the two years she staid in Paris, she came back to the Choctaw Nation and staid there until she died? A Yes sir.
Q She didn't go to Paris right after the Choctaw treaty was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, giving up these slaves? A Yes, went right after that.
Q When you first met her, did you ever hear her say how long she had been a slave of Bob Jones? A She said she had belonged to him all her life.
Q Was she born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, she said she was.
Q After the rebellion between the north and south, did she refugee with some of the slaves, and go to Texas? A No, she staid right on the Shawneetwon farm.
Q She was not out of the nation between the years 1861 and 1866?
A I moved her after the treaty.
Q The treaty was made in 1866. Five years before the treaty, from 1861 to 1866, did she always live in the Choctaw nation as the slave of Bob Jones? A I found her on that farm the last year of the war.

By N. A. Gibson, Esq., Attorney for applicant.
Q Did you have any information about her ever having lived out side of the Choctaw Nation before that time? A No sir.
Q She died in the Choctaw Nation about what year? A It was about five years after peace was declared.
Q About thirty years ago? A Yes, we didn't know the dates or the years then.
Q She died before you came to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q After you came to the Creek Nation, what became of these children?
A Someone took the children back to Brazos, and my wife--I married her in the Creek nation, and she went down there and brought them here; they have been here ever since
Q After their mother's death they lived in the Choctaw nation until you had them brought up here? A Yes, my wife that I have got now went after them.

By the Commission.
Q Your present wife is a citizen of the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.

By Mr. Gibson:
Q During the time you were working for Jones on the house in Paris, where did he live? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q He sent you over there from his home to haul lumber for his new home in Paris? A Yes sir.
Q And after the house was finished you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you when the slaves of the United States citizens were freed? A I was in Texas when I was freed.
Q After you were freed, state whether or not you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, I come back to Shawneetown.
Q And lived with your wife? A Yes sir.

5-Edna Gordon.

Henry Chalk being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A That is too hard for me to tell.
Q About how old are you? A About 60 I guess.
Q Where did you live? A I live here in Muskogee. I work for Captain Severs, but my home is in the Choctaw Nation; born and raised there.
Q Are you a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Have you been enrolled by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes A Yes, down in the Choctaw nation.
Q Who were you a slave of? The first man that raised me was a full blood Choctaw man they called Dave Holmes; then he died and I belonged to his daughter Emily.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation did you live in? A I was born and raised in Kiamichi county.
Q Did you know Bob Jones, a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, I was born within eight miles of his home house and knowed him.
Q Did you ever know of a woman named Maria Cherry? A Yes, they used to call her Maria Jones then.
Q Did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know that that woman is the mother of Mary Martin and Edna Gordon? A Yes.
Q She was the mother of these two children? A Yes, I know she is their mother. I knew Edna when she was a little thing, and I knew her father.
Q Where were you living at the time the war between the north and south began? A Right down about eight miles from Bob Jones.
Q Was this woman, Maria Jones, living with Bob Jones then? A Yes.
Q How long before that had she been living there? A She has been with him ever since I knew her--living with Bob Jones on one of his farms.
Q Did you ever leave the Choctaw nation at the beginning of the war before the treaty of 1866? A Never did leave it to go nowhere.
Q Did this woman live in the Choctaw nation during the war? A Yes lived right here at Jones's farm.
Q Do you know that a good many of the Choctaws refugeed and went across the river to Texas? A No, they didn't.
Q Some of them did, didn't they? A No, none of them did that; I was right there among them all my lifetime, and if any of them did go, they went north; they never went to Texas; they was too afraid of Texas.
Q This woman never left Bob Jones at the time of the war? A No, she didn't.
Q Do you remember when the treaty was made between the Choctaws and the United States by which the Choctaw slaves were freed?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living then? A With Bob Jones; his daughters were not allowed to leave home; sometimes he gave the man a pass, but the woman was never left the quarters.
Q After the treaty of 1866 where did this woman go, after she was freed? A She staid there awhile and left; I don't know where she was, but come to find out, she went across the river, working for her same master, working for her husband, and she come back again, and I saw her again in the Choctaw nation.
Q When was that? A When she got done working in Texas she come up here to Brazos.
Q Where did she die? A Down here on Poteau.
Q Do you remember that a great many of the freedmen slaves of Choctaw Indians who were freed, were paid $100 to leave the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know all; I know two or three of them.
Q You know a great many of them did take $100 and gave up all their rights and left the Choctaw Nation? A Some few did.
Q Did this woman? A No, just some few did.

Q Do you remember when the $100 payment was made to the Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q You know a good many of them went out of the Choctaw nation at that time? A Y[illegible] sir.
Q Do you know whether this woman, Maria Cherry, accepted the $100 and went out? A No, she never did go out. She staid there until she died.

By Mr. Gibson, attorney for applicant:
Q Do you know Bob Cherry, who has just testified? A Yes sir.
Q Was he the husband of Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known these two women, Mary Martin and Edna Gordon, here in the Creek Nation? A They have been here about ten or eleven years I reckon.
Q You have been working for Captain Severs, have you? A Yes, I know when they came; I know when their stepmother went down to the Choctaw nation after them.

Frances R. Brown having been first duly sworn upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all testimony and proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 31st day of May, 1901? and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Frances R. Brown

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1901.

John G. Sieber.

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 31, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Mary Martin for the enrollment of herself and six minor children as Choctaw freedmen.

N. A. Gibson, Esq., appearing for applicants.
Mary Martin being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Mary Martin.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly.
Q About how old are you? A Somewhere about forty.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Muskogee, I. T.
Q Where do you live? A I live in Muskogee.
Q In the Creek Nation, Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived there? A I don't know how long I have lived there.
Q About how long? A About ten years I guess.
Q Have you lived there continuously for the past ten years? A Yes.
Q Where did you live before that? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Whereabouts in the Choctaw Nation? A About about Brazill.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation? A I have been there all the time until I come up here.
Q Were you born in the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know where I was born.
Q What is your father's name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Is your father living? A Yes sir.
Q Was your father ever the slave of a Creek Indian? A No, my mother was.
Q What was your mother's name? A Maria Cherry; her name was Maria Jones, and she married.
Q Is your mother living? A No, she is dead.
Q Was your mother the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Who did she belong to? A Belonged to Bob Jones.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation did Bob Jones belong to? A I don't know what county; down about Shawnee; but I don't know what county it is; I don't know anything about anything like that.
Q Have you ever been enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.
Q Your father was a negro, was he? A Yes sir.
Q He was a state man? A Yes sir.
Q He didn't belong to any tribe of Indians? A No sir.
Q Who did he belong to at the time of the rebellion? A I can't tell you who he belonged to; I have forgotten; I have heard him say, but I have forgotten now.
Q Where was he living at the time of the rebellion, when the war broke out in 1861? A I don't know where he was; I was too small, I guess, to remember.
Q Do you remember where your mother was living at the beginning of the war in 1861? A No, I was too small; I don't remember that at all.
Q How long have you been named Martin? A Been about four years I guess.
Q What was your name before that? A Sutton; I have been married twice.
Q Have you any brothers or sisters living in the Choctaw nation now? A No, they are all here, only I have got a brother working for the Dawes Commission.
Q Have any of your brothers or sisters ever been enrolled as freedmen of the Choctaw nation by the Choctaw tribal authorities?
A No sir.
Q Have any of them ever made application to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to be enrolled as freedmen in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.

2-Mary Martin.

Q Your maiden name was Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Do you want to apply for the enrollment of anyone else besides yourself? A Yes, my children.
Q How many children have you under twenty-one years of age and unmarried? A I have got one that is married, and I have got seven that a'int thats under age.
Q Do you want to apply for your children? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of the oldest, unmarridd child? A Clarence Sutton.
Q How old is he? A Sixteen years old.
Q What is the name of the next one? A Henry Sutton.
Q How old is he? A Fourteen.
Q What is the next? A Ellsworth Sutton.
Q How old is Ellsworth? A He is twelve.
Q The next one? A Mamie Sutton.
Q How old is Mamie? A SHe is ten.
Q The next one? A Percy Sutton ; he is eight, and Scotty is the next.
Q How old is Scotty? A Six.
Q Who is the father of these children? A Frank Sutton.
Q Is he living? A No sir.
Q Was he a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A No sir.
Q Did he ever claim any rights as a freedman of any tribe of Indians? A No, he is a state man.
Q You are the mother of all these children? A Yes sir.
Q Do all of them live with you? A Yes sir.
Q You said you had seven children. A I have got seven under age, but I don't know whether Martin put his boy in on the Cherokee roll or not.
Q Is your present husband a citizen of the Cherokee nation? A Yes.
Q Is he a citizen or freedman? A I don't know; freedman I guess.
Q Was he the slave of a Cherokee Indian? A Yes, he was a slave.
Q Has he ever been enrolled by the Cherokees or by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes? A Yes, he says he has; I couldn't tell you whether he has or not.
Q Do you want to apply for this Martin child? as a Choctaw freedman
A Not if he is on the other roll, I guess I couldn't, could I?
Q I don't know whether he is on the other roll or not. A He said he put him on all right.
Q You don't want to apply for him as a Choctaw freedman? A No, I guess not.
Q Who does the child live with? A He lives with me; I hav got him
Q You and your husband Martin do not live together? A No sir.
Q How long have you been separated? A Three years.
Q Has he ever supported this child at all? A No sir.
Q Where is Martin now? A He lives down towards Checotah.
Q What do you know of your mothes's residence here in the Creek Nation? A I don't know more than where she lived there; she lived way down in the Choctaw Nation; I don't know exactly where it is-down Shawneetown; he had lots of farms there.
Q Who is "he"? A The man she belonged to; that is where she lived; Bob Jones.
Q Did you ever hear whether your mother left the Choctaw Nation after the beginning of the war in 1861? A No sir.
Q Did she go to Texas as a good many of the slaves of the Choctaw Indians did--what they call refugee? A No, I don't think she did
Q Did you ever hear anyone say whether she went out of the Choctaw Nation? A No, I don't guess she did because she was freed there in the Choctaw nation.
Q Why did you leave the Choctaw Nation and remove here to the Creek nation? A My father xxxxxxfrankxxitizxx married a Creek citizen
Q Have you ever attempted to be enrolled as a freedman of the Creek Nation? A No sir.
Q Have you ever attempted to be enrolled as a freedman of any of the five tribes in the Indian Territory before this? A No sir.
Q Have you ever made application of any description to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes before this? A No, I never hav e

Robert Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Robert Cherry.
Q How old are you? A About 60.
Q Where do you live? A In the Creek Nation.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek nation? A I expect I have been here about 28 or 29 years.
Q Are you a freedman or a citizen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory? A No, I am a freedman but not of a citizen Indian.
Q You are a state man? A Yes sir.
Q And was a slave of a citizen of the United States? A Yes, of Missouri.
Q Were you the husband of Maria Cherry, the mother of this applicant, Mary Martin, and the applicant, Edna Gordon? A Yes sir.
Q When did you first know her? A I got acquainted with her in the war in a place they call Shawneetown, in the Choctaw Nation, on this side of Red River.
Q What year? A About the year before the war closed.
Q Was she living in the Choctaw Nation then? A Yes, she was living in one of his quarters.
Q One of whose quarters? A Bob Jones.
Q Who was Bob Jones? A He was a Choctaw Indian.
Q You knew Bob Jones, did you? A Yes sir.
Q He was a regularly enrolled citizen of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, was he? A Yes, he was Chief for a number of years, if I mistake not.
Q When you first met this woman, Maria Cherry, did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q That was before the treaty of 1866? A Yes, all her days I guess. I found her at his quarters; he had them there like a man has cattle; I think he had three hundred there.
Q This woman, Maria Cherry was living there as his slave at the time you met her before the emancipation of the slaves? A Yes, about one year.
Q Do you know how long before that she had been living there?
A I don't know. I come from Missouri down in there; I couldn't tell much about it; it looked like she had been there sometime; I found her there and took her away.
Q Q Where did you take her away? A Bob Jones, he built a big house about Paris, Texas, and he put me there to work hauling lumber, and I took care of her and these little children.
Q When did you marry her? A About the last year of the war.
Q After the slaves had been freed? A No, they wasn't freed the last year of the war.
Q How did you happen to get down in the Choctaw nation if you was the slave of a man in Missouri? A I was with my master, and he wintered there one winter, and had winter quarters there. The old General and my master was a southern man, and he refugeed from Missouri and got in his brigade, and he wintered down there on a Shawneetown farm.
Q And you married this woman? A Yes--there wasn't any marrying in them days; just go and take a woman, among slaves.
Q How long after that did you stay in the Choctaw nation? A I Knocked around there for sometime; I went backwards and forwards.
Q What do you mean by going backwards and forwards? A You see, after I first took her--I couldn't take her, and I had to go back to her to Bob Jones' farm in Shawneetown.
Q From where? A He give me a pass from the army; once he give me a pass from Skullyville.
Q You was always in the Choctaw nation? A Yes sir.
Q And this woman was always in the Choctaw nation? A Yes.
Q Do you know when the treaty of 1866 was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living then? A She was living on Bob Jones farm in Shawneetown.
Q Where did she live after that? A After that he give me a job hauling lumber in Paris, Texas; he went there to educate his

Choctaw children, and I went there to haul lumber for him, and was there about two years.
Q Your wife lived in Texas with you? A Yes, I carried her right there with me, and had a little shanty and lived there and hauled lumber for about two years.
Q Then where did you go? A I come back to the Choctaw nation.
Q How long did you stay? A About two years, and we went down on the Poteau, and there she died.
Q After the two years she staid in Paris, she came back to the Choctaw Nation and staid there until she died? A Yes sir.
Q She didn't go to Paris right after the Choctaw treaty was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, giving up these slaves? A Yes, went right after that.
Q When you first met her, did you ever hear her say how long she had been a slave of Bob Jones? A She said she had belonged to him all her life.
Q Was she born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, she said she was.
Q After the rebellion between the north and south, did she refugee with some of the slaves, and go to Texas? A No, she staid right on the Shawneetwon farm.
Q She was not out of the nation between the years 1861 and 1866?
A I moved her after the treaty.
Q The treaty was made in 1866. Five years before the treaty, from 1861 to 1866, did she always live in the Choctaw nation as the slave of Bob Jones? A I found her on that farm the last year of the war.

By N. A. Gibson, Esq., Attorney for applicant.
Q Did you have any information about her ever having lived out side of the Choctaw Nation before that time? A No sir.
Q She died in the Choctaw Nation about what year? A It was about five years after peace was declared.
Q About thirty years ago? A Yes, we didn't know the dates or the years then.
Q She died before you came to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q After you came to the Creek Nation, what became of these children?
A Someone took the children back to Brazee, and my wife--I married her in the Creek nation, and she went down there and brought them here; they have been here ever since
Q After their mother's death they lived in the Choctaw nation until you had them brought up here A Yes, my wife that I have got now went after them.

By the Commission.
Q Your present wife is a citizen of the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.

By Mr. Gibson:
Q During the time you were working for Jones on the house in Paris, where did he live? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q He sent you over there from his home to haul lumber for his new home in Paris? A Yes sir.
Q And after the house was finished you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you when the slaves of the United States citizens were freed? A I was in Texas when I was freed.
Q After you were freed, state whether or not you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, I come back to Shawneetown.
Q And lived with your wife? A Yes sir.

------o-------

5-Mary Martin.

Henry Chalk being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A That is too hard for me to tell.
Q About how old are you? A About 60 I guess.
Q Where ~~did~~ do you live? A I live here in Muskogee. I work for Captain Severs, but my home is in the Choctaw Nation; born and raised there.
Q Are you a slave of a Chictaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Have you been enrolled by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes? A Yes, down in the Choctaw nation.
Q Who were you a slave of? A The first man that raised me was a full blood Choctaw man they called Dave Holmes; then he died and I belonged to his daughter Emily.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation did you live in? A I was born and raised in Kiamiata county.
Q Did you know Bob Jones, a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, I was born within eight miles of his home house and knowed him.
Q Did you ever know of a woman named Maria Cherry? A Yes, they used to call her Maria Jones then.
Q Did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know that that woman is the mother of Mary Martin and Edna Gordon? A Yes.
Q She was the mother of these two children? A Yes, I know she is their mother. I knew Edna when she was a little thing, and I knew her father.
Q Where were you living at the time the war between the north and south began? A Right down about eight miles from Bob Jones.
Q Was this woman, Maria Jones, living with Bob Jones then? A Yes.
Q How long before that had she been living there? A She has been with him ever since I knew her--living with Bob Jones on one of his farms.
Q Did you ever leave the Choctaw nation at the beginning of the war before the treaty of 1866? A Never did leave it to go nowhere.
Q Did this woman live in the Choctaw nation during the war? A Yes lived right here at Jones's farm.
Q Do you know that a good many of the Choctaws refugeed and went across the river to Texas? A No, they didn't.
Q Some of them did, didn't they? A No, none of them did that; I was right there among them all my lifetime, and if any of them did go, they went north; they never went to Texas; they was too afraid of Texas.
Q This woman never left Bob Jones at the time of the war? A No, she didn't.
Q Do you remember when the treaty was made between the Choctaws and the United States by which the Choctaw slaves were freed?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living then? A With Bob Jones; his daughters were not allowed to leave home; sometimes he gave the men a pass, but the women was never left the quarters.
Q After the treaty of 1866 where did this woman go, after she was freed? A She staid there awhile and left; I don't know where she was, but come to find out, she went across the river, working for her same master, working for her husband, and she come back again, and I saw her again in the Choctaw nation.
Q When was that? A When she got done working in Texas she come up here to Brazes.
Q Where did she die? A Down here on Poteau.
Q Do you remember that a great many of the freedmen slaves of Choctaw Indians who were freed, were paid $100 to leave the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know all; I know two or three of them.
Q You know a great many of them did take $100 and gave up all their rights and left the Choctaw Nation? A Some few did.
Q Did this woman? A No, just some few did.

Q Do you remember when the $100 payment was made to the Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q You know a good many of them went out of the Choctaw nation at that time? A No sir.
Q Do you know whether this woman, Maria Cherry, accepted the $100 and went out? A No, she never did go out. She staid there until she died.

By Mr. Gibson, attorney for applicant:
Q Do you know Bob Cherry, who has just testified? A Yes sir.
Q Was he the husband of Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known these two women, Mary Martin and Edna Gordon, here in the Creek Nation? A They have been here about ten or eleven years I reckon.
Q You have been working for Captain Severs, have you? A Yes, I know when they came; I know when their stepmother went down to the Choctaw nation after them.

------o-----

Frances R. Brown having been first duly sworn upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all testimony and proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 31st day of May, 1901? and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Frances R Brown

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1901.

John L. Sieber

Notary Public.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. September 21, 1901.

In the matter of the application of James Cherry for the enrollment of himself and his two minor children, Nelson and Viecrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen.

James Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A James Cherry.
Q What is your age? A About 30 years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee, Indian Territory.
Q How long have you lived here? A About ten years.
Q Have you lived here continously for the past ten years? A No sir.
Q Have you been outside of the Territory in the last four years to live? A No sir.
Q Where was your residence before you lived in the Creek Nation? A In the Choctaw Nation at Brazil.
Q How long did you live there? A I lived there since I was a little boy I guess.
Q Where were you born? A I was born in Doaksville - somewhere down there.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation do you claim to belong to? A Well at Doaksville - I dont know what county.
Q But its the county Doaksville is in? A Yes sir.
Q What was your father's name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Was he a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.
Q Was he a freedman of any nation in the Indian Territory? A Not that I knows of.
Q Is he dead? A No sir he's living.
Q Was he married to your mother? A Yes sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A Maria Cherry.
Q Is she dead? A Yes sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A She's been dead a long time; I dont know how long.
Q Can you tell about how long you think she's been dead? A About 20 years I guess.
Q Was your mother a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did she belong? A To a man they called Jones.
Q What was his given name do you know? A No sir; Jones is all I know.
Q Was she ever enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities as a Choctaw freedman. A I dont know sir.
Q How big were you when your mother died? A I was small- little fellow; I cant just remember. She was a baby - my sister here.
Q Were you ten years old? A I was about ten I guess.
Q Do you know whether your mother was living at the time of the beginning of the war in 1861? A I dont know sir.
Q Did you ever hear whether your mother went from the Choctaw Nation to Texas or any of the adjoining states? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been enrolled as a Choctaw freedman by the Choctaw tribal authorities? A No sir.
Q Have you ever made application for citizenship or to be enrolled as a freedman of any other tribe in the Indian Territory? A No sir.

Q You never made application before this? A No sir.
Q Have you any children under 21 years of age and unmarried?
A Yes got two.
Q Do you want to make application for them? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your eldest child? A Nelson Cherry.
Q How old is he? A He's about nine years old.
Q What is the name of your other child? A Viccrus Cherry.
Q How old is she? A She's about seven years old.
Q Have you any other children? A That's all.
Q Did you ever know this man Bob Jones that your mother belonged to? A No sir.
Q Do you know how long he has been dead? A No sir.

Clara Mitchell Wood being duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of September 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of September 1901.

[illegible]
Notary public.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. September 21, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Annie Grayson for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Annie Grayson being duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A Annie Grayson.
Q What is your age? A I am 28 years old as far as I can remember.
Q What is your post office address? A Okmulgee.
Q Do you live at Okmulgee? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived there? A I lived there about four years .
Q Where did you live before you went to Okmulgee? A I lived here.
Q How long did you live in Muskogee? A I lived here off and on about ten years I guess - ten or twelve - off and on.
Q Where did you live before you came to Muskogee? A Brazil.
Q Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Were you born in the Choctaw Nation? A I dont know sir whether I was or not; I came to my remembrance of it there; I guess I was.
Q How old were you when you came to the Creek Nation? A I was about seven years old when I first came.
Q Who did you come to the Creek nation with? A Came with my stepmother.
Q Where did your stepmother live before you moved to the Creek Nation? A She lived here I guess.
Q At what place in the Choctaw Nation did you live prior to moving to Muskogee? A Brazil.
Q With whom did you live? A I lived with a lady by the name of Annie Spencer.
Q Was she any relation of yours? A No sir.
Q Was she a Choctaw woman? A I dont know whether she was or not.
Q How old do you think you were when you moved from the Choctaw Nation? A I was about seven or twelve one as near as I can remember.
Q Is your father living? A Yes sir.
Q What is his name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Is he a citizen of any nation in the Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q He is a United States man? A Yes sir.
Q Was your mother the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Why I learned she was; I guess she was.
Q All you know about her being a slave of a Choctaw Indian was what you have been told? A Yes sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A They say her name was Maria Cherry after she married Pa. her name was Maria.
Q What was her maiden name? A I dont know.
Q Do you know what her name was before she married Cherry? A No sir.
Q Do you know the name of the Choctaw Indian to whom she claimed to belong? A No sir.
Q Have you ever heard what your mother name was before she married Cherry? A I have been told that her name before she

married Cherry was Jones.
Q What was her first name? A Maria.
Q Is she dead? A Yes sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A I dont know sir.
Q How old were you when she died? A They said I was about eight months old; I dont know how old.
Q She died when you were a baby? A Yes sir.
Q You dont remember your mother at all? A No sir I dont remember her at all.
Q Did you ever make application for enrollment as a freedman in any other tribe in Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q Never made any application before this one? A No sir I never have.
Q Have you any children under 21 years of age and unmarried? A I hav'nt any at all.
Q You only apply for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you been married to Grayson? A I been married a little over four years.
Q What is his given name? A Stephen.
Q Is he a citizen of any nation in the Indian Territory? A He 's a citizen of the Creek Nation.
Q Is he listed for enrollment as a Creek citizen? A Yes sir
Q Do you know when he made application for his enrollment? A No sir I dont.
Q was it before you were married to him or since? A He's been enrolled - I guess - I dont know when he was enrolled - I guess it was before.

Clara Mitchell Wood being first duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of September 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings in said cause on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of September 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T, October [illegible] 1901.

In the matter of the application of James Cherry for the enrollment of himself and his two minor children, Nelsen and Viscrus Cherry as Choctaw freedmen.

James Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your wife? A Sallie Cherry.
Q When were you married? A I was married - its been about nine years ago I guess - nine or ten - somewhere along there.
Q Are you and your wife living together? A Yes sir.
Q And are the children named in this application living with you? A Yes sir.

Henry Chalk being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q What is your age? A Well you ask something too quick for me to answer; I dont know exactly how old I is.
Q How old do you think you are? A About 60.
Q Where do you live now? A I am living rivht here in Muskogee now.
Q Were you the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Have you been enrolled by the Commission to the Five Civi lized Tribes? A I enrolled down at McAlester.
Q Who were you the slave of? A A woman they called Mary McCoy; she had two names; they called her Mary Tayler and Mary McCoy.
Q Was she the first person that ever owned you? A No sir.
Q Who was the first person that ever owned you? A A man called Dave Holmes.
Q What relation was the woman who owned you then to Dave Holmes? A She bought me from Dave Holmes.
Q What was her name? A Mary Tayler she called herself most of the time but she was Bill McCoy's daughter.
Q Who was Emily Holmes? A She was my first young mistis.
Q What part of the Choctaw Nation did you live in? A I lived in Kiamitia County and in Kiamichi County.
Q Did you know Bob Jones a Choctaw Indian? A Yes Sir I did.
Q Did you ever know of a woman named Mariah Cherry? A Yes sir she was called Jones- they used to call her Mariah Jones.
Q Did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know that that woman is the mother of Jim Cherry and Annie Grayson, whose maiden name was Annie Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living at the time the war began? A Living right in Kiamitia County on a place called Long Creek.
Q How far did you live from Bob Jones? A About eight miles.
Q Was this woman Mariah Jones living with Bob Jones then? A Yes sir.
QHow long before that had she been living there? A [illegible] since

I can recollect seeing her.
Q Did you ever leave the Choctaw Nation at the beginning of the war before the treaty of 1866? A No sir.
Q Did this woman Mariah Jones live in the Choctaw Nation during the war? A Yes sir.
Q Where? A Shawneetown.
Q Did she live with Bob Jones at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Did'nt a good many of the Choctaws refugee and go across the river to Texas? A No sir; no Choctaws never went.
Q Mariah Cherry never left Bob Jones at the time of the war? A No sir.
Q Do you remember when the treaty was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation by which the Choctaw slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living at that time? A Shawneetown.
Q With whom? A With Jones.
Q After the treaty of '66 where did this woman go to? A After she was freed she had married this boys father and then he took her and went from Jones to Parris, Texas; and he drove Jones' wagon and hauled lumber to put up that fine house he had built.
Q When Bob Cherry got through working for Jones where did he and his wife go to from there? A They come back across; come up to Ft Smith round Poteau.
Q Where did she die? A She died there on Poteau; close to Fort Smith.
Q Do you know that a great many of the freedmen slaves of the Choctaw Indians who were freed were paid $100 to leave the Choctaw Nation. A I did'nt know very many of them but I heard of some of them.
Q You know that some of them did take $100 and give up their rights and leave the Choctaw Nation? A No sir; just heard it.
Q Do you remember when the $100 payment was made to the Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Bob Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Was he the husband of Mariah Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known Jim Cherry and Annie Grayson? A Ever since they was small little children - little bitty things.
Q When did they come to the Creek Nation? A They come up here; I cant tell exactly how many years ago its been but I was living right here.
Q How long did they live in the Choctaw Nation before they came here? A Well they been down there all their life time until they come here.
Q About what time did they come to the Creek Nation? A Its been about I reckon its been about 14 years - 12 or 14 years ago.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek Nation? A I been here- its been about 16 years since I been working up here.
Q Did they come here before you did or after? A No sir after I did; I was right here when they come.

Clara Mitchell Wood being first duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 2nd day of October 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of October 1901.

E Dodson Notary public.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of Scott Cherry for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Scott Cherry being first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Cherry, Scott Cherry.
Q How old are you? A Thirty-three.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee.
Q Do you live in the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived here? A I have been living here about twelve or thirteen years, I believe.
Q Where did you live before that? A Down on Poteau.
Q In what Nation? A Cherokee Nation, I believe.
Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw Nation? A I lived at Brasil awhile, little while.
Q What Nation is that in? A I think that's in the Choctaw Nation
Q Where was you born? A I was born in Poteau.
Q What is your father's name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Bob? A Yes sir.
Q Is he living? A Yes sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Maria.
Q Is your mother living? A No sir, she's dead.
Q Which one of your parents was the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A My mother.
Q Who was she the slave of? A Jones, but I forget the other name. Jones I believe.
Q Do you know? A I forget what Jones. Bob Jones I believe.
Q Bob Jones? A yes sir.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know anything personally about him? A No sir, I don't know anything personally.
Q Are you married? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been married? A No sir.
Q Just applying for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q Have you ever drawn any money from the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A No sir.

Q Have you ever been enrolled as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation?
A No sir.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said cause on said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21" day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of William E. Daugherty for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

William E. Daugherty, being first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A William E. Daugherty.
Q D-a-u-g-h- is it? A Yes sir, e-r-t-y .
Q How old are you? A Twenty-three.
Q Where do you live? A I live in Fort Smith.
Q Fort Smith? A Yes sir, backwards and forwards.
Q That's in Arkansas isn't it? A Yes sir.
Q Is that your post office address? A No sir, my post office address is here.
Q Well, what do you mean by saying you live in Arkansas and your post office address is here? A Backwards and forwards you know.
Q What is your occupation? A Well most anything. I don't do anything particular.
Q What do you do in Fort Smith? A Well, I havn't been there any time. Havn't been doing anything.
Q How much of a residence have you ever had in Fort Smith? A I have been there about a month.
Q What were you doing there? A I was working around, for different people, just doing jobs there.
Q Where is your home? A My home is in Muldrow.
Q In the Cherokee Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you born? A In Poteau.
Q In what Nation? A In the Cherokee Nation------Choctaw Nation I think it is. I am not sure what Nation it is. Not far from Ft. Smith.
Q Well, how long did you live in the Choctaw Nation? A Well, I couldn't say. I was quite small when I left there and come up here.
Q Come here to Muskogee? A Muskogee, yes sir.
Q Well, I don't understand what you mean by living in Fort Smith and saying that your post office address is here? A Well, I am here. I went up there on a visit. I have no folks there but I go there and stay awhile and come back here where my folks is.
Q Have you got any home? A No sir, not particular.

(2).

Q Have you ever voted? A No sir, never voted.
Q What is your father's name? A Jack Daugherty.
Q Jack? A Yes sir.
Q Is your father living? A Well, I couldn't say whether he's living or not. I never seen him for quite awhile.
Q What is your mother's name? A Edna Gordon.
Q Edna Jordan? A Gordon.
Q G-or-d-a-n ? A G-o-r-d-o-n.
Q Is your mother living? A Yes sir.
Q Are you married? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been married? A Never been married.
Q Are you making application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Are you applying for anyone besides yourself? A No one but myself.
Q You was born since the emancipation of the slaves? A Yes sir.
Q Now was your father or mother a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A My mother.
Q Who was she the slave of? A Well, that I don't know.
Q What? A That I don't knew who she was a slave of. She's signed though in the enrollment.
Q She has been enrolled? A Yes sir, she's been enrolled.
Q Under the name of Edna Gordon? A Yes sir.

The applicant in this case is the son of Edna Gordon who made application to this Commission for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation at Muskogee Indian territory, May 31, 1900 and appears on Choctaw Freedman Card Field Number D-99.

Q You say you don't knew the name of the Choctaw Indian your mother belonged to? A No sir, I don't know anything about it at all.
Q Did you ever draw any money or did your mother ever draw any money from the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A Not to my knowledge.
Q Have you ever been enrolled as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation that you knew of? A No sir.
Q Has your mother? A Not that I know of.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said cause on the said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of Anna Vaughn for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Anna Vaughn being first duly sworn, upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Anna Vaughn.
Q Anna Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q V-a-u-g-h-n ? A Yes sir.
Q What? A Yes sir.
Q How old are you? A Twenty
Q Where do you live? A I live here in Muskogee.
Q How long have you lived in Muskogee? A All my life. Born here.
Q Was you born here? A Yes sir.
Q What? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A Born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Where in the Choctaw Nation? A Brazil.
Q Where? A Brazil, somewheres close there
Q Well, how long did you live in the Choctaw Nation before you moved to the Creek Nation? A I don't know. I was small. I don't know.
Q What is your father's name? A Frank Sutton.
Q What? A Frank Sutton.
Q Is your father living? A No sir, he's dead.
Q What is your mother's name? A Mary Martin.
Q Is your mother living? A Yes sir.
Q Which one of your parents was a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A My mother.
Q What was your mother's maiden name? A What was her what?
Q Her maiden name. Her name before she was married? A I don't know.
Q What? A Her name was Mary Cherry.
Q Mary Cherry? A Yes.
Q Who was she the slave of? A I don't know.
Q How do you know that she was ever a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Well, I don't know.
Q What? A I don't know.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir, I am married.
Q What is your husband's name? A His name is Arthur Vaughn.

Q Arthur? A Yes sir.
Q Arthus Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q Is he a states Negro? A Yessir.
Q Never a slave of an Indian? A No sir.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.
Q Just applying for yourself? A yes sir.
Q Have you ever been enrolled by the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A No sir.
Q Have you ever drawn any money as a freedman? A No sir.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commkssion to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said cause on December 20, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21" day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of Anna Vaughn for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

In the matter of the application of William E. Daugherty for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

In the matter of the application of Scott Cherry for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Henry Chalk, being called as a witness in behalf of these applicants, and having been first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Who? Me? Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A Hard for me to tell. I couldn't tell you how old I am.
Q About how old are you? A I couldn't make any guess. We lost our record just before the War broke out. They got it misplaced and that's the last I knowed.

The witness has the appearance of being sixty or sixty five years old.

Q Where do you live? A Right here at Muskogee, now.
Q How long have you lived here? A I have been working for Captain Severs for twelve years now.
Q Where did you come from? A Choctaw Nation.
Q From where? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you always live in the Choctaw Nation before you came here? A Borned and raised right there.
Q Were you a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir
Q What was his name? A The first man that owned me was named Dave

Holmes, but he died before the War and I become a slave of a widow woman's named Mary McCoy.
Q Did you ever belong to a man named Joe Taylor? A That's Mary's husband. He didn't live any time.

This witness has been listed for enrollment by the Commission as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation and appears on Choctaw Freedman Card No.1095.

Q Now do you know these people that have made application here today. Scott Cherry, Anna Vaughn and William E. Daugherty? A Yes sir, I know them.
Q What relation are they? A To me?
Q No, these three people, William E. Daugherty, Anna Vaughn and Scott Cherry? A Oh, Scott Cherry he's an uncle to them other two.
Q Do you know Scott Cherry's mother? A Yes sir.
Q What is her name? A Maria.
Q Maria Cherry? A Yes sir, Maria Cherry. But before she was Maria Cherry she was Maria Jones.
Q Maria Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Where did you know her? A Shawnee town
Q Was she the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Who did she belong to? A Robert Jones.
Q When did you first know her? A Why, I knowed her away in slave time. Used to live up above there and I used to wagon and run cattle through there all the time.
Q Was that before the War? A Yes sir, and all during the war.
Q Bob Jones was a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir, a great big large man
Q And Maria Jones belonged to him? A Yes sir, she did.
Q Now where was Maria Jones when the War broke out? A She was at Jones right on the farm. She stayed there till the surrender.
Q Stayed there till the surrender? A Yes sir.
Q Now did she ever go out of the Choctaw Nation? A After she was freed she went out a little while over across the river, and worked for Jones, worked for her old master over there cooking for him.
Q Do you know about how long that was after the surrender? A I don't know exactly how many years it was, but she went over there and cooked for Jones while her husband was hauling.
Q How long was she over in Texas? A I donIt know sir, exactly how long. I never paid no attention, but she wasn't over there very long. About a year I reckon.
Q Did she have a home over there? A No sir, she was hired to Jones
Q Hired was she? A Yes sir, and her husband was hauling lumber for to put up that fine house that Jones had built in Paris.
Q After that did she come back to the Territory? A She come back right there to Soulleyville.
Q Where did she die? A She died right there on Brazil.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, that's in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Fort Smith was made, when the Choctaws adopted the slaves? A No sir, I don't know how long it's been.
Q Do you remember that? A yes sir, I remember it.
Q Now where was Maria Jones living then? A Out on Brazil.
Q Now this applicant William E. Daugherty, he claims that his mother

was the slave of a Cheotaw Indian, Edna Gordon. Do you know her? A Yes sir, she's Maria's daughter.
Q Maria's daughter? A Yes sir.
Q Is she still living? A Yes sir.
Q You know her do you? A Yes sir, she was right here not so long ago.
Q Did you know her in the Cheotaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Was she living when the war broke out? A Yes sir, she was.
Q She stayed with her mother did she? A Oh, she was small.
Q Well, she stayed with her mother, Maria Cherry did she? A Yes sir.
Q Now do you know this applicant Anna Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q Now she claims that her mother was a slave of a Cheotaw Indian. A Well, that's Maria's other daughter. That's Mary.
Q Mamie? A Mary, Mary.
Q And Mary Martin, the mother of Anna Vaghn and Edna Gordon, the mother of William E. Daugherty, were the daughters of Maria Jones? A Maria Jones.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic noted in said causes on the said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, MARCH 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of Edna Gordon and her son, William E. Daugherty, Scott Cherry, James Cherry and his two minor children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, Anna Vaughn, Annie Grayson, Mary Martin and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen.

Robert Cherry, having been first duly sworn, on his oath, testifies as follows on behalf of the applicants.

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Robert Cherry.
Q How old are you? A Sixty five years old.
Q Your post office address? A Boynton.
Q Are you a citizen or freedman of any of the Five Tribes of Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A Missouri.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Indian Territory? A Well, I have been in Indian Territory mighty near ever since the first year the war started.
Q You say you were born in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Were you held in slavery in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Who owned you there? A Colonel Cherry.
Q Did he sell you? A No sir.
Q Did you live with him till you were emancipated? A Yes sir.
Q When was that? A When the war was over, I could not tell, I am like every body else who is not educated; when the freedom come and the army was discharge, I ran with the army most of the five years.
Q You were in Missouri with the army? A I came down and refugeed off down to Texas, I was there with General Gaino's army--
Q Whose army did you say? A General Gaino and we was all through these countries here.
Q Well, you were with your owner, Cherry, until the time of the emancipation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you when the slaves were set free? A When the slaves were set free I was in Red River County, Texas, Clarksville.
Q Have you ever been married? A Yes sir.
Q How many times? A Twice.
Q What is your first wife's name? A Maria.
Q What was her maiden name? A Maria Jones.
Q When were you married to her? A Well that was about the second year of the war; didn't marry them days; sorto' like cattle them days.
Q Where was she living when you began to live with her? A Down in Shawneetown.
Q Where was that? A Choctaw Nation.
Q That was during the war? A During the war, yes sir.
Q How long did Maria Live with you? A Oh we were together about four five six or seven years; about seven years.
Q Did you live with her till she died? A Yes sir, until she died.
Q Where did you live from the time you and Maria started to live together up until she died? A Shawneetown, she was there most all the time and then after we'd been there about two years we come to Poteau, I'd go off and work and come back and go off and work and come back, I hauled lumber twelve months for old Bob Jones to

build a school house at Paris Texas to educate the Indian children but I didn't have my family with me.

Q Where was your family? A They was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was Maria a slave? A Yes sir she was a slave of Bob Jones.
Q Who was Bob Jones? A He was an old Choctaw Indian.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Fort Smith was made? A Well I heard about it.
Q Where was you then? A I was mostly over somewhere about Paris, Texas.
Q Where was Maria then? A She was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Then all the time you were working over there in Texas was she living in Shawneetown? A Sometimes she would go down to Walnut; they had another big farm down there.
Q That was in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria at any time between the date you married her and the time you remember the treaty of Fort Smith being made ever live out of the Choctaw Nation? A Not at all.
Q Did she live there all the time the war was going on? A All the time
Q When did Maria die? A She died about three years after peace, somewhere about that; about three years after peace.
Q How many children did you have by Maria? A I think I had about four
Q Give me their names taking the oldest one first? A I always had them nicknamed so it was hard to tell. The oldest one is Mary.
Q Mary what? A Mary Cherry.
Q Is that the name she goes by now? A No sir, her present name is Martin.
Q That is your oldest child by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q What is the next one? A The next one is Scotty.
Q The next one? A The next one is James.
Q The next one? A The next one is Annie:
Q Those are all the children you had by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria Cherry have any other children? A Edna and Harriet.
Q Is Edna living? A I guess she is.
Q What is her name now? A Well, I think she is Edna Gordon now.
Q You say she had another child named Harriet? A Yes sir.
Q What became of Harriet? A I think she is down by Fort Smith.
Q What name does she go by now? A I don't know they were step children
Q These two children, Edna and Harriet were Maria's children by a husband before she married you? A No sir, I think they were from a half breed Indian called John Turnbull.

Q She had these children before you lived with her? A Yes sir.
Q You say that all the time you lived with Maria Cherry until up to the time of her death she lived in the Choctaw Nation. Did you have a home there? A No particular home, I was taking job work I was a great teamster after Bob Jones started me to hauling that lumber I hauled lumber she would be at Shawneetown most of the time. I never made any home.
Q Well, before the slaves were emancipated, before they were set free she lived with Bob Jones there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q And you went there and began to live with her while the war was going on? A Yes sir.
Q And after the war you went into the teaming business? A Yes sir.
Q Now after the war up till the time of her death, she lived there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q Did she ever during that time make her home anywhere but in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.
Q You were the slave of a states man? A Yes sir, Colonel Cherry.

(Witness excused)

Mary Martin, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Mary Martin.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am, forty something I think. I don't know exactly, though.
Q How many children have you? A I have got eight.
Q What is the oldest one's name? A Anna.
Q Anna what? What is her other name? A Anna Vaughn.
Q What are the other children's names? A Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy, Scottie and Willie.
Q How old is Willie? A He is five years old. He is the baby; I haven't got him there, my last husband, he was his baby and he put him in the Cherokee Nation; that is the reason I haven't got him there; he takes with his father.
Q Who was the father of Anna? A Sutton.
Q Is he the father of Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie? A Yes sir.
Q And your last child is enrolled with your husband as a Cherokee? A Yes sir.
Q Have you always lived in the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living in 1885, twenty years ago? A I was living in the territory.
Q What place? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when the Choctaws adopted their freedmen? A Do I remember it?
Q Yes and they gave some of them one hundred dollars? A When they sold their rights out? A
Q Yes. Did you accept any hundred dollars? A No sir. (Witness excused)

Annie Grayson, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Annie Grayson.
Q How old are you? A I don't know just how old I am.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.
Q Are you the daughter of Maria Cherry? A Yes sir, so said to be.
Q Did you at the time the Choctaw freedmen were adopted by the Choctaw Nation accept the one hundred dollars that was paid to freedmen to relinquish their rights? A No sir, I didn't know anything about it.

(Witness excused)

James Cherry, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A James Cherry.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly; about thirty one.
Q Have you any children? A Two.
Q Are you the son of Maria Cherry, Yes sir, said to be.
Q Where were you living twenty years ago, in 1885? A Twenty years ago Yes sir? A I was living out in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when they paid the freedmen down there a hundred a piece after the Choctaw Council adopted them to relinquish their rights? A I heard about it.
Q Did you ever accept one hundred dollars to relinquish your rights? A No sir.

(Witness excused.)

Robert Cherry, recalled, testifies as follows:

Q Were these children living with you in the Choctaw Nation in 1885?
A In 1885 let's see, let me get at it so I can understand it-- three years--
Q It is just about twenty years ago, between twenty and twenty three years ago you remember when the Choctaw Council adopted the freedmen? A I was up here then, they were down with an old lady in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you accept for these children or know about their accepting the hundred dollars that was offered Choctaw freedmen for relinquishing their rights? A I was up here then.
Q Did you know about it? A I heard about it, but I never attended to it for them; never bothered with it.

(Witness excused.)

Anna Bell, having been first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled causes on March 7, 1904, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes in said cause.

Anna Bell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this March 8, 1904.

W. O. Beall

Notary Public.

17-D-98,
17-D-99,
17-D-102,
17-D-103,
17-D-106,
17-D-107,
17-D-108.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

---:---

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Edna Gordon, et al., as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, consolidating the applications of

Edna Gordon	17-D-99,
Mary Martin, et al.,	17-D-98,
Annie Grayson	17-D-102,
James Cherry, et al.,	17-D-103,
Anna Vaughn	17-D-106,
William E. Daugherty	17-D-107,
Scott Cherry	17-D-108.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on May 31, 1901, Edna Gordon made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day Mary Martin made application for the enrollment of herself and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen; that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 21, 1901, Annie Grayson made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day James Cherry made application for the enrollment of himself and his two children, Nelson and Viscrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen; and that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on December 20, 1901, Anna Vaughn, William E. Daugherty and Scott Cherry made application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

The evidence in this case shows that the applicants herein are all lineal descendants of one Maria Cherry, who was a slave of a Choctaw citizen at the commencement of the rebellion; that during said rebellion and up until the time of her death, which occurred about three years after the conclusion of said rebellion, the said Maria Cherry remained in the Choctaw Nation.

It further appears from the evidence herein that all of the applicants herein have resided continuously in Indian Territory from the time of their birth up to and inclusive of September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Edna Gordon, William E. Daugherty, Mary Martin, Anna Vaughn, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton, Scottie Sutton, James Cherry, Nelson Cherry, Viscrus Cherry, Scott

Cherry and Annie Grayson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

C. R. Breckinridge

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

OCT 15 1904

17-D-99.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

Edna Gordon,

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-98

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

Mary Martin,

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment of yourself, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D- 102.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

Annie Grayson,

Okmulgee, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-103

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

James Cherry,

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and your two minor children, Nelson Cherry and Viocrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-106.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY

Anna Vaughn,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-107

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

William S. Daugherty,

Fort Smith, Arkansas,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The atterneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedman to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-108.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY.

Scott Cherry,

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-99

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

COPY

Nathan A. Gibson,

Attorney at Law,

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 15, 1904, rendered its decision, granting the applications for enrollment of Mary Martin, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Edna Gordon, et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered.

Chairman.

17-D-99

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 15, 1904.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered October 15, 1904, granting the applications for enrollment of Edna Gordon, William R. Daugherty, Mary Martin, Anna Vaughn, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton, Scottie Sutton, James Cherry, Nelson Cherry, Viocrus Cherry, Scott Cherry and Annie Grayson, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby notified that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of freedmen of the Choctaw Nation to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-99.

Choc. Fr. 1455
Annie Grayson

Fr. 1455

1455

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Annie Grayson.

Transferred from Choctaw freedman Jacket # D-102, Oct. 31, 1901.

1455

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. September 21, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Annie Grayson for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Annie Grayson being duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Annie Grayson.
Q What is your age? A I am 28 years old as far as I can remember.
Q What is your post office address? A Okmulgee.
Q Do you live at Okmulgee? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived there? A I lived there about four years .
Q Where did you live before you went to Okmulgee? A I lived here.
Q How long did you live in Muskogee? A I lived here off and on about ten years I guess - ten or twelve - off and on.
Q Where did you live before you came to Muskogee? A Brazil.
Q Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Were you born in the Choctaw Nation? A I dont know sir whether I was or not; I came to my remembrance of it there; I guess I was.
Q How old were you when you came to the Creek Nation? A I was about seven years old when I first came.
Q Who did you come to the Creek nation with? A Came with my stepmother.
Q Where did your stepmother live before you moved to the Creek Nation? A She lived here I guess.
Q At what place in the Choctaw Nation did you live prior to moving to Muskogee? A Brazil.
Q With whom did you live? A I lived with a lady by the name of Annie Spencer.
Q Was she any relation of yours? A No sir.
Q Was she a Choctaw woman? A I dont know whether she was or not.
Q How old do you think you were when you moved from the Choctaw Nation? A I was about seven or twelve one as near as I can remember.
Q Is your father living? A Yes sir.
Q What is his name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Is he a citizen of any nation in the Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q He is a United States man? A Yes sir.
Q Was your mother the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Why I learned she was; I guess she was.
Q All you know about her being a slave of a Choctaw Indian was what you have been told? A Yes sir,
Q What was your mother's name? A They say her name was Maria Cherry after she married Pa. her name was Maria.
Q What was her maiden name? A I dont know.
Q Do you know what her name was before she married Cherry? A No sir.
Q Do you know the name of the Choctaw Indian to whom she claimed to belong? A No sir.
Q Have you ever heard what your mother name was before she married Cherry? A I have been told that her name before she

married Cherry was Jones.
Q What was her first name? A Maria.
Q Is she dead? A Yes sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A I dont know sir.
Q How old were you when she died? A They said I was about eight months old; I dont know how old.
Q She died when you were a baby? A Yes sir.
Q You dont remember your mother at all? A No sir I dont remember her at all.
Q Did you ever make application for enrollment as a freedman in any other tribe in Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q Never made any application before this one? A No sir I never have.
Q Have you any children under 21 years of age and unmarried? A I hav'nt any at all.
Q You only apply for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you been married to Grayson? A I been married a little over four years.
Q What is his given name? A Stephen.
Q Is he a citizen of any nation in the Indian Territory? A He 's a citizen of the Creek Nation.
Q Is he listed for enrollment as a Creek citizen? A Yes sir
Q Do you know when he made applicat ion for his enrollment? A No sir I dont.
Q was it before you were m rried to him or since? A He's been enrolled - I guess - I dont know when he was enrolled - I guess it was before.

[redacted] being first duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of September 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings in said cause on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of September 1901.

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, MARCH 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of Edna Gordon and her son, William E. Daugherty, Scott Cherry, James Cherry and his two minor children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, Anna Vaughn, Annie Grayson, Mary Martin and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen.

Robert Cherry, having been first duly sworn, on his oath, testifies as follows on behalf of the applicants.

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Robert Cherry.
Q How old are you? A Sixty five years old.
Q Your post office address? A Boynton.
Q Are you a citizen or freedman of any of the Five Tribes of Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A Missouri.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Indian Territory? A Well, I have been in Indian Territory mighty near ever since the first year the war started.
Q You say you were born in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Were you held in slavery in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Who owned you there? A Colonel Cherry.
Q Did he sell you? A No sir.
Q Did you live with him till you were emancipated? A Yes sir.
Q When was that? A When the war was over, I could not tell, I am like every body else who is not educated; when the freedom come and the army was discharge, I ran with the army most of the five years.
Q You were in Missouri with the army? A I came down and refugeed off down to Texas, I was there with General Gaino's army--
Q Whose army did you say? A General Gaino and we was all through these countries here.
Q Well, you were with your owner, Cherry, until the time of the emancipation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you when the slaves were set free? A When the slaves were set free I was in Red River County, Texas, Clarksville.
Q Have you ever been married? A Yes sir.
Q How many times? A Twice.
Q What is your first wife's name? A Maria.
Q What was her maiden name? A Maria Jones.
Q When were you married to her? A Well that was about the second year of the war; didn't marry them days; sorto' like cattle them days.
Q Where was she living when you began to live with her? A Down in Shawneetown.
Q Where was that? A Choctaw Nation.
Q That was during the war? A During the war, yes sir.
Q How long did Maria Live with you? A Oh we were together about four five six or seven years; about seven years.
Q Did you live with her till she died? A Yes sir, until she died.
Q Where did you live from the time you and Maria started to live together up until she died? A Shawneetown, she was there most all the time and then after we'd been there about two years we come to Poteau, I'd go off and work and come back and go off and work and come back, I hauled lumber twelve months for old Bob Jones to

build a school house at Paris Texas to educate the Indian children but I didn't have my family with me.
Q Where was your family? A They was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was Maria a slave? A Yes sir she was a slave of Bob Jones.
Q Who was Bob Jones? A He was an old Choctaw Indian.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Fort Smith was made? A Well I heard about it.
Q Where was you then? A I was mostly over somewhere about Paris, Texas.
Q Where was Maria then? A She was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Then all the time you were working over there in Texas was she living in Shawneetown? A Sometimes she would go down to Walnut; they had another big farm down there.
Q That was in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria at any time between the date you married her and the time you remember the treaty of Fort Smith being made ever live out of the Choctaw Nation? A Not at all.
Q Did she live there all the time the war was going on? A All the time
Q When did Maria die? A She died about three years after peace, somewhere about that; about three years after peace.
Q How many children did you have by Maria? A I think I had about four
Q Give me their names taking the oldest one first? A I always had them nicknamed so it was hard to tell. The oldest one is Mary.
Q Mary what? A Mary Cherry.
Q Is that the name she goes by now? A No sir, her present name is Martin.
Q That is your oldest child by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q What is the next one? A The next one is Scotty.
Q The next one? A The next one is James.
Q The next one? A The next one is Annie:
Q These are all the children you had by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria Cherry have any other children? A Edna and Harriet.
Q Is Edna living? A I guess she is.
Q What is her name now? A Well, I think she is Edna Gordon now.
Q You say she had another child named Harriet? A Yes sir.
Q What became of Harriet? A I think she is down by Fort Smith.
Q What name does she go by now? A I don't know they were step children
Q These two children, Edna and Harriet were Maria's children by a husband before she married you? A No sir, I think they were from a half breed Indian called John Turnbull.
Q She had these children before you lived with her? A Yes sir.
Q You say that all the time you lived with Maria Cherry until up to the time of her death she lived in the Choctaw Nation. Did you have a home there? A No particular home, I was taking job work I was a great teamster after Bob Jones started me to hauling that lumber I hauled lumber she would be at Shawneetown most of the time. I never made any home.
Q Well, before the slaves were emancipated, before they were set free she lived with Bob Jones there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q And you went there and began to live with her while the war was going on? A Yes sir.
Q And after the war you went into the teaming business? A Yes sir.
Q Now after the war up till the time of her death, she lived there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q Did she ever during that time make her home anywhere but in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.
Q You were the slave of a states man? A Yes sir, Colonel Cherry.

(Witness excused)

Mary Martin, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Mary Martin.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am, forty something I think. I don't know exactly, though.
Q How many children have you? A I have got eight.
Q What is the oldest one's name? A Anna.
Q Anna what? What is her other name? A Anna Vaughn.
Q What are the other children's names? A Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy, Scottie and Willie.
Q How old is Willie? A He is five years old. He is the baby; I haven't got him there, my last husband, he was his baby and he put him in the Cherokee Nation; that is the reason I haven't got him there; he takes with his father.
Q Who was the father of Anna? A Sutton.
Q Is he the father of Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie? A Yes sir.
Q And your last child is enrolled with your husband as a Cherokee? A Yes sir.
Q Have you always lived in the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living in 1885, twenty years ago? A I was living in the territory.
Q What place? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when the Choctaws adopted their freedmen? A Do I remember it?
Q Yes and they gave some of them one hundred dollars? A When they sold their rights out? A
Q Yes. Did you accept any hundred dollars? A No sir. (Witness excused)

Annie Grayson, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Annie Grayson.
Q How old are you? A I don't know just how old I am.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.
Q Are you the daughter of Maria Cherry? A Yes sir, so said to be.
Q Did you at the time the Choctaw freedmen were adopted by the Choctaw Nation accept the one hundred dollars that was paid to freedman to relinquish their rights? A No sir, I didn't know anything about it.

(Witness excused)

James Cherry, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A James Cherry.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly; about thirty one.
Q Have you any children? A Two.
Q Are you the son of Maria Cherry, Yes sir, said to be.
Q Where were you living twenty years ago, in 1885? A Twenty years ago
Q Yes sir? A I was living out in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when they paid the freedmen down there a hundred a piece after the Choctaw Council adopted them to relinquish their rights? A I heard about it.
Q Did you ever accept one hundred dollars to relinquish your rights? A No sir.

(Witness excused.)

Robert Cherry, recalled, testifies as follows:

Q Were these children living with you in the Choctaw Nation in 1885?
A In 1885 let's see, let me get at it so I can understand it-- three years--
Q It is just about twenty years ago, between twenty and twenty three years ago you remember when the Choctaw Counsil adopted the freedmen? A I was up here then, they were down with an old lady in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you accept for these children or know about their accepting the hundred dollars that was offered Choctaw freedmen for relinquishing their rights? A I was up here then.
Q Did you know about it? A I heard about it, but I never attended to it for them; never bothered with it.

(Witness excused.)

Anna Bell, having been first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled causes on March 7, 1904, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes in said cause.

Anna Bell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this March 8, 1904.

W. W. Bell

Notary Public.

17-D-98,
17-D-99,
17-D-102,
17-D-103,
17-D-106,
17-D-107,
17-D-108.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

---------:---------

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Edna Gordon, et al., as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, consolidating the applications of

Edna Gordon	17-D-99,
Mary Martin, et al.,	17-D-98,
Annie Grayson	17-D-102,
James Cherry, et al.,	17-D-103,
Anna Vaughn	17-D-106,
William E. Daugherty	17-D-107,
Scott Cherry	17-D-108.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on May 31, 1901, Edna Gordon made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day Mary Martin made application for the enrollment of herself and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen; that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 21, 1901, Annie Grayson made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day James Cherry made application for the enrollment of himself and his two children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen; and that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on December 20, 1901, Anna Vaughn, William E. Daugherty and Scott Cherry made application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

The evidence in this case shows that the applicants herein are all lineal descendants of one Maria Cherry, who was a slave of a Choctaw citizen at the commencement of the rebellion; that during said rebellion and up until the time of her death, which occurred about three years after the conclusion of said rebellion, the said Maria Cherry remained in the Choctaw Nation.

It further appears from the evidence herein that all of the applicants herein have resided continuously in Indian Territory from the time of their birth up to and inclusive of September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Edna Gordon, William E. Daugherty, Mary Martin, Anna Vaughn, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton, Scottie Sutton, James Cherry, Nelson Cherry, Viocrus Cherry, Scott

Cherry and Annie Grayson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Tams Bixby.
Chairman.

T.B. Needles.
Commissioner.

C.R. Breckinridge.
Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

OCT 15 1904

Choctaw freedman
D-102.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 29, 1903.

Mr. Gibson Grayson,
Care W. J. Rogers,
Connerville, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 7th, enclosing a description of the land which you desire to select in allotment for Annie Grayson, and the same is herewith returned to you for the reason that the Commission has no means at this time of recording the selections of allotments of citizens in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. Matters of this character will receive consideration upon the establishment of land offices in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, when the citizens and freedmen of those two tribes may appear at the land office for the nation in which their land is located and make formal application for the land they desire to select in allotment.

You are further advised that it appears from our records that Annie Grayson has been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and that her final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as a decision is

C.C., 2.

reached in her case she will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

Enc.
ER-281.

17-D-88
17-102 17-106
17-107

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 5, 1904.

Mary Martin,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 12, 1904, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and by him referred to this Commission for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you request to be advised relative to the applications for enrollment of James Cherry and his family; Mary Martin and her family, Annie Grayson and Willie Daugherty as Choctaw freedmen.

You are informed the Commission is now considering the application of the persons named in your letter for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, and when a decision is reached you will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choc. Fr. 1456
James Cherry

Fr. 1456

1456

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

James Cherry

Transferred from Choctaw Freedman Jacket # D- 103. Oct. 31, 1904.

1456

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. September 21, 1901.

In the matter of the application of James Cherry for the enrollment of himself and his two minor children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen.

James Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A James Cherry.
Q What is your age? A About 30 years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee, Indian Territory.
Q How long have you lived here? A About ten years.
Q Have you lived here continously for the past ten years? A No sir.
Q Have you been outside of the Territory in the last four years to live? A No sir.
Q Where was your residence before you lived in the Creek Nation? A In the Choctaw Nation at Brazil.
Q How long did you live there? A I lived there since I was a little boy I guess.
Q Where were you born? A I was born in Doaksville - somewhere down there.
Q What county in the Choctaw Nation do you claim to belong to? A Well at Doaksville - I dont know what county.
Q But its the county Doaksville is in? A Yes sir.
Q What was your father's name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Was he a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.
Q Was he a freedman of any nation in the Indian Territory? A Not that I knows of.
Q Is he dead? A No sir he's living .
Q Was he married to your mother? A Yes sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A Maria Cherry.
Q Is she dead? A Yes sir.
Q How long has she been dead? A She's been dead a long time; I dont know how long.
Q Can you tell about how long you think she's been dead? A About 20 years I guess.
Q Was your mother a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did she belong? A To a man they called Jones.
Q What was his given name do you know? A No sir; Jones is all I know.
Q Was she ever enrolled by the Choctaw tribal authorities as a Choctaw freedman. A I dont know sir.
Q How big were you when your mother died? A I was small- little fellow; I cant just remember. She was a baby - my sister here.
Q Were you ten years old? A I was about ten I guess.
Q Do you know whether your mother was living at the time of the beginning of the war in 1861? A I dont know sir.
Q Did you ever hear whether your mother went from the Choctaw Nation to Texas or any of the adjoining states? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been enrolled as a Choctaw freedman by the Choctaw tribal authorities? A No sir.
Q Have you ever made application for citizenship or to be enrolled as a freedman of any other tribe in the Indian Territory. A No sir.

Q You never made application before this? A No sir.
Q Have you any children under 21 years of age and unmarried?
A Yes got two.
Q Do you want to make application for them? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your eldest child? A Nelson Cherry.
Q How old is he? A He's about nine years old.
Q What is the name of your other child? A Viecrus Cherry.
Q How old is she? A She's about seven years old.
Q Have you any other children? A That's all.
Q Did you ever know this man Bob Jones that your mother belonged to? A No sir.
Q Do you know how long he has been dead? A No sir.

Clara Mitchell Wood being duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of September 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of September 1901.

[illegible]
Notary public.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. October 24 1901.

In the matter of the application of James Cherry for the enrollment of himself and his two minor children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry as Choctaw freedmen.

James Cherry being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your wife? A Sallie Cherry.
Q When were you married? A I was married - its been about nine years ago I guess - nine or ten - somewhere along there.
Q Are you and your wife living together? A Yes sir.
Q And are the children named in this application living with you? A Yes sir.

Henry Chalk being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q What is your age? A Well you ask something too quick for me to answer; I dont know exactly how old I is.
Q How old do you think you are? A About 60.
Q Where do you live now? A I am living right here in Muskogee now.
Q Were you the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Have you been enrolled by the Commission to the Five Civi lized Tribes? A I enrolled down at McAlester.
Q Who were you the slave of? A A woman they called Mary McCoy; she had two names; they called her Mary Taylor and Mary McCoy.
Q Was she the first person that ever owned you? A No sir.
Q Who was the first person that ever owned you? A A man called Dave Holmes.
Q What relation was the woman who owned you then to Dave Holmes? A She bought me from Dave Holmes.
Q What was her name? A Mary Taylor she called herself most of the time but she was Bill McCoy's daughter.
Q Who was Emily Holmes? A She was my first young mistis.
Q What part of the Choctaw Nation did you live in? A I lived in Kiamitia County and in Blue County.
Q Did you know Bob Jones a Choctaw Indian? A Yes Sir I did.
Q Did you ever know of a woman named Mariah Cherry? A Yes sir she was called Jones- they used to call her Mariah Jones.
Q Did she belong to Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know that that woman is the mother of Jim Cherry and Annie Grayson, whose maiden name was Annie Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living at the time the war began? A Living right in Kiamitia County on a place called Long Creek.
Q How far did you live from Bob Jones? A About eight miles.
Q Was this woman Mariah Jones living with Bob Jones then? A Yes sir.
QHow long before that had she been living there? A Ever since

I can recollect seeing her.
Q Did you ever leave the Choctaw Nation at the beginning of the war before the treaty of 1866? A No sir.
Q Did this woman Mariah Jones live in the Choctaw Nation during the war? A Yes sir.
Q Where? A Shawneetown.
Q Did she live with Bob Jones at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Did'nt a good many of the Choctaws refugee and go across the river to Texas? A No sir; no Choctaws never went.
Q Mariah Cherry never left Bob Jones at the time of the war? A No sir.
Q Do you remember when the treaty was made between the United States and the Choctaw Nation by which the Choctaw slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q Where was this woman living at that time? A Shawneetown.
Q With whom? A With Jones.
Q After the treaty of '66 where did this woman go to? A After she was freed she had married this boys father and then he took her and went from Jones to Parris, Texas, and he drove Jones' wagon and hauled lumber to put up that fine house he had built.
Q When Bob Cherry got through working for Jones where did he and his wife go to from there? A They come back across; come up to Ft Smith round Poteau.
Q Where did she die? A She died there on Poteau; close to Fort Smith.
Q Do you know that a great many of the freedmen slaves of the Choctaw Indians who were freed were paid $100 to leave the Choctaw Nation. A I did'nt know very many of them but I heard of some of them.
Q You know that some of them did take $100 and give up their rights and leave the Choctaw Nation? A No sir; just heard it.
Q Do you remember when the $100 payment was made to the Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Bob Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Was he the husband of Mariah Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known Jim Cherry and Annie Grayson? A Ever since they was small little children - little bitty things.
Q When did they come to the Creek Nation? A They come up here; I cant tell exactly how many years ago its been but I was living right here.
Q How long did they live in the Choctaw Nation before they came here? A Well they been down there all their life time until they come here.
Q About what time did they come to the Creek Nation? A Its been about I reckon its been about 14 years - 12 or 14 years ago.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek Nation? A I been here- its been about 16 years since I been working up here.
Q Did they come here before you did or after? A No sir after I did; I was right here when they came.

Clara Mitchell Wood being first duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 2nd day of October 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of October 1901.

E. E. Edwards Notary public.

No. 19 D 103.

SUBPŒNA.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of James Cherry et al.
as Cherokee freedmen.

in the *Nation.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

CHAIRMAN.

23.

Department of the Interior,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

To Bob Cherry,
living three miles North-east of Boynton, Creek
nation, Indian Territory

You are hereby summoned to appear before the the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, on the 7th day of March 1904, to testify before said Commission in making rolls of citizens as provided by Act of Congress of June 28th, 1898, in the matter of the application of James Cherry et al.

for enrollment as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory

Herein fail not under penalty of the law.

Dated at Muskogee, I. T. this 29th day of February, 1904.

Commissioner.

I, John Sharon do solemnly swear that I am 45 years of age, and that on the 1st day of March 1904 in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, I served the within Subpoena on the within named Bob Cherry - by then and there delivering a true copy of the same to said Bob Cherry

John Sharron

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March 1904

Charles H. Sawyer
Notary Public

17-1456

Muskogee Okla 3/7/08.

Received of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes one copy of the testimony of Sept 21 1901 and one copy of the testimony of Oct. 2, 1901, in the matter of the application for the enrollment of James Cherry, et al. as Choctaw freedmen.

James Cherry

17 D 98
17 D 99
17 D 102
17 D 103
17 D 106
17 D 107
17 D 108

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Edna Gordon, et al., as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, consolidating the applications of

Edna Gordon	17 D 99
Mary Martin, et al.,	17 D 98
Annie Grayson	17 D 102
James Cherry, et al.	17 D 103
Anna Vaughn	17 D 106
William E. Daugherty	17 D 107
Scott Cherry	17 D 108

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on May 31, 1901, Edna Gordon made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day Mary Martin made application for the enrollment of herself and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen; that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 21, 1901, Annie Grayson made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day James Cherry made application for the enrollment of himself and his two children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen; and that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on December 20, 1901, Anna Vaughn, William E. Daugherty and Scott Cherry made application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

The evidence in this case shows that the applicants herein are all lineal descendants of one Maria Cherry, who was a slave of a Choctaw citizen at the commencement of the rebellion; that during said rebellion and up until the time of her death, which occurred about three years after the conclusion of said rebellion, the said Maria Cherry remained in the Choctaw Nation.

It further appears from the evidence herein that all of the applicants herein have resided continuously in Indian Territory from the time of their birth up to and inclusive of September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Edna Gordon, William E. Daugherty, Mary Martin, Anna Vaughn, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton, Scottie Sutton, James Cherry, Nelson Cherry, Viocrus Cherry, Scott Cherry and Annie Grayson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
(Signed) Tams Bixby, Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles, Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, (Signed) C. R. Breckinridge, Commissioner.
Oct 15 1904.

Choc. Fr. 1457

Anna Vaughn

Fr. 1457 -

1457

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Anna Vaughn.

Transferred from Choctaw freedman jacket # D-106. Oct 31, 1904.

1457

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of Anna Vaughn for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Anna Vaughn being first duly sworn, upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Anna Vaughn.
Q Anna Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q V-a-u-g-h-n ? A Yes sir.
Q What? A Yes sir.
Q How old are you? A Twenty
Q Where do you live? A I live here in Muskogee.
Q How long have you lived in Muskogee? A All my life. Born here.
Q Was you born here? A Yes sir.
Q What? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A Born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Where in the Choctaw Nation? A Brazil.
Q Where? A Brazil, somewheres close there
Q Well, how long did you live in the Choctaw Nation before you moved to the Creek Nation? A I don't know. I was small. I don't know.
Q What is your father's name? A [illegible]
Q What? A Frank Sutton.
Q Is your father living? A No sir, he's dead.
Q What is your mother's name? A Mary Martin.
Q Is your mother living? A Yes sir.
Q Which one of your parents was a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A My mother.
Q What was your mother's maiden name? A What was her what?
Q Her maiden name. Her name before she was married? A I don't know.
Q What? A Her name was Mary Cherry.
Q Mary Cherry? A Yes.
Q Who was she the slave of? A I don't know.
Q How do you know that she was ever a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Well, I don't know.
Q What? A I don't know.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir, I am married.
Q What is your husband's name? A His name is Arthur Vaughn.

Q Arthur? A Yes sir.
Q Arthus Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q Is he a states Negro? A Yessir.
Q Never a slave of an Indian? A No sir.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.
Q Just applying for yourself? A yes sir.
Q Have you ever been enrolled by the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A No sir.
Q Have you ever drawn any money as a freedman? A No sir.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said cause on December 20, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

17 D 98
17 D 99
17 D 102
17 D 103
17 D 106
17 D 107
17 D 108

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Edna Gordon, et al., as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, consolidating the applications of

Edna Gordon	17 D 99
Mary Martin, et al.,	17 D 98
Annie Grayson	17 D 102
James Cherry, et al.	17 D 103
Anna Vaughn	17 D 106
William E. Daugherty	17 D 107
Scott Cherry	17 D 108

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on May 31, 1901, Edna Gordon made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day Mary Martin made application for the enrollment of herself and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen; that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 21, 1901, Annie Grayson made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day James Cherry made application for the enrollment of himself and his two children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen; and that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on December 20, 1901, Anna Vaughn, William E. Daugherty and Scott Cherry made application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

The evidence in this case shows that the applicants herein are all lineal descendants of one Maria Cherry, who was a slave of a Choctaw citizen at the commencement of the rebellion; that during said rebellion and up until the time of her death, which occurred about three years after the conclusion of said rebellion, the said Maria Cherry remained in the Choctaw Nation.

It further appears from the evidence herein that all of the applicants herein have resided continuously in Indian Territory from the time of their birth up to and inclusive of September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Edna Gordon, William E. Daugherty, Mary Martin, Anna Vaughn, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton, Scottie Sutton, James Cherry, Nelson Cherry, Viocrus Cherry, Scott Cherry and Annie Grayson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
(Signed) Tams Bixby, Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles, Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, (Signed) C. R. Breckinridge, Commissioner.
Oct. 15 1904.

Choc. Fr. 1458

Fr. 1458

1458

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

William E. Daugherty

Transferred from Choctaw Freedman Jacket # D-107. Oct. 31, 1904.

1458

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of William E. Daugherty for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

William E. Daugherty, being first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A William E. Daugherty.
Q D-a-u-g-h- is it? A Yes sir, e-r-t-y .
Q How old are you? A Twenty-three.
Q Where do you live? A I live in Fort Smith.
Q Fort Smith? A Yes sir, backwards and forwards.
Q That's in Arkansas isn't it? A Yes sir.
Q Is that your post office address? A No sir, my post office address is here.
Q Well, what do you mean by saying you live in Arkansas and your post office address is here? A Backwards and forwards you know.
Q What is your occupation? A Well most anything. I don't do anything particular.
Q What do you do in Fort Smith? A Well, I havn't been there any time. Havn't been doing anything.
Q How much of a residence have you ever had in Fort Smith? A I have been there about a month.
Q What were you doing there? A I was working around, for different people, just doing jobs there.
Q Where is your home? A My home is in Muldrow.
Q In the Cherokee Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you born? A In Poteau.
Q In what Nation? A In the Cherokee Nation------Choctaw Nation I think it is. I am not sure what Nation it is. Not far from Ft. Smith.
Q Well, how long did you live in the Choctaw Nation? A Well, I couldn't say. I was quite small when I left there and come up here.
Q Come here to Muskogee? A Muskogee, yes sir.
Q Well, I don't understand what you mean by living in Fort Smith and saying that your post office address is here? A Well, I am here. I went up there on a visit. I have no folks there but I go there and stay awhile and come back here where my folks is.
Q Have you got any home? A No sir, not particular.

Q Have you ever voted? A No sir, never voted.
Q What is your father's name? A Jack Daugherty.
Q Jack? A Yes sir.
Q Is your father living? A Well, I couldn't say whether he's living or not. I never seen him for quite awhile.
Q What is your mother's name? A Edna Gordon.
Q Edna Jordan? A Gordon.
Q G-or-d-a-n ? A G-o-r-d-o-n.
Q Is your mother living? A Yes sir.
Q Are you married? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been married? A Never been married.
Q Are you making application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Are you applying for anyone besides yourself? A No one but myself.
Q You was born since the emancipation of the slaves? A Yes sir.
Q Now was your father or mother a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A My mother.
Q Who was she the slave of? A Well, that I don't know.
Q What? A That I don't know who she was a slave of. She's signed though in the enrollment.
Q She has been enrolled? A Yes sir, she's been enrolled.
Q Under the name of Edna Gordon? A Yes sir.

The applicant in this case is the son of Edna Gordon who made application to this Commission for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation at Muskogee Indian Territory, May 31, 1900 and appears on Choctaw Freedman Card Field Number D-99.

Q You say you don't know the name of the Choctaw Indian your mother belonged to? A No sir, I don't know anything about it at all.
Q Did you ever draw any money or did your mother ever draw any money from the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A Not to my knowledge.
Q Have you ever been enrolled as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation that you knew of? A No sir.
Q Has your mother? A Not that I know of.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said cause on the said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Anna Vaughn for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

In the matter of the application of William E. Daugherty for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

In the matter of the application of Scott Cherry for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Henry Chalk, being called as a witness in behalf of these applicants, and having been first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Who? Me? Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A Hard for me to tell. I couldn't tell you how old I am.
Q About how old are you? A I couldn't make any guess. We lost our record just before the War broke out. They got it misplaced and that's the last I knowed.

The witness has the appearance of being sixty or sixty five years old.

Q Where do you live? A Right here at Muskogee, now.
Q How long have you lived here? A I have been working for Captain Severs for twelve years now.
Q Where did you come from? A Choctaw Nation.
Q From where? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you always live in the Choctaw Nation before you came here? A Borned and raised right there.
Q Were you a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir
Q What was his name? A The first man that owned me was named Love

Holmes, but he died before the War and I become a slave of a widow woman's named Mary McCoy.
Q Did you ever belong to a man named Joe Taylor? A That's Mary's husband. He didn't live any time.

This witness has been listed for enrollment by the Commission as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation and appears on Choctaw Freedman Card No.1095.

Q How do you know these people that have made application here today. Scott Cherry, Anna Vaughn and William E. Daugherty? A Yes sir, I know them.
Q What relation are they? A To me?
Q No, these three people, William E. Daugherty, Anna Vaughn and Scott Cherry? A Oh, Scott Cherry he's an uncle to them other two.
Q Do you know Scott Cherry's mother? A Yes sir.
Q What is her name? A Maria.
Q Maria Cherry? A Yes sir, Maria Cherry. But before she was Maria Cherry she was Maria Jones.
Q Maria Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Where did you know her? A Shawnee town
Q Was she the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Who did she belong to? A Robert Jones.
Q When did you first know her? A Why, I knowed her away in slave time. Used to live up above there and I used to wagon and run cattle through there all the time.
Q Was that before the War? A Yes sir, and all during the war.
Q Bob Jones was a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir, a great big large man
Q And Maria Jones belonged to him? A Yes sir, she did.
Q Now where was Maria Jones when the War broke out? A She was at Jones right on the farm. She stayed there till the surrender.
Q Stayed there till the surrender? A Yes sir.
Q Now did she ever go out of the Choctaw Nation? A After she was freed she went out a little while over across the river, and worked for Jones, worked for her old master over there cooking for him.
Q Do you know about how long that was after the surrender? A I don't know exactly how many years it was, but she went over there and cooked for Jones while her husband was hauling.
Q How long was she over in Texas? A I don't know sir, exactly how long. I never paid no attention, but she wasn't over there very long. About a year I reckon.
Q Did she have a home over there? A No sir, she was hired to Jones
Q Hired was she? A Yes sir, and her husband was hauling lumber for to put up that fine house that Jones had built in Paris.
Q After that did she come back to the Territory? A She come back right there to Scullyville.
Q Where did she die? A She died right there on Brazil.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, that's in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Fort Smith was made, when the Choctaws adopted the slaves? A No sir, I don't know how long it's been.
Q Do you remember that? A Yes sir, I remember it.
Q Now where was Maria Jones living then? A Out on Brazil.
Q Now this applicant William E. Daugherty, he claims that his mother

was the slave of a Choctaw Indian, Edna Gordon. Do you know her? A Yes sir, she's Maria's daughter.
Q Maria's daughter? A Yes sir.
Q Is she still living? A Yes sir.
Q You know her do you? A Yes sir, she was right here not so long ago.
Q Did you know her in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Was she living when the war broke out? A Yes sir, she was.
Q She stayed with her mother did she? A Oh, she was small.
Q Well, she stayed with her mother, Maria Cherry did she? A Yes sir.
Q Now do you know this applicant Anna Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q Now she claims that her mother was a slave of a Choctaw Indian.
A Well, that's Maria's other daughter. That's Mary.
Q Mamie? A Mary, Mary.
Q And Mary Martin, the mother of Anna Vaghn and Edna Gordon, the mother of William E. Daugherty, were the daughters of Maria Jones? A Maria Jones.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic noted in said causes on the said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, MARCH 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of Edna Gordon and her son, William H. Daugherty, Scott Cherry, James Cherry and his two minor children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, Anna Vaughn, Annie Grayson, Mary Martin and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Kilsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen.

Robert Cherry, having been first duly sworn, on his oath, testifies as follows on behalf of the applicants.

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Robert Cherry.
Q How old are you? A Sixty five years old.
Q Your post office address? A Boynton.
Q Are you a citizen or freedman of any of the Five Tribes of Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A Missouri.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Indian Territory? A Well, I have been in Indian Territory mighty near ever since the first year the war started.
Q You say you were born in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Were you held in slavery in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Who owned you there? A Colonel Cherry.
Q Did he sell you? A No sir.
Q Did you live with him till you were emancipated? A Yes sir.
Q When was that? A When the war was over, I could not tell, I am like every body else who is not educated; when the freedom come and the army was discharge, I ran with the army most of the five years.
Q You were in Missouri with the army? A I came down and refugeed off down to Texas, I was there with General Caine's army--
Q Whose army did you say? A General Caine and we was all through these countries here.
Q Well, you were with your owner, Cherry, until the time of the emancipation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you when the slaves were set free? A When the slaves were set free I was in Red River County, Texas, Clarksville.
Q Have you ever been married? A Yes sir.
Q How many times? A Twice.
Q What is your first wife's name? A Maria.
Q What was her maiden name? A Maria Jones.
Q When were you married to her? A Well that was about the second year of the war; didn't marry them days; sorto' like cattle them days.
Q Where was she living when you began to live with her? A Down in Shawneetown.
Q Where was that? A Choctaw Nation.
Q That was during the war? A During the war, yes sir.
Q How long did Maria Live with you? A Oh we were together about four five six or seven years; about seven years.
Q Did you live with her till she died? A Yes sir, until she died.
Q Where did you live from the time you and Maria started to live together up until she died? A Shawneetown, she was there most all the time and then after we'd been there about two years we come to Poteau, I'd go off and work and come back and go off and work and come back, I hauled lumber twelve months for old Bob Jones to

build a school house at Paris Texas to educate the Indian children but I didn't have my family with me.
Q Where was your family? A They was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was Maria a slave? A Yes sir she was a slave of Bob Jones.
Q Who was Bob Jones? A He was an old Choctaw Indian.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Fort Smith was made? A Well I heard about it.
Q Where was you then? A I was mostly over somewhere about Paris, Texas.
Q Where was Maria then? A She was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Then all the time you were working over there in Texas was she living in Shawneetown? A Sometimes she would go down to Walnut; they had another big farm down there.
Q That was in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria at any time between the date you married her and the time you remember the treaty of Fort Smith being made ever live out of the Choctaw Nation? A Not at all.
Q Did she live there all the time the war was going on? A All the time
Q When did Maria die? A She died about three years after peace, somewhere about that; about three years after peace.
Q How many children did you have by Maria? A I think I had about four
Q Give me their names taking the oldest one first? A I always had them nicknamed so it was hard to tell. The oldest one is Mary.
Q Mary what? A Mary Cherry.
Q Is that the name she goes by now? A No sir, her present name is Martin.
Q That is your oldest child by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q What is the next one? A The next one is Scotty.
Q The next one? A The next one is James.
Q The next one? A The next one is Annie;
Q Those are all the children you had by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria Cherry have any other children? A Edna and Harriet.
Q Is Edna living? A I guess she is.
Q What is her name now? A Well, I think she is Edna Gordon now.
Q You say she had another child named Harriet? A Yes sir.
Q What became of Harriet? A I think she is down by Fort Smith.
Q What name does she go by now? A I don't know they were step childrn
Q These two children, Edna and Harriet were Maria's children by a husband before she married you? A No sir, I think they were from a half breed Indian called John Turnbull.
Q She had these children before you lived with her? A Yes sir.
Q You say that all the time you lived with Maria Cherry until up to the time of her death she lived in the Choctaw Nation. Did you have a home there? A No particular home, I was taking job work I was a great teamster after Bob Jones started me to hauling that lumber I hauled lumber she would be at Shawneetown most of the time. I never made any home.
Q Well, before the slaves were emancipated, before they were set free she lived with Bob Jones there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q And you went there and began to live with her while the war was going on? A Yes sir.
Q And after the war you went into the teaming business? A Yes sir.
Q Now after the war up till the time of her death, she lived there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q Did she ever during that time make her home anywhere but in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.
Q You were the slave of a states man? A Yes sir, Colonel Cherry.

(Witness excused)

Mary Martin, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Mary Martin.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am, forty something I think. I don't know exactly, though.
Q How many children have you? A I have got eight.
Q What is the oldest one's name? A Anna.
Q Anna what? What is her other name? A Anna Vaughn.
Q What are the other children's names? A Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy, Scottie and Willie.
Q How old is Willie? A He is five years old. He is the baby; I haven't got him there, my last husband, he was his baby and he put him in the Cherokee Nation; that is the reason I haven't got him there; he takes with his father.
Q Who was the father of Anna? A Sutton.
Q Is he the father of Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie? A Yes sir.
Q And your last child is enrolled with your husband as a Cherokee? A Yes sir.
Q Have you always lived in the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living in 1885, twenty years ago? A I was living in the territory.
Q What place? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when the Choctaws adopted their freedmen? A Do I remember it?
Q Yes and they gave some of them one hundred dollars? A When they sold their rights out? A
Q Yes. Did you accept any hundred dollars? A No sir. (Witness excused)

Annie Grayson, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Annie Grayson.
Q How old are you? A I don't know just how old I am.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.
Q Are you the daughter of Maria Cherry? A Yes sir, so said to be.
Q Did you at the time the Choctaw freedmen were adopted by the Choctaw Nation accept the one hundred dollars that was paid to freedmen to relinquish their rights? A No sir, I didn't know anything about it.

(Witness excused)

James Cherry, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A James Cherry.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly; about thirty one.
Q Have you any children? A Two.
Q Are you the son of Maria Cherry, Yes sir, said to be.
Q Where were you living twenty years ago, in 1865? A Twenty years ago
Q Yes sir? A I was living out in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when they paid the freedmen down there a hundred a piece after the Choctaw Council adopted them to relinquish their rights? A I heard about it.
Q Did you ever accept one hundred dollars to relinquish your rights? A No sir.

(Witness excused.)

Hebert Cherry, recalled, testifies as follows:

Q Were these children living with you in the Choctaw Nation in 1885?
A In 1885, let's see, let me get at it so I can understand it-- three years--
Q It is just about twenty years ago, between twenty and twenty three years ago you remember when the Choctaw Council adopted the freedmen? A I was up here then, they were down with an old lady in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you accept for these children or know about their accepting the hundred dollars that was offered Choctaw freedmen for relinquishing their rights? A I was up here then.
Q Did you know about it? A I heard about it, but I never attended to it for them; never bothered with it.

(Witness excused.)

Anna Bell, having been first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled causes on March 7, 1904, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes in said cause.

Anna Bell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this March 8, 1904.

W. O. Beall

Notary Public.

17 D 98
17 D 99
17 D 102
17 D 103
17 D 106
17 D 107
17 D 108

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Edna Gordon, et al., as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, consolidating the applications of

Edna Gordon	17 D 99
Mary Martin, et al.,	17 D 98
Annie Grayson	17 D 102
James Cherry, et al.	17 D 103
Anna Vaughn	17 D 106
William E. Daugherty	17 D 107
Scott Cherry	17 D 108

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on May 31, 1901, Edna Gordon made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day Mary Martin made application for the enrollment of herself and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen; that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 21, 1901, Annie Grayson made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day James Cherry made application for the enrollment of himself and his two children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen; and that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on December 20, 1901, Anna Vaughn, William E. Daugherty and Scott Cherry made application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

The evidence in this case shows that the applicants herein are all lineal descendants of one Maria Cherry, who was a slave of a Choctaw citizen at the commencement of the rebellion; that during said rebellion and up until the time of her death, which occurred about three years after the conclusion of said rebellion, the said Maria Cherry remained in the Choctaw Nation.

It further appears from the evidence herein that all of the applicants herein have resided continuously in Indian Territory from the time of their birth up to and inclusive of September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Edna Gordon, William E. Daugherty, Mary Martin, Anna Vaughn, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton, Bobbie Sutton, James Cherry, Nelson Cherry, Viocrus Cherry, Scott Cherry and Annie Grayson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
(Signed) Tams Bixby, Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles, Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, (Signed) C. R. Breckinridge, Commissioner.
Oct 15 1904.

17-D-93
17-102 17-106
17-107

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 5, 1904.

Mary Martin,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 12, 1904, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and by him referred to this Commission for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you request to be advised relative to the applications for enrollment of James Cherry and his family; Mary Martin and her family, Annie Grayson and Willie Daugherty as Choctaw freedmen.

You are informed the Commission is now considering the application of the persons named in your letter for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, and when a decision is reached you will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choc. Fr. 1459
Scott Cherry

Fr. 1459

1459

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Scott Cherry.

Transferred from Choctaw Freedman Jacket # D-108, Oct. 31, 1904.

1459

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

------:------

In the matter of the application of Scott Cherry for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Scott Cherry being first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Cherry, Scott Cherry.
Q How old are you? A Thirty-three.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee.
Q Do you live in the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived here? A I have been living here about twelve or thirteen years, I believe.
Q Where did you live before that? A Down on Poteau.
Q In what nation? A Cherokee Nation, I believe.
Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw Nation? A I lived at Brazil awhile, little while.
Q What Nation is that in? A I think that's in the Choctaw Nation
Q Where was you born? A I was born in Poteau.
Q What is your father's name? A Bob Cherry.
Q Bob? A Yes sir.
Q Is he living? A Yes sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Maria.
Q Is your mother living? A No sir, she's dead.
Q Which one of your parents was the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A My mother.
Q Who was she the slave of? A Jones, but I forget the other name. Jones I believe.
Q Do you know? A I forget what Jones. Bob Jones I believe.
Q Bob Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know anything personally about him? A No sir, I don't know anything personally.
Q Are you married? A No sir.
Q Have you ever been married? A No sir.
Q Just applying for yourself? A Yes sir.
Q Have you ever drawn any money from the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A No sir.

(2).

Q Have you ever been enrolled as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation?
A No sir.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said cause on said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of December, 1901.

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Anna Vaughn for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

In the matter of the application of William E. Daugherty for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

In the matter of the application of Scott Cherry for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Henry Chalk, being called as a witness in behalf of these applicants, and having been first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Who? Me? Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A Hard for me to tell. I couldn't tell you how old I am.
Q About how old are you? A I couldn't make any guess. We lost our record just before the War broke out. They got it misplaced and that's the last I knowed.

The witness has the appearance of being sixty or sixty five years old.

Q Where do you live? A Right here at Muskogee, now.
Q How long have you lived here? A I have been working for Captain Severs for twelve years now.
Q Where did you come from? A Choctaw Nation.
Q From where? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you always live in the Choctaw Nation before you came here? A Borned and raised right there.
Q Were you a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir
Q What was his name? A The first man that owned me was named Dave

Holmes, but he died before the War and I become a slave of a widow woman's named Mary McCoy.

Q Did you ever belong to a man named Joe Taylor? A That's Mary's husband. He didn't live any time.

This witness has been listed for enrollment by the Commission as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation and appears on Choctaw Freedman Card No.1095.

Q How do you know these people that have made application here to-day. Scott Cherry, Anna Vaughn and William E. Daugherty? A Yes sir, I know them.
Q What relation are they? A To me?
Q No, these three people, William E. Daugherty, Anna Vaughn and Scott Cherry? A Oh, Scott Cherry he's an uncle to them other two.
Q Do you know Scott Cherry's mother? A Yes sir.
Q What is her name? A Maria.
Q Maria Cherry? A Yes sir, Maria Cherry. But before she was Maria Cherry she was Maria Jones.
Q Maria Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Where did you know her? A Shawnee town
Q Was she the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A yes sir.
Q Who did she belong to? A Robert Jones.
Q When did you first know her? A Why, I knowed her away in slave time. Used to live up above there and I used to wagon and run cattle through there all the time.
Q Was that before the War? A Yes sir, and all during the war.
Q Bob Jones was a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir, a great big large man
Q And Maria Jones belonged to him? A Yes sir, she did.
Q Now where was Maria Jones when the War broke out? A She was at Jones right on the farm. She stayed there till the surrender.
Q Stayed there till the surrender? A Yes sir.
Q How did she ever go out of the Choctaw Nation? A After she was freed she went out a little while over across the river, and worked for Jones, worked for her old master over there cooking for him.
Q Do you know about how long that was after the surrender? A I don't know exactly how many years it was, but she went over there and cooked for Jones while her husband was hauling.
Q How long was she over in Texas? A I donIt know sir, exactly how long. I never paid no attention, but she wasn't over there very long. About a year I reakon.
Q Did she have a home ever there? A No sir, she was hired to Jones
Q Hired was she? A Yes sir, and her husband was hauling lumber for to put up that fine house that Jones had built in Paris.
Q After that did she come back to the Territory? A She come back right there to Soulleyville.
Q Where did she die? A She died right there on Brazil.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, that's in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Fort Smith was made, when the Choctaws adopted the slaves? A No sir, I don't know how long it's been.
Q Do you remember that? A yes sir, I remember it.
Q Now where was Maria Jones living then? A Out on Brazil.
Q Now this applicant William E. Daugherty, he claims that his mother

was the slave of a Choctaw Indian, Edna Gordon. Do you know her? A Yes sir, she's Maria's daughter.
Q Maria's daughter? A Yes sir.
Q Is she still living? A Yes sir.
Q You know her do you? A Yes sir, she was right here not so long ago.
Q Did you know her in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Was she living when the war broke out? A Yes sir, she was.
Q She stayed with her mother did she? A Oh, she was small.
Q Well, she stayed with her mother, Maria Cherry did she? A Yes sir.
Q Now do you know this applicant Anna Vaughn? A Yes sir.
Q Now she claims that her mother was a slave of a Choctaw Indian. A Well, that's Maria's other daughter. That's Mary.
Q Mamie? A Mary, Mary.
Q And Mary Martin, the mother of Anna Vaghn and Edna Gordon, the mother of William E. Daugherty, were the daughters of Maria Jones? A Maria Jones.

Hal Belford, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all the proceedings in the above entitled cause on December 20, 1901, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic noted in said causes on the said day of December, 1901.

Hal Belford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21" day of December, 1901'

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, MARCH 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of Edna Gordon and her son, William E. Daugherty, Scott Cherry, James Cherry and his two minor children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, Anna Vaughn, Annie Grayson, Mary Martin and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen.

Robert Cherry, having been first duly sworn, on his oath, testifies as follows on behalf of the applicants.

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Robert Cherry.
Q How old are you? A Sixty five years old.
Q Your post office address? A Boynton.
Q Are you a citizen or freedman of any of the Five Tribes of Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A Missouri.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Indian Territory? A Well, I have been in Indian Territory mighty near ever since the first year the war started.
Q You say you were born in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Were you held in slavery in Missouri? A Yes sir.
Q Who owned you there? A Colonel Cherry.
Q Did he sell you? A No sir.
Q Did you live with him till you were emancipated? A Yes sir.
Q When was that? A When the war was over, I could not tell, I am like every body else who is not educated; when the freedom come and the army was discharge, I ran with the army most of the five years.
Q You were in Missouri with the army? A I came down and refugeed off down to Texas, I was there with General Gaino's army--
Q Whose army did you say? A General Gaino and we was all through these countries here.
Q Well, you were with your owner, Cherry, until the time of the emancipation? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you when the slaves were set free? A When the slaves were set free I was in Red River County, Texas, Clarksville.
Q Have you ever been married? A Yes sir.
Q How many times? A Twice.
Q What is your first wife's name? A Maria.
Q What was her maiden name? A Maria Jones.
Q When were you married to her? A Well that was about the second year of the war; didn't marry them days; sorto' like cattle them days.
Q Where was she living when you began to live with her? A Down in Shawneetown.
Q Where was that? A Choctaw Nation.
Q That was during the war? A During the war, yes sir.
Q How long did Maria Live with you? A Oh we were together about four five six or seven years; about seven years.
Q Did you live with her till she died? A Yes sir, until she died.
Q Where did you live from the time you and Maria started to live together up until she died? A Shawneetown, she was there most all the time and then after we'd been there about two years we come to Poteau, I'd go off and work and come back and go off and work and come back, I hauled lumber twelve months for old Bob Jones to

build a school house at Paris Texas to educate the Indian children but I didn't have my family with me.
Q Where was your family? A They was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was Maria a slave? A Yes sir she was a slave of Bob Jones.
Q Who was Bob Jones? A He was an old Choctaw Indian.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of Fort Smith was made? A Well I heard about it.
Q Where was you then? A I was mostly over somewhere about Paris, Texas.
Q Where was Maria then? A She was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Then all the time you were working over there in Texas was she living in Shawneetown? A Sometimes she would go down to Walnut; they had another big farm down there.
Q That was in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria at any time between the date you married her and the time you remember the treaty of Fort Smith being made ever live out of the Choctaw Nation? A Not at all.
Q Did she live there all the time the war was going on? A All the time
Q When did Maria die? A She died about three years after peace, somewhere about that; about three years after peace.
Q How many children did you have by Maria? A I think I had about four
Q Give me their names taking the oldest one first? A I always had them nicknamed so it was hard to tell. The oldest one is Mary.
Q Mary what? A Mary Cherry.
Q Is that the name she goes by now? A No sir, her present name is Martin.
Q That is your oldest child by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q What is the next one? A The next one is Scotty.
Q The next one? A The next one is James.
Q The next one? A The next one is Annie:
Q Those are all the children you had by Maria Cherry? A Yes sir.
Q Did Maria Cherry have any other children? A Edna and Harriet.
Q Is Edna living? A I guess she is.
Q What is her name now? A Well, I think she is Edna Gordon now.
Q You say she had another child named Harriet? A Yes sir.
Q What became of Harriet? A I think she is down by Fort Smith.
Q What name does she go by now? A I don't know they were step children
Q These two children, Edna and Harriet were Maria's children by a husband before she married you? A No sir, I think they were from a half breed Indian called John Turnbull.
Q She had these children before you lived with her? A Yes sir.
Q You say that all the time you lived with Maria Cherry until up to the time of her death she lived in the Choctaw Nation. Did you have a home there? A No particular home, I was taking job work I was a great teamster after Bob Jones started me to hauling that lumber I hauled lumber she would be at Shawneetown most of the time. I never made any homes.
Q Well, before the slaves were emancipated, before they were set free she lived with Bob Jones there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q And you went there and began to live with her while the war was going on? A Yes sir.
Q And after the war you went into the teaming business? A Yes sir.
Q Now after the war up till the time of her death, she lived there at Shawneetown? A Yes sir.
Q Did she ever during that time make her home anywhere but in the Choctaw Nation? A No sir.
Q You were the slave of a states man? A Yes sir, Colonel Cherry.

(Witness excused)

Mary Martin, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Mary Martin.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am, forty something I think. I don't know exactly, though.
Q How many children have you? A I have got eight.
Q What is the oldest one's name? A Anna.
Q Anna what? What is her other name? A Anna Vaughn.
Q What are the other children's names? A Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy, Scottie and Willie.
Q How old is Willie? A He is five years old. He is the baby; I haven't got him there, my last husband, he was his baby and he put him in the Cherokee Nation; that is the reason I haven't got him there; he takes with his father.
Q Who was the father of Anna? A Sutton.
Q Is he the father of Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie? A Yes sir.
Q And your last child is enrolled with your husband as a Cherokee? A Yes sir.
Q Have you always lived in the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living in 1885, twenty years ago? A I was living in the territory.
Q What place? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when the Choctaws adopted their freedmen? A Do I remember it?
Q Yes and they gave some of them one hundred dollars? A When they sold their rights out? A
Q Yes. Did you accept any hundred dollars? A No sir. (Witness excused)

Annie Grayson, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Annie Grayson.
Q How old are you? A I don't know just how old I am.
Q Have you any children? A No sir.
Q Are you the daughter of Maria Cherry? A Yes sir, so said to be.
Q Did you at the time the Choctaw freedmen were adopted by the Choctaw Nation accept the one hundred dollars that was paid to freedmen to relinquish their rights? A No sir, I didn't know anything about it.

(Witness excused)

James Cherry, being called and duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A James Cherry.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly; about thirty one.
Q Have you any children? A Two.
Q Are you the son of Maria Cherry, Yes sir, said to be.
Q Where were you living twenty years ago, in 1885? A Twenty years ago
Q Yes sir? A I was living out in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when they paid the freedmen down there a hundred a piece after the Choctaw Council adopted them to relinquish their rights? A I heard about it.
Q Did you ever accept one hundred dollars to relinquish your rights? A No sir.

(Witness excused.)

Robert Cherry, recalled, testifies as follows:

Q Were these children living with you in the Choctaw Nation in 1885?
A In 1885. let's see, let me get at it so I can understand it— three years--
Q It is just about twenty years ago, between twenty and twenty three years ago you remember when the Choctaw Council adopted the freedmen? A I was up here then, they were down with an old lady in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you accept for these children or know about their accepting the hundred dollars that was offered Choctaw freedmen for relinquishing their rights? A I was up here then.
Q Did you know about it? A I heard about it, but I never attended to it for them; never bothered with it.

(Witness excused.)

Anna Bell, having been first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled causes on March 7, 1904, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes in said cause.

Anna Bell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this March 8, 1904.

W. O. Bell

Notary Public.

17 D 98
17 D 99
17 D 102
17 D 103
17 D 106
17 D 107
17 D 108

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Edna Gordon, et al., as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, consolidating the applications of

Edna Gordon	17 D 99
Mary Martin, et al.,	17 D 98
Annie Grayson	17 D 102
James Cherry, et al.	17 D 103
Anna Vaughn	17 D 106
William E. Daugherty	17 D 107
Scott Cherry	17 D 108

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on May 31, 1901, Edna Gordon made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day Mary Martin made application for the enrollment of herself and her minor children, Clarence, Henry, Ellsworth, Mamie, Percy and Scottie Sutton, as Choctaw freedmen; that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 21, 1901, Annie Grayson made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; that on the same day James Cherry made application for the enrollment of himself and his two children, Nelson and Viocrus Cherry, as Choctaw freedmen; and that at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on December 20, 1901, Anna Vaughn, William E. Daugherty and Scott Cherry made application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

The evidence in this case shows that the applicants herein are all lineal descendants of one Maria Cherry, who was a slave of a Choctaw citizen at the commencement of the rebellion; that during said rebellion and up until the time of her death, which occurred about three years after the conclusion of said rebellion, the said Maria Cherry remained in the Choctaw Nation.

It further appears from the evidence herein that all of the applicants herein have resided continuously in Indian Territory from the time of their birth up to and inclusive of September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Edna Gordon, William E. Daugherty, Mary Martin, Anna Vaughn, Clarence Sutton, Henry Sutton, Ellsworth Sutton, Mamie Sutton, Percy Sutton, Scottie Sutton, James Cherry, Nelson Cherry, Viocrus Cherry, Scott Cherry and Annie Grayson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
(Signed) Tams Bixby, Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles, Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, (Signed) C. R. Breckinridge, Commissioner.
Oct 15 1904.

Choc. Fr. 1460
Myrtle McGill

Fr. 1460

1460

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Myrtle McGill, et, al

No. 3 Refused, Feb. 21 1907

Copy of Decision Forwarded Applicant Feb 21 1907

Copy of Decision forwarded attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. Feb. 21, 1907

Record forwarded Department. Feb. 21, 1907

Record transferred from Chickasaw Freedman card # 1430 - 10/18/04

Nos 2 & 3 transferred from Chickasaw freedman card # 125-10-25-04

1460

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Viola Harrier Freeman

as a ~~citizen~~ of

Chickasaw Nation

Approved 190

Commissioner.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

1914 30 (Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ~~citizen~~ of the Freedman Chickasaw Nation,

of Viola Harrier (Here insert name of child.), born on the 20 day of April, 1898

Name of Father: Jesse Harrier, a ~~citizen~~ of the Freedman Creek Nation.

Name of Mother: Angeline Harrier, a ~~citizen~~ of the Freedman Chickasaw Nation.

Postoffice Brush Hill I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central DISTRICT. }

I, Angeline Harrier, on oath state that I am 35 years of age and a ~~citizen by~~ Freedman, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Jesse Harrier, who is a ~~citizen, by~~ Freedman, of the Creek Nation; that a Female (Male or Female.) child was born to me on 20 day of April, 1898 that said child has been named Viola Harrier, and is now living.

her
Angeline Harrier
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Fred V. Kinkade
R. M. Wilson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of December, 1902.

Seal

T. C. Humphrey
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
..... DISTRICT. }

I, ..., a ....., on oath state that I attended on Mrs. ....., wife of ....., on the ..... day of ....., 1 ....; that there was born to her on said date a ..... (Male or Female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named .....

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { .....
.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 190 .

.....
Notary Public.

E R 4-23 10.125

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Viola Harrier

as ~~a citizen~~ freedman of

Chickasaw Nation

Approved June 1 1903

C. R. Breckinridge

Commissioner.

Proof of birth of child for which enrollment application was made Dec. 23 1902

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
June 1 1903

17-1460

E R 4-23

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

Copy

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as ~~a~~ freedman citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,

of Viola Harrier (Here insert name of child.), born on the 20 day of April, 1898

Name of Father: Jesse Harrier a freedman citizen of the Creek Nation.

Name of Mother: Angeline Harrier a freedman citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Postoffice Brushhill I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Western DISTRICT.

I, Angeline Harrier, on oath state that I am 35 years of age and a freedman citizen by Birth, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Jesse Harrier, who is a freedman citizen, by Birth, of the Creek Nation; that a Girl (Male or Female.) child was born to me on 20 day of April, 1898; that said child has been named Viola Harrier, and is now living.

her
Angeline × Harrier
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) C Basham
Ed Basham

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of May, 1903.

Seal

M. G. Killingsworth
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Western DISTRICT.

I, July Bruner, a mid wife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Angeline Harrier, wife of Jesse Harrier on the 20 day of April, 1898; that there was born to her on said date a Female (Male or Female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Viola Harrier

her
July × Bruner
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) C Basham
M E Killingsworth

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of May, 1903.

Seal

M. G. Killingsworth
Notary Public.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
South McAlester, Ind. Ter., December 23., 1902.

Original
Chickasaw
Freedman.

In the matter of the original application of Angeline Warrior for the enrollment of herself and her minor child, Viola Warrior, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Angeline Warrior, having been first duly sworn, upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Angeline Warrior.
Q How old are you? A Thirty five.
Q What is your post office address? A Brush Hill, Indian Territory
Q Is that in the Choctaw Nation? A Creek Nation.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek Nation? A Seven years.
Q Where did you live before that? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation? A The best part of thirty five years I lived in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you live there all the time until you went to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your father? A I don't know anything about my father.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Charity McGill.
Q Is she living or dead ? A She is dead.
Q When did she die? A In 1896 I believe.
Q Was she a freedman? A Yes sir, Chickasaw freedman.
Q Do you now claim the right to enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Have you ever made application before this Commission prior to this time? A No sir.

Q You were not a slave yourself? A No sir.
Q Was your mother a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her owner? A I couldn't tell you anything about that. I think I heard her say it was Folsom.
Q What makes you think you have the right to enrollment as a freedman? A I don't know.
Q Do you know where your mother was freed? A No sir.
Q Where were you born? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Whereabouts? A I couldn't tell you whereabouts.
Q You don't know anything about yourself at all? A Yes sir, but I couldn't tell where I was born at.
Q Did you life in the Choctaw Nation all your life until you went to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any brothers or sisters? A I have sisters.
Q What are the names of your sisters? A Myrtle McGill and Joanna Dumas.

The names of the applicant's sisters, Joanna Dumas and Myrtle

McGill appears upon the records of the Commission on Chickasaw Freedmen Card 1430.

Q Were you ever recognized as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation?
A Yes,sol guess.
Q When were you so recognized? A I say, I guess so; I don't know.
Q Well, if you don't know, say you don't? A I don't know.
Q You have never been recognized? A I don't know.
Q Have you ever been enrolled as a freedman? A My mother enrolled me when they first enrolled.
Q Do you know that? A I don't know anything about it.
Q What makes you think so? A Because my mother told me so.
Q Where were you in 1899 when your sisters were enrolled? A I was in the Creek Nation; I was sick and was not able to get here.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your husband? A Jesse Warrior.
Q Is he a freedman? A Yes sir, a Creek.
Q Is he enrolled as a Creek freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any children? A One.
Q What is its name? A Viola Warrior.
Q How old is Viola ? A Four years old.
Q Is Viola enrolled as a Creek freedman? A No sir.

----oOo----

Harry C Risteen, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 23rd day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Harry C Risteen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of December, 1902.

Charles McSawyer

Notary Public.

19-D-125.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER. OCTOBER 22, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Angeline Warrior, et al., as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Charles Cohee being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q What is your age? A Fifty-six.
Q Were you acquainted with one Henry Folsom? A Yes, sir.
Q Is he living? A I hink he is dead.
Q Do you know how long he has been dead? A No, sir.
Q Was he a slave owner during the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Was he Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw.
Q A recognized Choctaw by blood? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know how many slaves he had? A No, sir.
Q Do you remember the names of any of them? A No, sir, I don't.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas T. Difendafer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October 1904.

Charles K. Sawyer
Notary Public.

E.A. 86.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Brush Hill, I. T., September 27, 1905.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Queen Victoria Jackson as a Creek Freedman.

HENRY JACKSON, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Henry Jackson.
Q How old are you? A About thirty.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee.
Q Are you a citizen of the Creek Nation? A Yes, sir, far as I know I am.
Q To what town do you belong? A I couldn't tell you.
Q Don't you know to which one of the three colored towns you belong? A I belongs to one of them, but I don't know which.
Q Have you been enrolled? A Yes, sir, I filed in 1901.
Q In the Creek Nation? A Yes, sir, in the Creek Nation. I belongs to Canadian Colored Town.
Q Are you enrolled as Henry Jackson? A Yes, sir.
Q Have you a daughter named Queen Victoria Jackson? A Yes, sir.
Q What was the name of her mother? A Mary Rodgers.
Q Is she known by the name of Jackson? A No, sir, she was down as Rodgers.
Q Was she your lawful wife? A Yes, sir, by Indian Law.
Q To what town did she belong ? A I think she belonged to Candian.
Q Was she a citizen of the Creek Nation? A Yes, sir, as long as her mother didn't prove her right in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Has she been allotted land in the Creek Nation? A No, sir, she died before she filed.
Q Was she a citizen of any other nation? A I don't know. Her mother made application down in the Chickasaw Nation. After she made application down there I stopped on making application here in the Creek Nation because the child would follow her.
Q You have filed in the Creek Nation here you? A Yes, sir.
Q Is this child living? A Yes, sir.
Q DO you know when she was born? A She was born April 21, 1898.
Q Have you a record of her birth? A I believe I is got a record of her birth, but the man what had the book went off with it, but know the date.
Q Who attended on your wife at the time Queen Victoria Jackson was born? A Julia Brumer. She is dead now.
Q What is the name of your wife's mother? A She used to be Angeline Williams but it is Warrior now.
Q Is she a citizen of the Creek Nation? A No, sir.
Q Has she made application to be enrolled in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, sir. She made application for Queen Victoria Jackson in the Chickasaw Nation as Viola Warrior. I think that is what she told me.
Q Is this child living with her grandmother at the present time? A Yes, sir.
Q Where does Angeline Warrior live? A Near Brush Hill.
Q Do you know whether or not her application has been approved ? A I don't know. She told me she had not got any answer to her right yet.
Q If it should be found that Queen Victoria Jackson is entitled to rights in either the Creek or Chickasaw Nation, in which nation do you elect to have her enroll? A In the Creek Nation.

Q Is Angeline Warrior a Chickasaw Freedman? A Yes, sir, she is a freedman.
Q Did you or Julia Brumer ever execute an affidavit about the birth of this child? A I think we did.

---oooOOOooo---

I, D. C. Skaggs, on oath state that the above and foregoing is a full and true transcript of my stenographic notes on trial in said cause on said date.

D C Skaggs

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of October 1905.

Edwin Grisard
Notary Public.

En.990.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 8, 1906.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior or Queen Victoria Jackson as a citizen of the Creek Nation.

ANGELINE WARRIOR, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Angeline Warrior, was Williams.
Q What is your age? A Thirty eight years.
Q What is your post office address? A Brush Hill.
Q Are you a citizen of the Creek Nation? A I am a Chickasaw freedman
Q What was the name of your father John Williams.
Q What the name of your mother? A Charity Williams.
Q Did you have a child named Viola Warrior? A Yes, sir.
Q When was it born? A It was an adopted child.
Q It wasn't your own child then was it? A Yes, sir.
Q Don't you know the difference between having a child actually born to you and an adopted one? A Yes, sir .
Q You didn't give birth to this child, did you? A No, sir.
Q Don't you know that it is wrong to sit down and sign an affidavit that a certain child was born to you on a certain day, if it was simply adopted by you? A Yes, sir
Q Didn't you sign that affidavit by mark about Viola Warrior? A Yes
Q What did you mean by that? A The child was give to me and I was taught that if anybody gives you a child it goes by your name.
Q Was this affidavit made out December 22, 1902 before T.C.Harper, was this affidavit read to you? A The man that made the affidavit was Tillingsworth.
Q Was that sworn to by you? A Yes, sir.
Q Was it read to you? A I don't remember.
Q Do you sign things that are not read to you, don't you know you ought to understand what you sign. I will read it to you now. (reads affidavit)? A That wasn't read to me before, for it was an adopted child.
Q You never had a child named Viola Warrior yourself? A No, sir.
Q Was it ever called anything else that you know of? A No, sir everybody calls it Viola Warrior.
Q What was the name of the mother of that child? A Mary Rogers.
Q What was the name of the father? A Henry Jackson.
Q Was Henry Jackson a citizen of the Creek Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Is he living? A Yes, sir.
Q Is this child living? A Yes, sir.
Q Was he married to your daughter Mary Rogers? A Yes, sir
Q At the time the child was born? A Yes, sir but they separated.
Q And the child was brought to you and you called it by your name? A Yes, I adopted the child when it was six months old, she gave it to me.
Q Was that before or after the death of Mary Rogers?A Before.
Q How long after she gave it to you before she died? A I guess she lived nine months, may be longer.
Q How did it come she gave you the child? A She was sickly not able to take care of it.
Q Did she live in the same house with you? She came when it was six months old and lived with me.

Q Then why do you say she gave you the child if she was right there?
A She told me to take it and raise it for her.
Q You don't mean to say she gave you the child and went off? A No
Q But she meant to turn it over to you, did you get legal papers?
A I got papers.
Q Have you with you? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever hear this child called anything else? A No, sir
Q Didn't Henry Jackson ever call it anything else? A Yes, you know people always give children plenty of nicknames; Tab and Victoria, we called her Tab, at school Victoria.
Q And made application for it as Victoria? A Yes, sir these were nicknames.
Q Didn't you know you did wrong to sign an affidavit and say this child was born to you and in making application for it in the Chickasaw Nation under a different name, don't you know that's wrong? A I didn't try to get it here. Henry told me it would have to go with me; that's the reason I done that.
Q Then this child you applied for as your child, by mistake as your child, under the name of Viola Warrior and the child that was called Queen Victoria Jackson is one and the same child? A Yes, sir
Q The father is Henry Jackson and the mother was your daughter Mary Rogers? A Yes, sir.
Q In this affidavit that you made an affidavit for it in the Chickasaw Nation you state that you are the lawful wife of Jesse Warrior, is that correct? A Yes, sir.
Q Was he the father of this child? A No, sir
Q The affidavit says so? A That was a mistake, I didn't tell them he was the father.
Q Were you present when this child was born? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was midwife? A Julia Bruner
Q Wouldn't the father of this child know better what its name was than you? A I don't see why; I gave it that name.
Q You think it ought to be called Warrior because she gave it to you to be cared for? A Yes, sir, I was raising it.
Q But it was born in lawful wedlock? A Yes, sir.
And in lawful wedlock a child takes the name of its father.

I, Anna Garrigues, on oath state that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes as taken in said cause on said date.

Anna Garrigues

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 5 day of March 1906.

Edward L. Merrick
Notary Public.

Rm.1021

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 5, 1906.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mary Rogers, deceased, as a Creek freedman.

ANGELINE WARRIOR, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name ? A Angeline Warrior
Q Is that your name now? A Yes, sir.
Q What was it before Warrior? A Williams.
Q What is your age? A Thirty eight years.
Q What is your post office address? A Brush Hill.
Q Are you a citizen of any of the Five Tribes? A Citizen of the Chickasaw Nation--freedman.
Q What was the name of your father? A Johnnie Williams.
Q What was the name of your mother? A Charity Williams and she married again; married McGill .
Q Did you know Mary Rogers? A Yes, sir, She was my daughter.
Q What was the name of her father? A Rector Rogers
Q Has she ever been enrolled in any nation? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever try to have her enrolled in the Chickasaw Nation?? A No, sir she was dead when I was enrolled in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q When did you enroll? A Three or four years ago.
Q You don't know much about the date of enrolling and filing in the Creek Nation do you? A No, sir I didn't pay any attention to that.
QHow long has Mary Rogers been dead? A Six years.
Q In what month did she die? A August.
Q Seven years next August? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you sure it won't be eight years? A I am sure it won't be eight years.
Q What year did she die in? A I don't know what year but I can tell what month and it has been six years ago; I am sure of that.
Q And you think it will be seven years next August? A Yes, sir
Q Where was she living when she died? A With me in Brush Hill.
Q How long did she live there before she died? A Six months I guess I am not sure of that.
Q Where did she live before that? A Right there in Brush Hill but not with me.
Q Where did she live before she lived in Brush Hill? A She lived there all her life .
Q How old was she when she died? A Sixteen years.
Q Was any effort ever made to have her enrolled in the Creek Nation? A When they first came in to enroll I think my husband tried to get her on the roll and they said she would have to go with me and we never tried any more; at Wellington I think was where he enrolled.
Q You mean Rector Rogers? A Yes, sir.
Q He never was enrolled? A Creek Nation.
Q What town? A Canadian colored I think.
Q Do you know if he drew any money from the Creek Nation? A Yes, sir he did.
Q When? A I couldn't tell you when but I can tell you how much.
Q How much? A When they drew $4. and $29. and $14.

Q And you think that was in Canadian town? A I think it was but won't be sure.
Q His child Mary was not enrolled when he was? A No, sir.
Q He is dead isn't he? A Yes, sir.
Q Died before or after Mary? A Before.
Q When did he die? A Fifteen years I guess, I am not sure.
Q Stop and think you are under oath. Did he die as much as ten years ago? A I guess it was ten years..
Q Did he die as much as five years ago? A It was more than five.
Q Are you sure it was ten? A Ithink it was longer. She was one and a half when he died.
Q Are you sure of that? A Yes, sir I am sure of that. I am sure of her age.
Q And you are sure she was sixteen when she died? A Yes, sir.
Q If what you say is true if Mary Rogers died in August over six years ago, which would make it 1899, and that she was sixteen when she died and if Rector died when she was one and a half years old that would make him die in about 1885, is that correct and he couldn't have drawn the 9[illegible] and 95 payment? A I wasn't with him I am not sure he drew the money.
Q What made you say he drew the $29 and $14 payment? A I am sure he drew the $4 [illegible] I wasn't thinking when I said that.
Q I will ask you again: do you know whether he drew the $14 and $29 payment? A I don't know whether he drew it.
Q If he drew it you think it would be in Canadian colored? A Ye ,si
Q Was Rector Rogers ever known by any other name? A Not that I know of.

The '90 and '95 pay roll of the Creek Nation examined and the name of neither Rector Rogers or Mary Rogers found thereon, nor any one by the name of Rector. The Dunn roll examined and the name of Rector Rogers not found thereon.

HENRY GRAYSON, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Henry Grayson.
Q What is your age? A I don't know exactly.(Appears to be about 32)
Q What is your post office address? A Brush Hill.
Q Are you a citizen of the Creek Nation? A A freedman of the Creek Nation.
Q Did you know a woman named Mary Rogers? A Yes, sir.
Q Any kin to you? A Not as I know of.
Q When did she die? A She died in August '99.
Q How do you know that? A Why I know it because I was there at the same time.
Q There when she died? A Not when she diedbut shortly afterwards.
Q How long has she been dead? A It is about six years past now.
Q Seven next August? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you sure of that? A Yes, sir, 99 to August 1906 makes seven years.
Q That is the only way you know is by figuring from '99? A Yes,sir
Q Did you make any record of it, write it down anywhere? A No, sir.
Q How long had she been dead when you made an affidavit; you remember making an affidavit? A No, sir.
Q Never made any? A No, sir.
Q Isn't this your signature?(showing affidavit) A I guess not.
Q Can you write? A Yes, sir.
Q Look again and see if that isn't your writing? A No, sir I know it aint.
Q Were you at her funeral? A Yes, sir
Q Where was she buried? A Down at Brush Hill
Q Do you know anything about her right to enrollment in the Creek Nation? A No, sir.

Q Did you know her father? A Yes, sir.
Q What was his name? A Rester Rogers.
Q Do you know whether he was enrolled in any nation before he died? A No, sir I don't. He was a citizen of the Creek Nation.
Q What makes you say that, how do you know he was, he never got any land did he? A He never drew any land because he was dead--before they began filing.
Q Do you know what town he belonged to? A Canadian.
Q Do you know if he drew in the 90 and 95 payment? A I don't know.
Q He was dead before that wasn't he? A I can't recollect; it has been a good while though.
Q You drew the $29 payment didn't you? A Yes, sir.
Q Drew it yourself? A No, sir.
Q Were you too young to draw it yourself? A Yes, sir.
Q Some one drew the 95 payment for you? A The $14 payment I didn't draw that.
Q Some one drew it for you? A Yes, sir
Q Because you were too young? A I don't know whether I was too young.
Q Did you ever hear that Mary Rogers drew any money? A No, sir none that I knew of.

I, Anna Garrigues, on oath state that the above and for-going is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes as taken in said cause on said date.

Anna Garrigues

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of March 1906.

Edward Merrick
Notary Public.

17-1460.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 29, 1906.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Choctaw Freedman.

-----o------

ANGELINE WARRIOR, being first duly sworn by W. W. Chappel, testified as follows:

(By the Commissioner)
Q What is your name? A Angeline Warrior.
Q How old are you? A 39.
Q What is your post office address? A Brushhill.

On June 1, 1903, you filed with this office a birth affidavit for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Choctaw Freedman. Application had theretofore been made for said child on December 22, 1902. In that affidavit you stated that there was born to you on April 20, 1898, a child named Viola Warrior, and that Jesse Warrior was the father of that child. Now was that affidavit read to you?
A No sir.
Q Didn't you make an affidavit before Mr. Killingsworth as to the birth of that child? A Yes.
Q As a matter of fact, you are not the mother of that child? A No sir.
Q And Jesse Warrior is not the father of that child? A No.
Q Then why did you take oath that that child was born to you and was the daughter of Jessie Warrior? A I don't know anything about that.
Q Don't you remember going before Mr. Killingsworth and making that affidavit? A Yes, I remember it.
Q Then your affidavit is false, isn't it? A Of course the child is not mine, but I raised the child , she was willed to me.
Q Well, who is the mother of that child? A Mary Rogers.
Q Is Mary Rogers living? A No sir, s
Q When did she die? A About seven years.
Q Do you know the date of her death? A August 10th.
Q What year? A I could not tell you what year, of course I know it has been seven years.
Q Did she die the same year that the child was born?
A No sir, the child was a year old when she died.
Q Do you remember the date of the birth of that child?
Q April the 20th or 22nd, I do not remember just.
Q What year? A I could not tell you, of course I could tell you how old she is now.
Q How old is she? A She is eight years old.
Q That would make her born in 1898. A I guess it was.

Q How old wasthe child when Mary Rogers died? A She was a year old and a few months.
Q Who was the father of that child? A Henry Jackson.
Q Is Henry Jackson living? A Yes sir.
Q Where does he live? A He lives in Muskogee, here out there in Reeves Addition.
Q Is he a freedman of any nation? A Yes sir.
Q What nation? A Creek.
Q He a Creek freedman? A Yes.
Q Was Mary Rogers related to you? A Why she wasmy daughter.
Q How old was Mary Rogers when she died? A 16 years old, I believe.
Q Where was she living at the time of her death? A With me.
Q At what place? A Brushhill.
Q Was your daughter ever married to Henry Jackson? A Yes.
Q Where? A At Brushhill.
Q By whom? A I don't remember the preacher's name.
Q What was the date of her marriage? A I could not tell you anything about that.
Q Were they married before or after the birth of this child?
A Before.
Q How long before ? A Why I could not tell you how long before.
Q Was she living with you when she married? A Why they moved away.
Q I say, was she living with you before she married?
A No sir.
Q Where was she living? A With her brother.
Q At what place? A Brushhill.
Q Did they get a license here at Muskogee? A I think they married before they issued license, I think they did.
Q Did they ever get a certificate of marriage? A Well I couldn't tell you nothing about that.
Q Who was the father of Mary Rogers? A Rector Rogers.
Q Is he living? A No sir.
Q When did he die? A I don't know.
Q Were you married to Rector Rogers? A No sir.
Q Is he a freedman or a state negro? A Freedman.
Q Freedman? A Yes sir.
Q What nation? A Creek.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek Nation? A I could not tell you how long I lived in the Creek Nation. Ten or twelve years, I guess.
Q Where was mary Rogers born? A She was born right there at Brushhill.
Q How long have you lived in the Cherokee Nation?
A In the Choctaw Nation, I never lived in the Cherokee Nation.
Q Never lived in the Cherokee Nation? A No sir.
Q Isn't Brushhill in the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.
Q You say Mary Rogers was born at Brushhill ? A Yes sir.
Q Didn't you state that she was about 16 years old when she died? A Yes.
Q And she has been dead about seven years? A Yes.
Q That would make about 23 years. A I didn't live in the Creek Nation all the time, I lived in the Choctaw Nation.
Q At what place were you living when Mary Rogers was born?
A At Brushhill.
Q Creek Nation. When did Rector Rogers die? A I don't

know when he died.
Q When did you see him last? A Good gracious, I could not tell you. Been about 20 years I guess, or longer than that.
Q Has he any brothers or sisters living? A Not that I know of.
Q Have you legally adopted this child? A Yes sir.
Q Did you go into the Federal Court and get her decreed to you? A No sir.
Q What do you mean as Legally adopted- just took her and kept her? A They gave her to me.
Q Has Henry Jackson ever exercised any control over her?
A None whatever.
Q Ever call to see her? Oh yes, when he comes around he comes to see her. Never took care of her, never has.
Q Viola Warrior is living at this time? A Yes sir, she is living.
Q You have also made application for Viola Warrior as a citizen of the Creek Nation under the name of Queen Victoria? A I didn't do that.
Q Who did it? A I don't know nothing about that, I didn't do it.
Q In case it should be found that Viola Warrior is entitled to enrollment in either the Creek or the Choctaw Nation, as a freedman, in which nation would you want her enrolled.?
A Why, I would want her enrolled with me as she is mine.
Q As a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Don't you know the difference between an adopted child and a child born to you? A Why, it wasn't born to me but I raised it.
Q It was not your child in the sense that it was born to you? A No.
Q Didn't you realize that when you made this affidavit?
A No sir.
Q Do you know whether Henry Jackson has been finally enrolled as a Creek freedman? A I expect he is, he has land down there, I reckon he is a Creek freedman.
Q Were you present when your daughter and Henry were married?
A No sir, I wasn't present.
Q Under what name does Viola Warrior go, has she got any other name besides Viola Warrior? A They call her Queen, Viola is her right name.
Q Do you ever call her Jackson? A No.
Q Viola going to school? A Yes sir.
Q Under what name is she enrolled? A In school?
Q Yes. A I don't know. I dont know what name her teacher calls her.
Q Who gave her the name of Viola Warrior? A Me.
Q Did her mother name her before you got her? A No.
Q She hadn't been named then? A No.
Q Who gave her the name of Queen Victoria Jackson?
A Well, her father calls her that, and I guess he is the one that filed that affidavit for her, - I didn't do it.

------oOo-------

Kate DeBord, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, being first duly affirmed, states that she correctly reported all proceedings had in the above

Viola Warrior------4

entitled cause on the 29th day of October, 1906, and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Kate DeBord.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 1st day of November, 1906.

Walter W. Chappell

Notary Public.

L.K.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Queen Victoria Jackson as a Creek freedman.

DECISION.

The record in this case shows that on March 20,1902,there was filed by Henry Jackson, the affidavit of Julia Bruner, as midwife, as to the date of the birth of Queen Victoria Jackson, the daughter of the said Henry Jackson. Further proceedings in the matter of said application were had on September 14,1905, September 27,1905, December 6,1905 and March 5, 1906.

The evidence in the case shows that the minor applicant is the child of Henry Jackson, who is identified upon the authenticated 1890 tribal roll of the Creek Nation, page 70, Canadian Colored Town, and who is included in the partial list of Creek freedmen, approved by the Secretary of the Interior March 28,1902, opposite number 4883 thereof, and of Mary Rogers, the wife of said Henry Jackson, who was not a citizen of the Creek Nation. It further appears that said applicant was born April 21,1898,and was living at the date of the last proceedings had herein.

It further appears that on December 23,1902, Angeline Warrior made application before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of a minor, Viola Warrior, as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, which application is still pending

It further appears that Queen Victoria Jackson, the applicant herein, and Viola Warrior, for whom application was made by Angeline Warrior for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, are one and the same person; that Angeline Warrior is a Chickasaw freedman and the mother of Mary Rogers, the wife of Henry Jackson and the mother of the applicant herein; that Henry Jackson separated from his said wife in the year 1898, and said wife went to live with her mother in the Chickasaw Nation; a few months thereafter, the said wife died, leaving the applicant herein to be raised by the grandmother. It does not appear that said child has ever been formally adopted by the grandmother, Angeline Warrior. It appears that the application made on behalf of the minor applicant by her father for her enrollment in the Creek Nation was made prior to the application of said grandmother for her enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation. It further appears that on September 27,1905, the said father elected to have the applicant enrolled as a freedman of the Creek Nation.

Section 21 of the Act approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) provided in part:

"The several tribes may, by agreement, determine the right of persons who for any reason may claim citizenship in two or more tribes, and to allotment of lands and distribution of moneys belonging to each tribe; but if no such agreement be made then such claimant shall be entitled to such rights in one tribe only, and may elect in which tribe he will take such right; but if he fail or refuse to make such selection in due time, he shall be enrolled in the tribe with whom he has resided, and there be given such allotment and distributions, and not elsewhere."

It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged that the said Queen Victoria Jackson is entitled to be enrolled as a Creek freedman in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28,1898 (30 Stats., 495) and March 1, 1901 (31 Stats., 861) and the application for her enrollment as such is accordingly granted.

(Signed) Tams Bixby
COMMISSIONER.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

January 18, 1907.

17-1460. D.C.L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Chickasaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the record herein that on December 23, 1902, at South McAlester, Indian Territory, Angeline Warrior made application to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Chickasaw freedman.

It further appears from the record herein and from the records of this office that Viola Warrion was born April 20, 1898, and is the daughter of Henry Jackson, a Creek freedman, and Mary Rogers, deceased, the daughter of said Angeline Warrior.

It further appears from the record herein and from the records of this office that on March 20, 1902, Henry Jackson, the father of the applicant, applied for her enrollment (as Queen Victoria Jackson) as a Creek freedman; that on September 27, 1905, the said Henry Jackson elected to have the applicant enrolled as a freedman of the Creek Nation, and that on January 18, 1907, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of the applicant as a Creek freedman.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Viola Warrior (otherwise known as Queen Victoria Jackson) is not entitled to enrollment as a Chickasaw or Choctaw freedman, and that the application for her enrollment as such should be denied under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 21 1907.

17-1460.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 21, 1907.

Jesse Warrior,

Brush Hill, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 21, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Chickasaw or Choctaw freedman.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered
Incl. 17-1460.

17-1460.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 21, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 21, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Chickasaw or Choctaw freedman.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Incl. 17-1460.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 21, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is transmitted herewith record of proceedings in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Chickasaw or Choctaw freedman, including the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 21, 1907, denying said application.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

2 Incl. 17-1460.

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

D.C.12252.
L.R.E.

J.P.
F.H.E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON.

I.T.D.
6124,6146,6152,6156,6170-07.
6192,6992,7002,7264,7270-07
7294,7326,7344,7346,7374- "
7376,7380,7392,7404,7418- "
7414,7418,7442,7472,7478- "
7486,7490,7526,7548,7560- "
7562,7584,7586,7588,7594- "
7602,7614,7646, 7690- "
7624,7636,7696,7698,7702- "
7716,7724,7728, 7734- "

DIRECT.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

Your decisions in the following Cherokee enrollment cases adverse to the applicants are hereby affirmed, viz:

Title of case,	Date of your letter of transmittal.
Alex and Lee G. Lewis (Freedmen)	February 14, 1907
Gera Bailey (Freedman)	February 13, 1907
Virginia and Dave Colbert (Freedmen)	February 12, 1907
Stella Marlow	February 13, 1907
Joanna Pollock, et al,	December 24, 1906
Ulysis and Sydney Frazier (Freedmen)	February 14, 1907
Annie and Daniel Carter (Freedmen)	February 14, 1907
Margie Hall (Freedmen)	February 16, 1907
Lavera Perry (Freedmen)	February 7, 1907
Willie and Bennie Roberts	February 6, 1907
Clarence Vails	February 7, 1907
Beatrice and Mandie Jeffres (Freedmen)	February 11, 1907
L. F. Rhoades, et al,	February 14, 1907
Alfonzo Pitchlynn (Freedman)	February 11, 1907
Henry and Minnie Reed (Freedmen)	February 11, 1907
Vivian V. and Clyde Parks	February 11, 1907
Marvin Clifford Manley	February 7, 1907
Blanche M. Stark, et al,	February 20, 1907

Title of case.		Date of your letter of transmittal.
James H. Law,	(Intermarried)	February 6, 1907.
Bell Serna	(Miss. Choc.)	February 7, 1907.
David & Mariedell Powell	(Freedmen)	February 7, 1907.
Bennie Blunt	(Freedman)	February 7, 1907.
Clora & Annie Berry	(Freedmen)	February 21, 1907.
Robert Thompson	(Freedman)	February 21, 1907.
Washington & Hester Anthony	(Freedmen)	February 21, 1907.
Ann & Emmett Walsen	(Freedmen)	February 21, 1907.
Dee Wilson	Freedman)	February 20, 1907.
Blanch Johnson	(Freedman)	February 16, 1907.
Luvena May Everett	(Miss. Choc.)	February 23, 1907.
Viola Warrior	(Freedman)	February 21, 1907.
Ella Folsom, et al,	(Freedman)	February 21, 1907.
Edward Adamson	(Freedman)	February 21, 1907.
Allie May & Amos Williams	(Freedmen)	February 21, 1907.
John Ward, et al,		January 23, 1907.
Frank P. Morgan	(Intermarried)	January 24, 1907.
Marion James Robins,	(Freedman)	February 21, 1907.
William C. York, et al,		January 16, 1907.
William S. Watters, et al,		February 23, 1907.
Charley Bragge,	(Freedmen)	February 21, 1907.
Hattie Marie Stewart, et al,		February 25, 1907.
Robert McCoy	(Freedman)	February 18, 1907.
George Chatman	(Freedman)	February 21, 1907.
Louisa Perry,	(Freedman)	February 19, 1907.
John Albert Pautsky		February 26, 1907
Nancy F & Thursey McLarty		February 26, 1907.
Nathes Shockey,		February 26, 1907.
Albert & Ermer Piggee	(Freedmen)	February 26, 1907.
Boling McKinney, et al.	(Freedman)	February 26, 1907.

Copies of Indian Office letters submitting your reports and recommending that the decisions be approved, are inclosed.

A copy hereof and all the papers in the above-mentioned cases have been sent to the Indian Office.

Respectfully,
R. A. Hitchcock.
Secretary.

48 inc. and
98 for Ind.Of with
copy hereof.

AFMc
3-4-07

--Copy--

Refer in reply to the following.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

LAND
19627-1907.
D. C. 12853

WASHINGTON. March 1, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is forwarded herewith report of Commissioner Bixby, dated February 21, 1907, relative to the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Chickasaw or Choctaw freedman, including the decision of the Commissioner of February 21, 1907, denying the application.

The Office has examined the record in this case and finds the conclusions of the Commissioner to be correct, and his decision denying the application is recommended for approval.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee,

Acting Commissioner.

AJW-EH

17-1460

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 13, 1907.

Jesse Warrior,

Brush Hill, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on March 4, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 21, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Chickasaw or Choctaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Geo. D. Rodgers.
Acting Commissioner.

17-1460

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 13, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on March 4, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 21, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a Chickasaw or Choctaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Geo. D. Rodgers.

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-1[illegible].

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January [illegible], 1903.

Jesse Warrier,

Briar Hill, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

On December 22, 1902, an application was received by the Commission for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman of Viola Warrier, infant daughter of Jesse and Angeline Warrier, born April 20, 1902.

It will be necessary that you furnish the Commission with the affidavit of the attending physician or midwife as to the birth of this child, a blank for which purpose is enclosed you herewith.

In having same executed, be careful to see that all blanks are properly filled, all names written in full, and in event either of the persons whose names are to be affixed to the affidavits are unable to write, and their signatures are by mark, that such signatures are attested by two disinterested parties, witnesses thereto.

The notary public before whom the same are acknowledged

J W B

must affix his notarial jurat and seal to each separate affidavit.

This matter should receive prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

B.C.

1[illegible]135

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 1, 1903.

Angeline Warrior,

Bristoll, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit, and that of July Bruner, relative to the birth of your minor daughter, Viola Warrior, April 20, 1898, and the same being in proper form have been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of birth of the above named child.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-1430

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 3, 1903.

Briss McGill,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 3, in which you ask if the name of Mertle McGill appears upon the Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman rolls, as she desires to file on her allotment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that Myrtle McGill has been listed for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman but her name has not yet been placed upon the schedules prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

Relative to the selection of her allotment at this time your attention is invited to section fifteen of the rules and regulations governing the selection of allotments and the designation of homesteads in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, copy of which is herewith inclosed you.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Rules for allotment.

19 - 1430

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 14, 1903.

Myrtle McGill,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting to be advised whether your name has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

You are informed that it appears from our records that you are listed for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, but your name has not yet been placed upon the schedule of such freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-125.

Muskogee, Indian Territory October 26, 1904.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Creek Enrollment Division.

Gentlemen:

It appears from the records of the Commission that on December 23, 1902 Angeline Warrior made application to this Commission for the enrollment of her daughter, Viola Warrior four years of age, as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation. In her testimony given on said date she states that the father of said child is Jesse Warrior and that he is enrolled as a Creek freedman.

You are requested to inform the Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division as to whether or not any application has ever been made to the Commission for the enrollment of Viola Warrior as a freedman of the Creek Nation and if so what disposition has been made of her application.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

COMMISSIONERS
TAMS BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING
19-D-125.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 28, 1904.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your inquiry of October 26, relative to the citizenship of Viola Warrior, you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that application has been made to the Commission for the enrollment of said Viola Warrior as a Creek freedman.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1460

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 15, 1904.

Myrtle McGill,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 11, 1904, asking that the Chickasaw Land Office be notified of the approval of your enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the name of Myrtle McGill has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, but the Commission has not yet been notified of Departmental action thereon.

You are further advised that the Chickasaw Land Office will be notified as soon as the Commission is advised of Departmental action.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

1

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

Cr En 990

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 11, 1905.

Clerk in Charge,

Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division.

Dear Sir:

There is herewith enclosed a copy of the testimony of September 27, 1905, in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Queen Victoria Jackson as a Creek Freedman. It appears from the testimony of Henry Jackson, the father of said child, that application has been made for the enrollment of said Queen Victoria Jackson (as Viola Warrior), as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. The father of said child elects her to be enrolled as a citizen of the Creek Nation.

You are requested to advise the Creek Enrollment Division whether or not application has been made for the enrollment of said Queen Victoria Jackson as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, and if so, what disposition has been made of same.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

JYM-11-2

17-1460

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 14, 1905.

Chief Clerk,

Creek Enrollment Division.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 11, 1905, inclosing copy of the testimony of Henry Jackson in the matter of the application of Queen Victoria Jackson for enrollment as a Creek freedman.

It appears from the testimony of Henry Jackson that application has been made for the enrollment of said child under the name of Viola Warrior as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation and her father elects to have her enrolled as a citizen of the Creek Nation; you therefore request to be advised whether or not application has been made for the enrollment of this child as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation and if so what disposition has been made thereof.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that application has been made for the enrollment of Viola Warrior, child of Jesse Warrior and Angeline Warrior as a Choctaw freedman but no disposition has been made of this application. You are requested to advise the Choctaw-Chickasaw Division when final disposition is made of the application for the enrollment of Viola Warrior (as Queen Victoria Jackson) as a citi-

sen of the Creek Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

En.990

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 21, 1905.

Chief Clerk,

Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division.

Dear Sir:

You state in your letter of November 14, 1905 (1?-1460), that Viola Warrior, an applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, is the child of Jesse Warrior and Angeline Warrior.

It appears from the testimony of Henry Jackson in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Queen Victoria Jackson, as a Creek freedman, that Queen Victoria Jackson is the same person as said Viola Warrior and that she is the child of Henry Jackson and Mary Rogers.

You are requested to furnish the Creek enrollment division with a copy of the testimony or affidavits on file in the Choctaw case showing that Jesse and Angeline Warrior are the parents of said Viola Warrior (alias Queen Victoria Jackson).

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

| 7-1460

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 24, 1905.

Chief Clerk,

Creek Enrollment Division,

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of November 21, 1905, there are inclosed herewith copies of affidavits on file in the matter of the application for the enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Viola Warrior, child of Jesse and Angeline Warrior who it appears is identical with Queen Victoria Jackson, an applicant for enrollment as a Creek freedman.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

EB 4-23.

Choc. Fr. 1461

Catherine Reed

Fr. 1461

146

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Catherine Reed, et, al.

Transferred from Chickasaw Freedman card- D # 1. Oct. 19/04.

1461

In the matter of the application of Kitty (or Catherine) Reed for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

James T. Reed being sworn says: (Honewall, September 1st/04.)

I am about 63 years old. I live in the Choctaw Nation. My wife is Catherine Reed and she was the slave of Mary Johnson.

I have known her 27 years. I do not know where she lived before I married her.

James T. Reed being recalled further says:

I have lived in the Choctaw Nation 27 years. I have lived there that time with my wife.

We have 7 children and one grandchild.

They are:

Hetta, wife of Doug Patterson a U.S. citizen. They are separated. She has one child: Willie. She and the child are living with me. Our other children are

Salina, wife of Will Taylor.

Marian Reed, Arthur Reed; Emmett Reed; Tommy Reed; Gertrude Reed;

Tandy C. Walker being sworn says: (Honeywall, September 1st 1898)

Mary Johnston was my mother. She was the wife of Col. Jack Johnson. Col. Jack Johnstone was a white man, and Kitty or Catherine belonged to him. I do not know whether or not she has lived here all the while since the war. I am informed that she lives in the Choctaw Nation.

Henry Cole being sworn says: (Stonewall, September 1st 1898)

I am about 60 years old. I live in the Choctaw Nation.

I know Kittie Reed. I have known her for about 8 or 9 years. I knew her father 40 years ago. Her father was Beam. He was a Choctaw by blood.

William Edwards being sworn says: (Stonewall September 1st 1898)

I am 57 years old . I live near McAlester, Choctaw Nation.

I know Kitty Johnston. I have known her for 30 or 40 years. She belonged to Mrs . Johnson. She was a slave . I have known her since the war. She has lived in the Territory all the while since the war.

Kitty (or Catherine) Reed,

IN RE

Application for enrollment as

Chickasaw Freedman.

19-D-1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE DIVILIZED TRIBES/
Muskogee, Indian Territory August 15, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Catherine Reed and her minor children Salina Taylor, Marion, Arthur, Emmett, Tommy and Gertrude Reed, and Netta and Willie Patterson, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Catherine Reed being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Catherine Reed.
Q What is your post office address? A Buck.
Q How old are you? A Fifty.
Q Were you born a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was your owner? A Jack Johnson.
Q Was he an Indian? A No, sir, white man.
Q What was his wife? A Chickasaw.
Q What was her name? A Mary Johnson.
Q Where were you during the war? A I was part of the time on the Canadian and part of the time on Blue, in the Chickasaw.
Q Did you live in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country during the war? A I was born in the Choctaw Nation but I was in the Chickasaw Nation two years.
Q You have always lived in Indian Territory? A Yes, sir.
Q Ever live in Texas? A No, sir.
Q Or Arkansas? A No, sir.
Q Where were you freed ? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q And you remained in the Territory during the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you the slave of Jack Johnson at the time of the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you married? A Yes, sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Violet.
Q Is she living? A No, sir, she is dead.
Q When did she die? A She has been dead about twenty-seven years.
Q Who was your father? A Martin Beams.
Q Freedman? A No, sir, Choctaw.
Q You don't claim as a Choctaw by blood? A I claim it but it is no good to me.
Q You are now making an applicant as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q You have been married several times haven't you? A Been married twice.
Q Have you any children? A Seven.
Q What are the names of the children? A Netta Meggs, she was a Reed.

Q She married a man named Dug Patterson? A Yes, sir.
Q Then she married Meggs? A Yes, sir.
Q When did she marry Meggs? A Been about five or six years I guess.
Q Has she any children? A Yes, sir, Willie Patterson.
Q Who is the father of Willie Patterson? A Dug Patterson.
Q Is he a state man? A Yes, sir.
Q Were both Netta and Willie alive on September 25, 1902? A Yes, sir, they are now.
Q Where has Netta Meggs been living? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Has she ever lived any where else than in the Choctaw Nation? A She lived in the Cherokee Nation.
Q When did she live in the Cherokee Nation? A Her home is there now, her husband is a Cherokee freedman, he works up there and he works down home.
Q What is the name of the next? A Selina Taylor.
Q Where was she born? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Has she always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Never lived any where else? A No, sir.
Q What is the next one? A Marion Reed.
Q How old is Marion Reed? A Twenty-four.
Q Where was she born? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Has she lived any where else? A No, sir.
Q Is that Marion a boy or girl? A He is a boy.
Q He has ~~xixx~~ always lived in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes, sir.
Q Never lived any where else? A No, sir.
Q What is the next one? A Arthur Reed.
Q How old is he? A Twenty.
Q Was he born and raised in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes, sir.
Q Never made his home any where else? A No, sir.
Q What is the next one? A Emmett.
Q He has always lived in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes, sir.
Q How old is Tommie? A Fourteen.
Q Was he born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes, sir.
Q Always lived there? A Yes, sir.
Q What is the next one? A Gertrude.
Q What relation is Mary Johnson to Tandy Walker? A She is Tandy Walker's mother.
Q Who is the father of your children? A James T. Reed.
Q He is a state's man? A Yes, sir.
Q Is he living? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Lewis Lyons being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Whatis your name? A Lewis Lyons.
Q Where do you live? A I live in the Creek Nation north of Muskogee.
Q What is your post office attress - Muskogee? A Yes, sir, Live in the corporation.

19-D-1---3.

Q Are you a freedman of the Creek Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q How old are you? A About sixty-one or two.
Q Do you know Catharine Reed ? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you related to her at all? A I married her aunt.
Q You married her mother's sister? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you known Catherine Reed? A Ever since s he was twelve or fifteen years old.
Q Did you know her during the war? A No, sir.
Q The war was over when you got acquainted with her? A Yes, sir.
Q How soon after peace was declared? A I think it was in '67.
Q Where was she living at that time? A Down here in the Creek Nation.
Q Have you seen her often since then? A Yes, sir, I lived in the Choctaw Nation myself thirteen years; they didn't exactly live in the Creek Nation they come from the Choctaw Nation and camped.
Q You have known her during the last forty years? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know where she has been living during this time? A Yes, sir, in the Choctaw Nation.
Q You know that of your own knowledge? A Yes, sir.
Q After you moved away did you see them afterwards? A Yes, sir, corresponded with them; we visited quite often.
Q Do you know where she was when the slaves were freed? A No, sir, only what my wife tells me.
Q Is she living? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

------ --------

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the aboge and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of August 1904.

Charles N. Sawyer

Notary Public.

19-D-1

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 9, 1904.

Catherine Reed,

Buck, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 2nd inst., requesting to be advised relative to the enrollment of yourself and family.

You are informed it appears from our records that Catherine Reed, and her children, Salina Taylor, Marion, Arthur, Emmett, Tommy, and Gertrude Reed, and Hetta and Willie Patterson, are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, but their rights to final enrollment as such have not yet been determined.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

W.O.B.

COMMISSIONERS
TAMS BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE

WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING
19-D-1

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 29, 1904.

Katherine Reed,

Krebs, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 22nd instant, requesting to be advised relative to the enrollment of yourself and family.

You are advised it appears from our records that Katherine Reed and her family consisting of Salina Taylor, Marian, Arthur, Emmett, Tommy and Gertrude Reed, Netta Meggs and Willie Patterson are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen, but their rights to final enrollment as such have not yet been determined.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-16.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 19, 1904.

Silla Clark,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Deaf Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of your son, Frank Clark, as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with proof of birth of said child. For this purpose there is enclosed you herewith a blank for proof of birth, which you are requested to have filled out and return to the Commission.

In having the same executed, be careful to see that all blank spaces are properly filled, all names written in full, and that the notary public, before whom the affidavits are acknowledged, affixes his name and seal to each affidavit. In case any signature is by mark, the same must be attested by two disinterested parties, witnesses thereto.

You should give this matter your immediate attention as until this proof of birth is received the Commission cannot determine the rights of said Frank Clark to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

B.C.
Env.

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
1461

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 29, 1904.

M. C. Reid,

Buck, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Your letter of November 19, addressed to the United States Indian Agent, has been by him referred to the Commission for appropriate action. Therein you state that your mother, Catherine Reid, and your brothers and sisters named therein, have been enrolled as Chickasaw freedmen and you ask what steps you should take to secure your rights.

In reply to your letter you are advised that Marion Reed, son of Catherine Reed, has been enrolled by the Commission as a Choctaw freedman and on November 16, 1904, his enrollment was approved by the Secretary of the Interior. If you are not the Marion Reed referred to, and will give further information as to your family, the matter of your inquiry will receive consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choc. Fr. 1462
Nelson Eastman

Fr. 1462

1462

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

[redacted]

Nelson Eastman, et, al.

Records Transferred from Choctaw Freedm
Card D # 3 10-20-04.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
OCT 11 1904
CHAIRMAN.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

This Certifies, That [illegible] Eastman

of Davis Co., in the State of Kansas

and Josephine [illegible] Davis

in the State of [illegible], were by me Joined together in

HOLY MATRIMONY on the 24th day

day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight

Hundred and 65

In Presence of

Elizabeth Rees

[illegible]

[illegible] Apostle

[illegible] of the Gospel

IN RE application of Nelson Eastman and others for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen.

Sworn by Commissioner McKennon,

Nelson Eastman says:

I am 57. My wife is a U.S. citizen. She is Josephine. I have one child by her.

Frank Eastman,21. His wife Annie,18, is a U.S. citizen. He was married to her. They have one child:Ida,3.

I have a grandchild: Sophia Reeder,8. Her mother was my daughter Mollie, deceased.

My mother Aggie Sams,80, belonged to Eastman.

My sister Lucinda Williams, deceased had children as follows: July,17;Lithie,14;Ora,12;Peter,8; and Adge,4.

I left the country in 1865. I went to Fort Gibson in the fall of 1865. It was about the middle of the fall. It was about the latter part of October. They were gathering crops.

I returned in the next year, after Christmas. I was at Fort Gibson about 4 or 5 months.

Ned Vore and Dave Van went with me. I went about the time I was freed. They were not turned loose. I had been driving a team for the Confederate Government through the Territory. I was with Dave Thompson and Aleck McKinney. The war had closed when I went away. I now think they were gathering corn when I went. I cannot be positive about that.

Colbert, October 14th 1898

Nelson Eastman
Sophia Reeder, enrolled Choctaw Freedmen Card D.3.

July Williams
Lithy Williams
Ora Williams
Peter Williams
Adge Williams, enrolled Choctaw Freedmen Card D.4.

Frank Eastman
Ida Eastman, enrolled Choctaw Freedmen Card D.5.

Dick Eastman says :

I know Nelson Eastman. He is my brother. I am 60.

I was living with him and knew him during the war. He left a little before the war ended. It was along in the winter. It was when the war was going on. I think it was before the war ended.

I am pretty certain of that. I do not know when he came back.

Colbert, October 14th 1898 .

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Indian Territory,
December 2, 1903.

17 D 3 --------:--------

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nelson Eastman and Sophia Reeder as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Albert Johnson, being first duly sworn, on oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Albert Johnson.
Q How old are you? A About forty-five or fifty.
Q Are you a Chickasaw freedman? A I am a Choctaw freedman.
Q Where do you live? A I live in the Chickasaw Nation, but I was raised in the Choctaw Nation.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations? A Well, I have been living in -- guess about fifty years -- all my life.
Q Do you know Nelson Eastman? A Yes.
Q How long have you known him? A I have been acquainted with him all my life.
Q Is he older than you? A Yes, sir. He is older than me.
Q Where did you first know him? A Well, I first -- why -- I first knowed him -- he used to live on Red River in the Chickasaw Nation, used to come down to my place.
Q Where did you first get acquainted with him? A I got acquainted with him in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was Nelson Eastman a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q To whom did he belong? A He belonged to Betsy Eastman.
Q Was Betsy Eastman a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw.
Q Sure about that? A Yes, sir.
Q Where was he at the beginning of the war? A At the beginning of the war he was on Red River in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q To whom did he belong at that time? A He belonged to Betsy Eastman.
Q How often after the war broke out, did you see him? A I saw him often -- several times after the war broke out.
Q How far did you live from him during the war? A I expect it was forty or fifty miles from where he lived.
Q Do you know whether he lived in Indian Territory during the war? A Yes, sir, he left sometime during the war.
Q Where did he go? A I think he went up here to Fort Gibson.
Q Cherokee Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q What was he doing there? A Well, he just went up there. He was sick and had to leave. They were killing them and he had to lie around.
Q Do you remember the treaty of 1866? A Well, yes, sir, pretty much.
Q Do you know where the treaty was made? A Well, no, sir, not certain but I always heard it was made at Fort Smith.

Q What year was that in, do you know? A No, sir, I don't.
Q Where was Nelson Eastman living at that time -- when the treaty was made? A Well, he was up here. Why, I guess he was at Fort Arbuckle.
Q Where is that? A Chickasaw Nation. Staid there a while and went to Texas, down to Waco after that. That was after the treaty was made.
Q Did he go to Fort Arbuckle before peace was made or after? A He went before peace was made.
Q When the negroes were freed where did he go? A That what I say I don't know. He says he was at Fort Arbuckle.
Q Was he in Fort Gibson before he was in Fort Arbuckle? A Yes, sir.
Q When peace was made where was he? A He was at Fort Arbuckle.
Q How long did he stay there after peace was declared -- after the treaty, I mean? A I don't think he staid there very long.
Q Where did he go then? A He went down to Texas.
Q How long did he stay in Texas? A Didn't stay there long -- just went down there and come back and forth.
Q What did he do then? A I think he traveled back from Waco up to Kansas.
Q What was he doing? A I don't know, sir; was working backwards and forwards.
Q Now, isn't it a fact that he left the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations before the war ended? A Yes, sir.
Q When did he go back? A He come back after the war closed.
Q How soon after the war closed? A I don't know.just how soon -- cannot say.
Q Was it a matter of a year or a matter of a few months? A Think it was a few months.
Q Do you know what time of the year it was? A No, sir, I really don't know hardly what time of the year it was. Don't know whether it was in the fall or winter.
Q You are sure at the time of the signing of the treaty of Fort Smith he was in the Chickasaw Nation? A I don't know. He says he was.
Q Do you remember about the signing of the treaty? A Yes, sir. I remember about the time they made the treaty. I don't recollect what time of year it was.
Q What is your best judgment; how soon after the war ended did he leave the Chickasaw Nation to go and live in Texas? A Why, it was right after the war closed; right after the closing of the war; right shortly.
Q What was he doing at that time, soon after the close of the war? A I don't know sure. Before the close of the war he was up at Fort Gibson.
Q Did Betsy Eastman have a ranch down there in the Chickasaw Nation? A Well, she had cattle but she never had no ranch.
Q Did she have a big place? A I don't know much about it but I guess she did -- had goot money -- quality people.
Q What was he doing up at Fort Gibson? A I don't know. Several of them went there.
Q The fact of the matter is he ran away? A Yes, sir.
Q And didn't come back until after the war closed? A No, sir.
Q Do you remember where you were at the time of the signing of the treaty, do you? A Yes, sir, I was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q But you don't know where Eastman was at that time? A No, sir.

17 D 3

Nelson Eastman, et al. 3

Phillip Stevenson, being first duly sworn, on oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Phillip Stevenson.
Q How old are you? A About seventy-five years old.
Q You are a freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q What Nation? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q Do you know Nelson Eastman? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you known him? A I have known him before the war.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q To whom did he belong? A Belonged to Betsy Eastman.
Q Was she a Choctaw? A Yes, sir.
Q What do you know about Nelson Eastman from the beginning of the war until the signing of the treaty at Fort Smith? A Well, I am acquainted with Nelson Eastman. Just about the time the war commenced he was at work on Red Rive at work. He lived there -- in the Chickasaw Nation there -- but I saw him passing during the war -- along the first of the war, and just at the time when we was all freed I was her at Fort Gibson, and Nelson Eastman, I guess, was on Red River at that time I guess. After I got back home I was told that they was a lot of them went to Fort Gibson. I was at Fort Gibson during the treaty. I left there commencing the treaty and when I got up in there at Okmulgee I heard of Nelson Eastman and a lot of them going to Fort Gibson. That was along during the treaty. I have talked with Nelson since and he said he never went any further than the Creek Nation but I wouldn't be certain; I don't know. But I know he never left the Chickasaw Nation until along the beginning of the treaty; that is, I heard so; I didn't see him.
Q Where was he when the negroes were freed? A Well, I guess he was here about Fort Gibson or the Creek Nation, I don't know which -- only just what I was told.
Q When the treaty was made at Fort Smith, where was he then? A I suppose he was at Fort Gibson.
Q That's your best recollection? A Yes, sir. He was at Fort Gibson and don't know of his going further than Fort Gibson.
Q During the time between the time when the war ended and the treaty was made at Fort Smith, Nelson Eastman lived at Fort Gibson? A Yes, sir, at Fort Gibson.
Q And that from the beginning of the war until the treaty at Fort Smith, Nelson Eastman lived there in the Chickasaw Nation or at Fort Gibson? A Yes, sir, he didn't leave home until just about the time the war ended. Soon after the war ended he went to Fort Gibson.
Q At the time of the treaty at Fort Smith, he had not come back? A No, sir, as far as I know.
Q Did you know him at Fort Arbuckle? A No, sir, I never knowed him at Fort Arbuckle. Yes, he passed through Fort Arbuckle after the treaty.
Q In other words you would place him exactly at the time the treaty of Fort Smith? A No, sir, not exactly.
Q But your recollection is that he was between the Chickasaw Nation and Fort Gibson? A Yes, sir, that's my recollection.
Q You and Nelson Eastman were never together at all were you? A No, sir.
Q Just happened to meet him passing? A Yes, sir.
Q What do you know about his wife? A Well, I am acquainted with her.

17 D 3

Nelson Eastman, et al. 4

Q What was her name? A They call her Joe.
Q What's his wife? Choctaw freedman? A No, sir.
Q Did she belong to a non-citizen? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know whether Nelson Eastman married this Joe or not? A No, sir, I don't know.
Q Do you know whether Nelson had any children? A Yes, sir, he's got some children.
Q Do you know the girl they call Mollie? A Yes, sir.
Q Is she living? A No, sir, she is dead.
Q Did Mollie have any children? A Yes, sir, one.
Q Do you know the name? A No, sir. I don't know the name. She's there with him now. Sophia is the name I believe.

Wirt Franklin, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, he reported all proceedings had in the above entitled cause at Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 2, 1903, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes, taken in said case.

Wirt Franklin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of December, 1903.

Charles H. Sawyer
Notary Public.

19-D-82.
17-D--3.
17-D--4.
17-D--5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nelson Eastman, Sophia Reeder, Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams, Adge Williams, Roosevelt Goodlow, Frank Eastman and Ida Eastman as Choctaw freedmen.

Nelson Eastman, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nelson Eastman.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-five or sixty.
Q Were you a slave? A I was.
Q Who was your master? A Charlie Eastman.
Q Was Charlie Eastman a Choctaw? A No sir, white man.
Q Was he married to a Choctaw? A Married a Choctaw.
Q What was his wife's name? A Betsey Eastman.
Q Were you the slave of Betsey Eastman at the breaking out of the Civil War? A Yes sir.
Q Did you remain her slave from the beginning of the war to the end of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any children? A Yes sir, got three.
Q What are their names? A Frank Eastman, Eli Eastman and Dick Eastman.
Q Eli and Dick on the roll approved by the Secretary of the Interior? A Yes, sir.
Q They claim their rights through their father? A Yes sir.
Q Who is the mother of Frank Eastman? A Josephine.
Q She a state woman? A Yes sir.
Q Were you married to her? A Yes sir.
Q Has Frank Eastman any children? A Got one.
Q What it its name? A Ida.
Q Who is Sophia Reeder? A Grandchild of mine.
Q Who is the mother of Sophia Reeder? A Mollie Reeder.
Q Is Mollie Reeder alive? A Dead.
Q Never made any application? A Never did.
Q Who is the father of Sophia Reeder? A Wilus Reeder.
Q Is Wilus Reeder a citizen or state man? A State man.

Q What relation are you to Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams and Adge Williams? A Brothers and sisters.
Q What relation are you to them? A I am their uncle.
Q Who is the mother of these four children I just named?
A Lucinda Williams.
Q She is a full sister of yours?A Yes sir.
Q Who is Roosevelt Goodlow? A Son of Lithy Williams.
Q Were all these children living on September 25, 1902?
A Yes sir.
Q Your son, Frank Eastman, and his daughter, Ida, all living?
A Yes sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Aggie Sams.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
Q How old is she? A Eighty-five or eighty-six.

The mother of the witness Aggie Sams is identified upon Choctaw Freedmen card number 120, and is number 2[illegible]3 upon the lists prepared by the Commission of freedmen of the Choctaw nation approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 11, 1903.

Q Since you were freed where have you been living?
A We lived in Stockton, Kansas about two years, between two and three years.
Q When did you go to Kansas? A About two years after set free.
Q Did you ever join the United States army? A Never did.
Q You lived with your mistress up until the time all the slaves were set free and about years after the war went to Kansas? A Yes sir.
Q How long did you stay in Kansas? A About two years.
Q Where did you go then? A Come back home and then went to Texas.
Q How long did you stay in Texas? A Eight or nine years.
Q Where did you go then? A Back to the Territory.
Q How long while in the Territory after you came back?
A Eighteen or nineteen years.
Q Remained in the Territory eighteen or nineteen years after came back from Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Where go to on? A Right here yet.
Q Since you returned from Texas eighteen or nineteen years ago you have lived in the Chickasaw nation? A Yes sir.
Q Continuously, never have been outside since your return from Texas? A No sir.
Q Where has Frank Eastman been living? A In the Chickasaw nation with me.
Q Has he lived in the Chickasaw nation all his life?
A Except three or four years.
Q When was that? A He was born in Texas and I brought him back eighteen or nineteen years ago.

19-D-62.--3.
17-D--3.--3.
17-D--4.--3.
17-D--5.--3.

Q Where have Lithy, Orra, peter and Adge Williams been living since their birth? A In the Chickasaw nation.
Q Have these children ever lived outside of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir.
Q Always lived here all their lives? A yes sir.
Q Where has Sophia Reeder been living all her life?
A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Never been outside? A No sir.

Orra Williams, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Orra Williams.
Q Where have you been living since you remember?
A Have been in the Territory.
Q All your life? A Yes sir.

Aggie Sams, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Aggie Sams.
Q How old are you? A About eight-five.
Q What relation are you to Nelson Eastman? A His mother.
Q Was Nelson Eastman a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Who was his mistress? A Betsey Eastman.
Q He belonged to the same woman you did? A Yes sir.
Q Did he live with Betsey Eastman till the close of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Till all the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q He never run off? A No sir.

19-D-82.---4.
17-D-3.---4.
17-D-4.---4.
17-D-5.---4.

Q How long after the slaves were freed was it before Nelson Eastman went out to Kansas? A About two years.
Q When was the next time you saw him after that? How long?
A Saw him after he came back.
Q How long after that was it? A I so forgetful, I do not recollect how long it was.

Emily Alberson, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Emily Alberson.
Q What relation are you to Nelson Eastman? A I am his second sister.
Q Same father and same mother? A Same mother.
Q You do not know your father's name? A No sir.
Q You claim your rights through your mother? A Yes sir.
Q Have you filed on your land? A Yes sir.
Q You claim your rights through Aggie Sams, same as Nelson Eastman does? A Yes sir.

The witness is identified on Choctaw Freedmen card, number 119, and is number 2662 on the final roll of Choctaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 11, 1903.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D. Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 2nd day of October, 1904.

Charles H. Swingen

Notary Public.

19-D-82
17-D- 3
17-D- 4
17-D- 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nelson Eastman Sophia Reeder Lithy Williams, Ora Williams Peter Williams, Adge Williams, Roosevelt Goodlow, Frank Eastman and Ida Eastman as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Charles Cohee having been first duly sworn upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q What is your post office address? A Burwin, Indian Territory.
Q You are one of the Committee appointed to the Chickasaw Nation to accompany the Dawes Commission in the matter of identifying the Chickasaw freedmen in 1898 and 1899 are you not? A Yes sir.
Q And you did so appear with the Commission? A Yes sir.
Q How old are you? A I am 56 years old.
Q Are you well acquainted with most of the freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir most all of them.
Q Have you always lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir I've always lived in the Chickasaw Nation
Q From the time of your birth up to the present time?
A Yes sir, from the time I was born up to the present time.
Q You are a Chickasaw freedman are you? A Yes sir I'm a Chickasaw freedman.
Q And you are on the final rolls? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Aggie Eastman? A Yes sir I know her well.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes sir she was a slave.
Q To whom did she belong? A She belonged to Betsey the wife of Charley Eastman.

Q Who was Charley Eastman; was he a Chickasaw by blood?
A No sir he was a white man.
Q He was an intermarried white man? A Yes sir.
Q What was his wife? A She was a Choctaw.
Q Do you know what her name was before she was married?
A I disremember whether it was Hulbert or Moore.
Q Do you know whether Aggie Eastman was still living with Betsey Eastman at the close of the war? A Yes sir she was still living down on the Eastman place.
Q Where was she freed? A She was freed down in Panola County in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Do you know where she lived after she married Eastman?
A She lived near Burwin in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Do you know whether she has lived in the Chickasaw Nation ever since she was freed? A Yes sir she has lived right there in the Chickasaw Nation ever since she was freed; I don't think she ever went out of the Nation to trade; I don't think she was ever on a train.
Q Do you know her child Nelson Eastman? A Yes sir I know Nelson Eastman well.
Q Where was Nelson Eastman born? A I think he was born in Mississippi.
Q How long have you known Nelson Eastman? A I have known him all my life; I have known him ever since I can recollect.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Whose slave was he? A Betsey Eastman's.
Q Was Nelson Eastman freed at the end of the war?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was he freed? Down in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Did he stay there all the time? A No sir not all the time; he was off and around; he had to go away at one time; there was some people down there threatening him and his young Master told him to stay out of the way for awhile; He was out scouting some.
Q When was that? A I think it was in '65 or '66.
Q Do you know where he went when he was out scouting and out of the Nation? A Well he went up here on the River and come up to Ft. Gibson.
Q Do you know whether he ever went outside the Territory or not? A No sir I don't know if he did; I expect he did.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes sir.
Q Did you see Nelson Eastman about the time of the treaty?
A Yes sir near about that time; I don't know just how close to the treaty it was.
Q Where was he at that time? I think he was still out scouting; I think he was up here at Ft. Gibson at that time.
Q How soon after the treaty did you see him? A I disremember just how long it was; I think right after the treaty he came home.
Q Where has he been living ever since ? A He has been living in Pickens County ever since.
Q Now has he been living outside of the Nation since about the time of the treaty of Fort Smith? A No sir he made his home right in that section of the country there ever since.

Q Do you know whether Nelson Eastman is married? A He was married; he is not married now.
Q Who did he marry? A Josephine Eastman.
Q Did he have any children by her? A Yes sir.
Q Did he have a child called Mollie? Yes sir and one called Frank.
Q Mollie and Frank? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Sophia Reeder? A Yes sir.
Q Who was she? A She was the daughter of Mollie Reeder.
Q And Mollie Reeder is the daughter of Nelson Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know if Nelson Eastman was married to the mother of Mollie Reeder? A They lived together for many years; I don't think they were married but they lived together; they were members of out church and always attended church for many years; they always lived together as man and wife.
Q Do you know Frank Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q What relation is Frank Eastman to Nelson Eastman? A He is his son.
QQ By the same woman? A Yes sir.
Q By Josephine? A Yes sir.
Q Has Frank Eastman any children? A Yes sir he has one child.
Q What is her name? A I believe I have forgotten her name; I think it is Ida; I think that is her name.
Q Do you know whether Frank Eastman was married to the mother of Ida? A Yes sir I know he was.
Q Do you know he was of your own personal knowledge?
A Yes sir they were married in about two miles of me; I was not there but some of my folks was at the weddin.
Q Do you know July Williams? A Yes sir.
Q Who was she? A It was a boy; the one I'm thinking about was a boy; he is dead now.
Q Did you know July Williams and his brothers and sisters Lithy, Orra, Peter and Adge. A Yes sir.
Q Where were these children born? A In Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation.
Q Where have they lived ever since their birth? A Right there in Pickens County.
Q Have they ever been out of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir they have always lived right there in Pickens County.
Q Who were the parents of these children? A Lucinda was the mother and Isaac Williams was the father.
Q Who was Isaac Williams A He was a Chickasaw freedman.
Q And who was Lucinda Williams? A She was a Choctaw freedman.
Q Now what relation is Lucinda to the old lady Aggie Eastman?
A She was her daughter.
Q Now about Frank Eastman and his child Ida; where was Ida born? A Down in the Chickasaw Nation; I think the child was born at Ardmore.
Q Since its birth where have they lived? A His home is about two miles from me; they were in Muskogee awhile.
Q But his home is near Burwin and that is where they live?
A Yes sir they live about two miles from my place.

Q Do you know whether the following are now living: Aggie Eastman, Nelson Eastman, Sophia Reeder, Frank Eastman, Ida Eastman, July Williams, Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams and Adge Williams? A They are all living at the present time except July Williams; he died about three years ago.
Q Do you know one Roosevelt Goodlow? A Yes sir he is the child of Lithy.
Q These are all living now are they? A Yes sir.
Q What you have testified as regards these people are matters of your own personal knowledge ? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Charles Ross having been first duly sworn upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Charles Ross.
Q What is your post office address? A Burnsville.
Q Did you know Aggie Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A A 30 years.
Q Did you know her during the war? A No sir I didn't know her then.
Q Did you know Nelson Eastman during the war? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did he belong? A He beloned to Charley Eastman; now I don't know which he did belong to; I don't know whether he beloned to Charley or his wife. I know Charley was a white man and his wife was a Chickasaw.
Q What was her name?A Now I dont recollect what her name was; I don't know as I ever heard her name; if I did I dis-remember it.
Q Did Nelson Eastman ever go out of the Territory during the war? A Not to my knowin, except he was out scouting.
Q Do you know wheter he was a slave to Charley Eastman or Betsey Eastman at the close of the war? I don't remem-ber; he might have run off; I don't remember now about that.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A No sir I don't remember it.
Q Did you see him after the close of the war? A Yes sir I saw him after the war.
Q How soon after the close of the war? I disremember; it might have been a year after the war.
Q You didn't see him immediately after the close of the war? A No sir.

Witness Excused.

Mattie V. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of October 1904.

Charles W. Lawson
Notary Public.

Choc.Freed.D 3

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 5, 1902.

Nelson Eastman,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 30, 1902, relative to your right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman and in which you request to be instructed as to the proper manner of procedure in order to obtain your rights assuch freedman.

It does not appear from our records that any person by the name of Nelson Eastman has ever made appli cation for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman but there is pending before the Com mission the application of Nelson Eastman for the enrollment of himself and his grand-daughter, Sophia Reeder, as Choctaw freedmen.

The entire record in this case has recently been forwarded to the enrollment party of the Commission now in the Chickasaw Nation and if it is your desire to present any additional testimony relative to your right, you can do so at the appointments of the Commission at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, until November 7th, at Ada, Indian Territory, the week of November 10th and at

M B 2

Atoka, Indian Territory the week of November 17th, 1902.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

19-47
17-B 3

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 20, 1903.

Ellis Williams,

Berwyn, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 8th addressed to the Secretary of the Interior has been by him referred to the Commission for consideration and appropriate action. You ask therein relative to the status of the enrollment of Tom Alberson and Nelson Eastman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that Nelson Eastman has been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, and Tom Alberson has been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, and their final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as a decision is reached in these cases the applicants will be duly notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-3

Muskogee, Indian Territory June 2, 1903.

Nelson Eastman,

Berwyn, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 28, relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that Nelson Eastman has been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and his right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D 3
17-D 4

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 3, 1903.

Nelson Eastman,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 24, asking the status of your enrollment. You also request to be informed the status of the enrollment of Lithey, Orra, Peter and Adge Williams and Roosevelt Goodlow.

Replying to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that Nelson Eastman is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

It further appears from our records that Lithy, Orra, Peter and Adge Williams and Roosevelt Goodlow are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen, but the Commission has not yet passed upon the applications of the above named persons for enrollment as such.

When decisions are rendered in these cases the above named persons will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-3

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 18, 1903.

Nelson Eastman,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 10, 1903, asking if you may introduce other testimony in support of your claim and if it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission. You state that you have recently discovered additional evidence and if the same can be used you would like to know it.

In reply to your letter you are informed that if you desire to introduce additional evidence in support of your application as a Choctaw frredman, you will be permitted to do so either in the form of affidavits or the personal testimony of witnesses.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-3

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 19, 1904.

Nelson Eastman,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing the certificate of marriage between Nelson Eastman and Josephine McCoy, and the same has been duly filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the application for enrollment of Nelson Eastman and Sophia Reeder, as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

JD

Chairman.

17--1462.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 10, 1905.

J. O. Warriner,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 4, asking if Nelson Eastman is enrolled as a citizen by blood or freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, and if so, whether or not he has been approved; and whether or not the name of Willie, or William Eastman, son of Nelson and Martha Eastman, appears among the applicants for enrollment as citizens by blood or freedmen of said nation.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that Nelson Eastman has been enrolled by this Commission as a Choctaw freedman and his enrollment as such has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The information contained in your letter, however, is not sufficient to enable us to identify Willie, or William Eastman upon our records as an applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Nelson Eastman 57

B

Sophia Reeder 8
granddaughter of Nelson

Aggie Sams 80
mother of Nelson above

Choctaw

"N. C."

Choc. Fr. 1463
Lithy Goodlow

Fr. 1463

146

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Lithy Goodlow, et, al.

Records transferred from Choctaw Freedman Card D # 4- 10-20-04.

1463

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. August 22, 1901.

In the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of July Williams, Litha, Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams and Adge Williams, orphan children of Isaac Williams and Lucinda Williams deceased.

Mack Stevenson being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Mack Stevenson.
Q How old are you? A I am about 78.
Q What is your post office address? A Mile.
Q Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know Isaac Williams and Lucinda Williams his wife? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know whether July Williams, Litha Williams, Orra Williams Peter Williams and Adge Williams were children of Isaac and Lucinda Williams? A Yes sir.
Q Are they still living? A The children are still living.
Q Were the parents of these children, Isaac and Lucinda Williams the slaves of Chickasaw Indians? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did Isaac Williams belong? A Mrs Dyer.
Q Did he belong to Mrs Dyer at the time of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Was he freed by Mrs Dyer? A Yes sir.
Q Did Lucinda belong to Betsy Eastman at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Was she turned loose by Betsy Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q Who are these children living with? A They are living with their grandmother - one of them is living with her aunt - the youngest one the other three are living with their grandmother.
Q Is July Williams living? A No sir; he's dead.
Q About when did he die? A He died the first of August; the first of this month; I think the first day of August he died.
Q Where did he live at the time of his death? A He lived on Spring Creek at his father's old place.
Q Did he have possession at the time of his death of his father's old place? A
A His uncle by marriage had charge of the place; rented it out; he stayed there most of his time going backwards and forwards.
Q His uncle had charge of the farm and rented it out for him? A Yes sir.
Q So that July Williams got the rent money from the farm? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know whether the farm which formerly belonged to Isaac Williams and afterwards to July Williams is now rented to anybody or not? A Yes sir; its now rented.
Q The rent money which has been received by the Uncle of July Williams has been paid to him until his death and divided among the smaller children? A Yes sir.

Clara Mitchell Wood being duly sworn states that as stenographer

for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 22nd day of August 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Reed

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of August 1901.

Commissioner.

1754

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
NOV 21 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

Certificate of Record of Marriage

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Southern District. } ss.

I, C. M. CAMPBELL, Clerk of the United States Court, in the Territory and District aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that the License for and Certificate of Marriage of

Mr. Edward Godlow and

Mrs Lytha Stephenson

were filed in my office in said Territory and District the 23 day of Mar. A. D. 1901

and duly recorded in Book E. of

Marriage Record, Page 330

WITNESS my hand and Seal of said Court, at

Ardmore, this 26th day

of Mar. A. D. 1901

FILED
MAR 29 1901

C. M. Campbell
CLERK.

C. M. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

☞ Return this License to the United States Clerk at Ardmore, that it may be recorded, when it will be mailed to the proper address.

TEXAS PRINTING COMPANY.

1754

Marriage License

[redacted]

United States of America,
INDIAN TERRITORY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT. } SS:

To Any Person Authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage, Greeting:

You Are Hereby Commanded To solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between Mr. Edward Goodlow of Woodford in the Indian Territory, aged 20 years and Miss Lythia Stephenson of Woodford in the Indian Territory, aged 18 years, according to law; and do you officially sign and return this License to the parties therein named.

Witness My hand and official Seal, this 13th day of Feby 1901

C M Campbell
Clerk of the United States Court.

Certificate of Marriage.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT. } SS:

I, Wm C Finney a minister of Gospel do hereby certify, that on the 14 day of February, A. D. 1901, I did duly and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing License, solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between the parties therein named.

WITNESS my hand, this 14 day of [redacted], A. D. 1901

My credentials are recorded in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court, Indian Territory, Southern District, at Ardmore, Book B, Page —

(NOTE.—The person officiating should fill in the spaces for book and page and sign here.)

Wm C Finney
a minister of Gospel

NOTE (a)—This License and Certificate of Marriage must be returned to the office of the Clerk of the United States Court in the Indian Territory, at Ardmore, within sixty days from the date thereof, or the party to whom the License was issued will be liable in the amount of One Hundred Dollars ($100.)

NOTE (b)—No person is authorized to perform the Marriage Ceremony in the Southern District unless the proper credentials have first been recorded in the Clerk's office.

TEXAS PRINTING COMPANY, FORT WORTH.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

D-4. 20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Roosevelt Goodlow

as a ~~citizen of the~~

Choctaw ~~Chickasaw~~ freedman ~~Nation~~.

Approved NOV 3 1902 *190*

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
NOV 3 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

5

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN.

D-4

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 80

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ~~citizen of the~~ Chickasaw freedman ~~Nation~~,
of Roosevelt Goodlow, born on the 29 day of November, 190 1
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Eddie Goodlow, a ~~citizen of the~~ non-citizen ~~Nation~~.
Name of Mother: Lithy Goodlow, a citizen of the Chick freedman ~~Nation~~.
Post-Office: Davis, I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
~~INDIAN TERRITORY,~~
Southern District.

I, Lithy Goodlow, on oath state that I am 18 years of age and a ~~citizen~~, ~~by~~ freedman, of the Chickasaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Eddie Goodlow, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ _____, of the United States ~~Nation~~; that a male (Male or female.) child was born to me on the 29 day of November, 190 1; that said child has been named Roosevelt Goodlow, and is now living.

her
Lithy X Goodlow
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.)
E. D. Rodgers.
Wm. A. Bunn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 *day of* October *190* 2.

C. S. Hamm
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
~~INDIAN TERRITORY,~~
Southern District.

I, Nancy Wilson, a mid-wife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lithy Goodlow, wife of Eddie Goodlow, on the 29 day of November, 190 1; that there was born to her on said date a male (Male or female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Roosevelt Goodlow.

her
Nancy X Wilson
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.)
E. D. Rodgers.
Wm. A. Bunn.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 *day of* October *190* 2.

C. S. Hamm
Notary Public.

In Re Application of Aggie Eastman
Litho Millions Jr a Millions Inlet
Millions & Ady Millions for enroll-
ment as Absentee Cherokees
before the Commissioner to the Five
Civilized Tribes.

Affidavit of Matilda Perry.

Indian Territory
Pontotoc County ss.

On this the 30 day of Nov. 1904
before me personally appeared
Matilda Perry and having been by
me first duly sworn to testify to the
truth, the whole truth and nothing but
the truth deposes & says.
My name is Matilda Perry; post
office Purcell, I.T. I am 45 years
old; I am a citizen by blood of
the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians.
My father's name was Charles Eastman
a citizen by marriage of the Absentee
Shawnee Tribe of Indians; and he owned
several slaves prior to the Civil
War; among them was a woman, called
Aggie Eastman she had two girls - one
named Emily and one named Malinda
that I remember; Malinda was a Negro

lived at the close of the Civil War and they left our home about that time. I do not as I now remember the ~~name~~ Argie Eastman was a slave of my father. Charley Eastman I was sure was they were in the Chickasaw country in 1866. I think they knew and are now living Coal Co.

Matilda Perry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 30 day of March 1904

Joseph P Bfo
Notary Public

My commission expires Oct 16/1907.

Post Office address
Purcell I.T

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

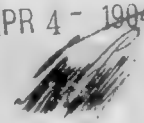
APR 4 - 1904

CHAIRMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

APR 4 - 1904



Aggie Eastman

In re application of Litha Williams, Ira Williams, Peter Williams and Adg. Williams, for enrollment as ~~Chickasaw~~ Freedmen, before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Affidavit of Emily Albison.

Indian Territory,
Southern District. ss.

On this the 30 day of March, 1904, before me personally appeared Emily Albison, and having been by me first duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, deposes and says;

My name is Emily Albison: I am about 60 years of age: my post office address, is Berwyn, I. T.: my maiden name was Emily Eastman: my mother's name was Aggie Eastman: I was born in the state of Mississippi: we were slaves of Charley Eastman, an intermarried Chickasaw Indians, and were brought here from that state by the said Eastman, and settled near Colbert, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory: I had a sister whose name was Lucinda Eastman: she married Isaac Williams: they had several children, four of whom are living: their names are, Litha, Ira, Peter and Adg. Williams: my mother, Aggie Eastman, myself and sister, Lucinda Eastman, lived here in the Chickasaw Nation from the time we were brought from the state of Mississippi up to 1866, and were living here at that time, and have continued to reside in the Chickasaw country since that time: I have been enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman, and have filed ~~lands~~ in the Chickasaw Nation, and my mother, Aggie Eastman, is still living, and resides near Berwyn, in the Chickasaw Nation.

her
Emily X Albison
mark

Witness to mark:
Neal Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 30 day of March, 1904.

Joseph P. Hunt
Notary Public.

My commission expires, October 16th, 1907.

19-D-82
17-D- 3
17-D- 4
17-D- 8

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nelson Eastman Sophia Reeder Lithy Williams, Ora Williams Peter Williams, Adge Williams, Roosevelt Goodlow, Frank Eastman and Ida Eastman as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Charles Cohee having been first duly sworn upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q What is your post office address? A Burwin, Indian Territory.
Q You are one of the Committee appointed to the Chickasaw Nation to accompany the Dawes Commission in the matter of identifying the Chickasaw freedmen in 1898 and 1899 are you not? A Yes sir.
Q And you did so appear with the Commission? A Yes sir.
Q How old are you? A I am 56 years old.
Q Are you well acquainted with most of the freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir most all of them.
Q Have you always lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir I've always lived in the Chickasaw Nation
Q From the time of your birth up to the present time?
A Yes sir, from the time I was born up to the present time.
Q You are a Chickasaw freedman are you? A Yes sir I'm a Chickasaw freedman.
Q And you are on the final rolls? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Aggie Eastman? A Yes sir I knew her well.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes sir she was a slave.
Q To whom did she belong? A She belonged to Betsey the wife of Charley Eastman.

Q Who was Charley Eastman; was he a Chickasaw by blood?
A No sir he was a white man.
Q He was an intermarried white man? A Yes sir.
Q What was his wife? A She was a Choctaw.
Q Do you know what her name was before she was married?
A I disremember whether it was Hulbert or Moore.
Q Do you know whether Aggie Eastman was still living with Betsey Eastman at the close of the war? A Yes sir she was still living down on the Eastman place.
Q Where was she freed? A She was freed down in Panola County in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Do you know where she lived after she married Eastmann?
A She lived near Burwin in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Do you know whether she has lived in the Chickasaw Nation ever since she was freed? A Yes sir she has lived right there in the Chickasaw Nation ever since she was freed; I don't think she ever went out of the Nation to trade; I don't think she was ever on a train.
Q Do you know her child Nelson Eastman? A Yes sir I know Nelson Eastman well.
Q Where was Nelson Eastman born? A I think he was born in Mississippi.
Q How long have you known Nelson Eastmann? A I have known him all my life; I have known him ever since I can recollect.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Whose slave was he? A Betsey Eastman's.
Q Was Nelson Eastman freed at the end of the war?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was he freed? Down in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Did he stay there all the time? A No sir not all the time; he was off and around; he had to go away at one time; there was some people down there threatening him and his young Master told him to stay out of the way for awhile; He was out scouting some.
Q When was that? A I think it was in '65 or '66.
Q Do you know where he went when he was out scouting and out of the Nation? A Well he went up here on the River and come up to Ft. Gibson.
Q Do you know whether he ever went outside the territory or not? A No sir I don't know if he did; I expect he did.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes sir.
Q Did you see Nelson Eastman about the time of the treaty?
A Yes sir near about that time; I don't know just how close to the treaty it was.
Q Where was he at that time? I think he was still out scouting; I think he was up here at Ft. Gibson at that time.
Q How soon after the treaty did you see him? A I disremember just how long it was; I think right after the treaty he came home.
Q Where has he been living ever since ? A He has been living in Pickens County ever since.
Q How has he been living outside of the Nation since about the time of the treaty of Fort Smith? A No sir he made his home right in that section of the country there ever since.

Q Do you know whether Nelson Eastman is married? A He was married; he is not married now.
Q Who did he marry? A Josephine Eastman.
Q Did he have any children by her? A Yes sir.
Q Did he have a child called Mollie? Yes sir and one called Frank.
Q Mollie and Frank? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Sophia Reeder? A Yes sir.
Q Who was she? A She was the daughter of Mollie Reeder.
Q And Mollie Reeder is the daughter of Nelson Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know if Nelson Eastman was married to the mother of Mollie Reeder? A They lived together for many years; I don't think they were married but they lived together; they were members of out church and always attended church for many years; they always lived together as man and wife.
Q Do you know Frank Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q What relation is Frank Eastman to Nelson Eastman? A He is his son.
QQ By the same woman? A Yes sir.
Q By Josephine? A Yes sir.
Q Has Frank Eastman any children? A Yes sir he has one child.
Q What is her name? A I believe I have forgotten her name; I think it is Ida; I think that is her name.
Q Do you know whether Frank Eastman was married to the mother of Ida? A Yes sir I know he was.
Q Do you know he was of your own personal knowledge?
A Yes sir they were married in about two miles of me; I was not there but some of my folks was at the weddin.
Q Do you know July Williams? A Yes sir.
Q Who was she? A It was a boy; the one I'm thinking about was a boy; he is dead now.
Q Did you know July Williams and his brothers and sisters Lithy, Orra, Peter and Adge. A Yes sir.
Q Where were these children born? A In Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation.
Q Where have they lived ever since their birth? A Right there in Pickens County.
Q Have they ever been out of the Chickasaw nation? A No sir they have always lived right there in Pickens County.
Q Who were the parents of these children? A Lucinda was the mother and Isaac Williams was the father.
Q Who was Isaac Williams? A He was a Chickasaw freedman.
Q And who was Lucinda Williams? A She was a Choctaw freedman.
Q How what relation is Lucinda to the old lady Aggie Eastman?
A She was her daughter.
Q How about Frank Eastman and his child Ida; where was Ida born? A Down in the Chickasaw Nation; I think the child was born at Ardmore.
Q Since its birth where have they lived? A His home is about two miles from me; they were in Muskogee awhile.
Q But his home is near Sulphur and that is where they live?
A Yes sir they live about two miles from my place.

Charles Cobee---4

Q Do you know whether the following are now living: Aggie Eastman, Nelson Eastman, Sophia Reeder, Frank Eastman, Ida Eastman, July Williams, Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams and Adge Williams? A They are all living at the present time except July Williams; he died about three years ago.
Q Do you know one Roosevelt Woodlow? A Yes sir he is the child of Lithy.
Q These are all living now are they? A Yes sir.
Q What you have testified as regards these people are matters of your own personal knowledge ? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Charles Ross having been first duly sworn upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Charles Ross.
Q What is your post office address? A Burnsville.
Q Did you know Aggie Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A A 30 years.
Q Did you know her during the war? A No sir I didn't know her then.
Q Did you know Nelson Eastman during the war? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did he belong? A He beloned to Charley Eastman; now I don't know which he did belong to; I don't know whether he beloned to Charley or his wife. I know Charley was a white man and his wife was a Chickasaw.
Q What was her name?A Now I dont recollect what her name was; I don't know as I ever heard her name; if I did I disremember it.
Q Did Nelson Eastman ever go out of the Territory during the war? A Not to my knowin, except he was out scouting.
Q Do you know whether he was a slave to Charley Eastman or Betsey Eastman at the close of the war? I don't remember; he might have run off; I don't remember now about that.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A No sir I don't remember it.
Q Did you see him after the close of the war? A Yes sir I saw him after the war.
Q How soon after the close of the war? I disremember; it might have been a year after the war.
Q You didn't see him immediately after the close of the war? A No sir.

Witness Excused.

Mattie T. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Mattie T. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of October 1904.

Charles F. Sawyer
Notary Public.

17-D-4.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 24, 1902.

Edward Goodlow,

Woodford, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the marriage license and certificate between Edward Goodlow and Lythia Stephenson, February 14, 1901; and the same have been duly filed with the record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Roosevelt Goodlow, infant son of Edward and Lythy Goodlow.

It appears from the records of the Commission that your wife was listed for enrollment as Lythy Williams, September 21, 1898, while in the marriage license and certificate submitted by you her name appears as Lythia Stephenson. You are requested to explain the reason for this discrepancy in names.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 6.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 4, 1903.

Edward Goodlow,

Woodford, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby anknowledged of your letter of March 30, stating why your wife's name appears in the marriage license and certificate as Lythia Stevenson when she was registered by the Commission as Lithy Williams.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17 - 120
17 - D 4

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 14, 1903.

Charles Cohee,

Berwyn, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting information relative to the enrollment of Aggie Sams and her grand-children, Lythie, Ira, Peter and Hadge Williams, as Choctaw Freedmen.

You are informed that it appears from our records that Aggie Sams has been duly enrolled by this Commission as a Choctaw Freedman and her enrollment as such approved by the Secretary of the Interior, June 11, 1903.

Her grand-children, Lithy, Orra, Peter and Adge Williams and Roosevelt Goodlow, infant son of Lithy Williams, who it appears now is the wife of Eddie Goodlow, are listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen. No decision relative to their final rights to such enrollment has yet been rendered by the Commission.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 4

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 19, 1903.

Ellis Williams,

Berwyn, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 28, relative to the enrollment of Lithie, Ona, Peter, Addie Williams and Roosevelt Goodlow, grandchildren of Agnie Sams, in which you state that if any further evidence is necessary to establish their rights you can furnish the same. You also state that July Williams was enrolled as a Choctaw freedman, and ask that the records be examined with reference to her name.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that application was made for the enrollment of July Williams as a Choctaw freedman, but our records show that she died on August 21, 1901.

You are further advised that if you desire to introduce additional evidence in behalf of these applicants you will be permitted to do so, at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, within thirty days from this date.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D 3
17-D 4

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 3, 1903.

Nelson Eastman,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 24, asking the status of your enrollment. You also request to be informed the status of the enrollment of Lithey, Orra, Peter and Adge Williams and Roosevelt Goodlow.

Replying to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that Nelson Eastman is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

It further appears from our records that Lithy, Orra, Peter and Adge Williams and Roosevelt Goodlow are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen, but the Commission has not yet passed upon the applications of the above named persons for enrollment as such.

When decisions are rendered in these cases the above named persons will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-82
17-D--4

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 5, 1904.

Emily Albison,

Berwyn, Indian Territory.

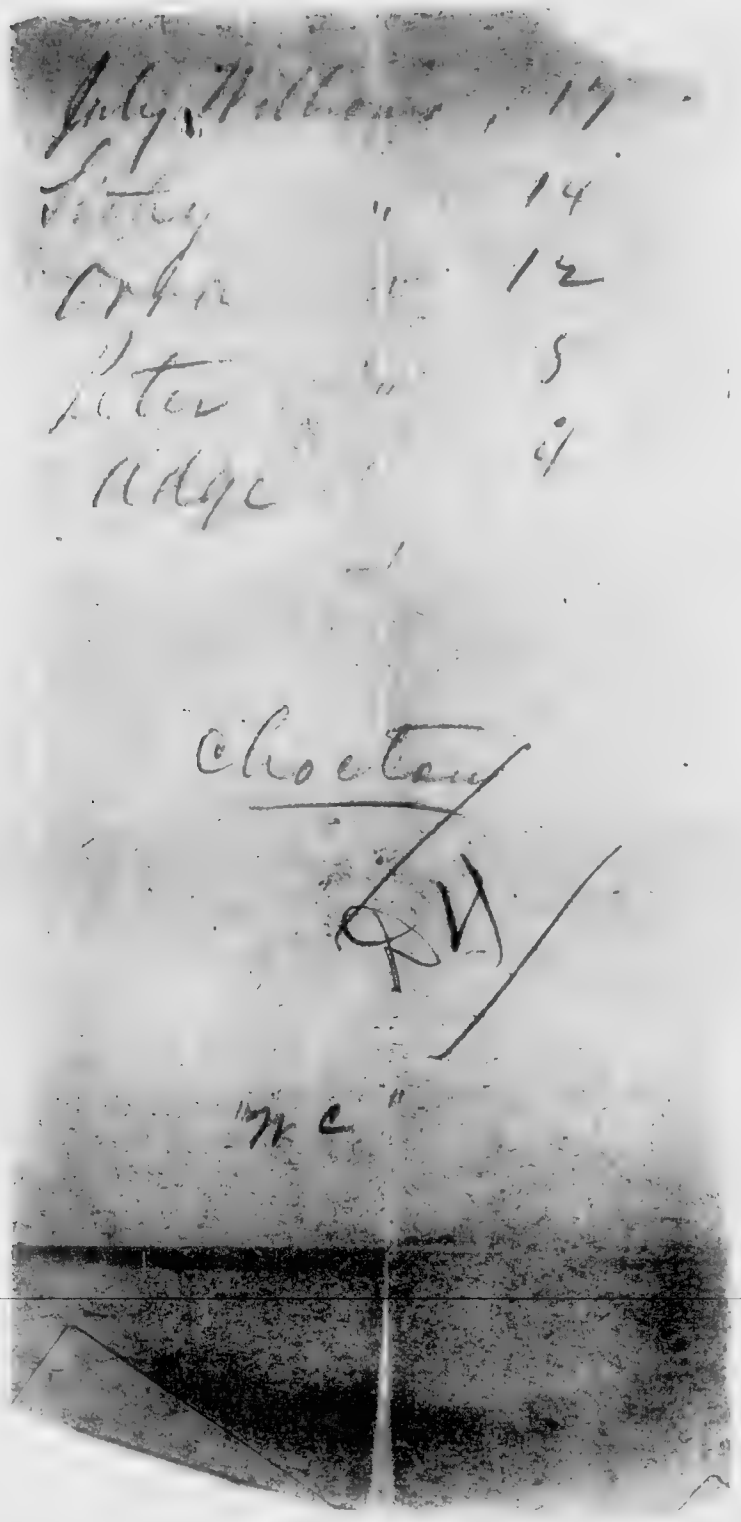
Dear Madam:

Receiptis hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 30, 1904, enclosing your affidavit and that of Matilda Perry, which you offer in support of the applications of Aggie Eastman and Litha Williams and others, as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are advised that these affidavits have been filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the applications of Litha Williams, et al., and Aggie Eastman, as freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and will receive consideration in the disposition of these applications.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.



Choc. Fr. 1464

Frank Eastman

Fr. 1464

1464

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Frank Eastman, et, al.

Records transferred from Choctaw Freedman
Card D # 5- 10-2 -04.

17-D-5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Frank Eastman and his daughter, Ida Eastman, as Choctaw freedmen.

Nelson Eastman being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nelson Eastman.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-five or fifty-six.
Q What relation are you to the applicant, Frank Eastman?
A Father.
Q Where has Frank Eastman been living since he was born?
A In the Territory.
Q Born in Texas and lived there until he was three years of age, ever since then lived in the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q What Nation? A Chickasaw Nation, Pickens County.
Q How old is Frank Eastman? A Twenty-four years old.
Q And all his life excepting the first three years has been resident of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How old is his daughter Ida? A About six years old.
Q She has always lived with her father? A Yes sir.
Q Does Frank Eastman claim his rights as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation through you? A Yes sir, I was born and raised with Indians myself.
Q Who was your master? A Charlie Eastman.
Q Was Charlie Eastman an Indian? A No sir, he was a white man; his wife was an Indian.
Q What was his wife's name? A Betsey Eastman, she was Betsey Colbert before she was married.
Q Was Betsey Eastman a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, and her mother a full-blood Choctaw, named Susie Colbert.
Q Were you the slave of Betsey Eastman at the beginning of the war of the rebellion? A Yes sir, raised from a kid.
Q Did you remain the slave of Betsey Eastman from the beginning of the war until the end of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Did you belong to her when the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q Do you remember the Treaty of Ft. Smith? A Do not remember the date.
Q You remember hearing talk about the Treaty of Ft. Smith?

A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave of Betsey Eastman then? A We were turned loose then, I was in Ft. Gibson then.
Q Living in Ft. Gibson? A Left the Nation and went up to Ft. Gibson and was there at the time of the Treaty of Ft. Smith.
Q How long before the Treaty of Ft. Smith had you been living at Ft. Gibson? A Did not live there went back and forth.
Q Where was your home at the time of the Treaty of Ft. Smith? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q What were you doing at Ft. Gibson? A Making a living.
Q How long was it before you returned to the Chickasaw country after you were up to Ft. Gibson? A Went up there in the spring and back in the summer and fall.
Q Did you ever leave the Territory? A About a year.
Q How long after the Treaty of Ft. Smith did you leave the Territory? A year.
Q Where did you go then? A Up in Kansas, Ft. Scott.
Q Did you join the United States army during the war?
A No sir.
Q How long after you went to Kansas did you remain there?
A About three years.
Q Where did you go then? A Went down in Texas.
Q You stayed up in Kansas three years and then went to Texas? A Yes sir.
Q How long did you stay in Texas? A In Waco, Texas about nine years.
Q Where did you go then? A Came right back to the old home, Chickasaw Nation.
Q Ever since you returned from Texas have you lived continuously in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Chickasaw country.
Q Never been outside since then? A Been visiting.
Q Never lived outside? A No sir
Q Who is Frank Eastman's mother? A Josephine Eastman.
Q She a state woman? A yes sir.
Q Were you married to her? A yes sir.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 3rd day of October, 1904.

Charles H. Jacuzzo

Notary Public.

19-D-82.
17-D--3.
17-D--4.
17-D--5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nelson Eastman, Sophia Reeder, Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams, Adge Williams, Roosevelt Goodlow, Frank Eastman and Ida Eastman as Choctaw freedmen.

Nelson Eastman, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nelson Eastman.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-five or sixty.
Q Were you a slave? A I was.
Q Who was your master? A Charlie Eastman.
Q Was Charlie Eastman a Choctaw? A No sir, white man.
Q Was he married to a Choctaw? A Married a Choctaw.
Q What was his wife's name? A Betsey Eastman.
Q Were you the slave of Betsey Eastman at the breaking out of the Civil War? A Yes sir.
Q Did you remain her slave from the beginning of the war to the end of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any children? A Yes sir, got three.
Q What are their names? A Frank Eastman, Eli Eastman and Dick Eastman.
Q Eli and Dick on the roll approved by the Secretary of the Interior? A Yes sir.
Q They claim their rights through their father? A Yes sir.
Q Who is the mother of Frank Eastman? A Josephine.
Q She a state woman? A Yes sir.
Q Were you married to her? A Yes sir.
Q Has Frank Eastman any children? A Got one.
Q What it its name? A Ida.
Q Who is Sophia Reeder? A Grandchild of mine.
Q Who is the mother of Sophia Reeder? A Mollie Reeder.
Q Is Mollie Reeder alive? A Dead.
Q Never made any application? A Never did.
Q Who is the father of Sophia Reeder? A Wilus Reeder.
Q Is Wilus Reeder a citizen or state man? A State man.

19-D-82.--2.
17-D--3.--2.
17-D--4.--2.
17-D--5.--2.

Q What relation are you to Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams and Adge Williams? A Brothers and sisters.
Q What relation are you to them? A I am their uncle.
Q Who is the mother of those four children I just named?
A Lucinda Williams.
Q She is a full sister of yours? A Yes sir.
Q Who is Roosevelt Goodlow? A Son of Lithy Williams.
Q Were all those children living on September 25, 1902?
A Yes sir.
Q Your son, Frank Eastman, and his daughter, Ida, all living?
A Yes sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Aggie Sams.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
Q How old is she? A Eighty-five or eighty-six.

The mother of the witness Aggie Sams is identified upon Choctaw Freedmen card number 120, and is number 2663 upon the lists prepared by the Commission of freedmen of the Choctaw Nation approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 11, 1903.

Q Since you were freed where have you been living?
A We lived in Stockton, Kansas about two years, between two and three years.
Q When did you go to Kansaw? A About two years after set free.
Q Did you ever join the United States army? A Never did.
Q You lived with your mistress up until the time all the slaves were set free and about years after the war went to Kansas? A Yes sir.
Q How long did you stay in Kansas? A About two years.
Q Where did you go then? A Come back home and then went to Texas.
Q How long did you stay in Texas? A Eight or nine years.
Q Where did you go then? A Back to the Territory.
Q How long while in the Territory after you came back?
A Eighteen or nineteen years.
Q Remained in the Territory eighteen or nineteen years after came back from Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Where go then? A Right here yet.
Q Since you returned from Texas eighteen or nineteen years ago you have lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Continuously, never have been outside since your return from Texas? A No sir.
Q Where has Frank Eastman been living? A In the Chickasaw Nation with me.
Q Has he lived in the Chickasaw nation all his life?
A Except three or four years.
Q When was that? A He was born in Texas and I brought him back eighteen or nineteen years ago.

19-D-82.--3.
17-D--3.--3.
17-D--4.--3.
17-D--5.--3.

Q Where have Lithy, Orra, Peter and Adge Williams been living since their birth? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Have these children ever lived outside of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir.
Q Always lived here all their lives? A yes sir.
Q Where has Sophia Reeder been living all her life?
A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Never been outside? A No sir.

Orra Williams, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Orra Williams.
Q Where have you been living since you remember?
A Have been in the Territory.
Q All your life? A Yes sir.

Aggie Sams, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Aggie Sams.
Q How old are you? A About eight-five.
Q What relation are you to Nelson Eastman? A His mother.
Q Was Nelson Eastman a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Who was his mistress? A Betsey Eastman.
Q He belonged to the same woman you did? A Yes sir.
Q Did he live with Betsey Eastman till the close of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Till all the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q He never run off? A No sir.

19-D-82.--4.
17-D-3.---4.
17-D-4.---4.
17-D-5.---4.

Q How long after the slaves were freed was it before Nelson Eastman went out to Kansas? A About two years.
Q When was the next time you saw him after that? How long?
A Saw him after he came back.
Q How long after that was it? A I so forgetful, I do not recollect how long it was.

Emily Alberson, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testifie d as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Emily Alberson.
Q What relation are you to Nelson Eastman? A I am his second sister.
Q Same father and same mother? A Same mother.
Q You do not know your father's name? A No sir.
Q You claim your rights through your mother? A Yes sir.
Q Have you filed on your land? A yes sir.
Q You claim your rights through Aggie Sams, same as Nelson Eastman does? A Yes sir.

The witness is identified on Choctaw Freedmen card, number 119, and is number 2662 on the final roll of Choctaw freedman approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 11, 1903.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 3rd day of October, 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer

Notary Public.

19-D-82
17-D- 3
17-D- 4
17-D- 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nelson Eastman Sophia Reeder Lithy Williams, Ora Williams Peter Williams, Adge Williams, Roosevelt Goodlow, Frank Eastman and Ida Eastman as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Charles Cohee having been first duly sworn upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q What is your post office address? A Burwin, Indian Territory.
Q You are one of the Committee appointed to the Chickasaw Nation to accompany the Dawes Commission in the matter of identifying the Chickasaw freedmen in 1898 and 1899 are you not? A Yes sir.
Q And you did so appear with the Commission? A Yes sir.
Q How old are you? A I am 36 years old.
Q Are you well acquainted with most of the freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir most all of them.
Q Have you always lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir I've always lived in the Chickasaw Nation
Q From the time of your birth up to the present time?
A Yes sir, from the time I was born up to the present time.
Q You are a Chickasaw freedman are you? A Yes sir I'm a Chickasaw freedman.
Q And you are on the final rolls? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Aggie Eastman? A Yes sir I know her well.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes sir she was a slave.
Q To whom did she belong? A She belonged to Betsey the wife of Charley Eastman.

Q Who was Charley Eastman; was he a Chickasaw by blood?
A No sir he was a white man.
Q He was an intermarried white man? A Yes sir.
Q What was his wife? A She was a Choctaw.
Q Do you know what her name was before she was married?
A I disremember whether it was Hulbert or Moore.
Q Do you know whether Aggie Eastman was still living with Betsey Eastman at the close of the war? A Yes sir she was still living down on the Eastman place.
Q Where was she freed? A She was freed down in Pamola County in the Chickasaw nation.
Q Do you know where she lived after she married Eastman?
A She lived near Burwin in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Do you know whether she has lived in the Chickasaw Nation ever since she was freed? A Yes sir she has lived right there in the Chickasaw Nation ever since she was freed; I don't think she ever went out of the Nation to trade; I don't think she was ever on a train.
Q Do you know her child Nelson Eastman? A Yes sir I know Nelson Eastman well.
Q Where was Nelson Eastman born? A I think he was born in Mississippi.
Q How long have you known Nelson Eastman? A I have known him all my life; I have known him ever since I can recollect.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Whose slave was he? A Betsey Eastman's.
Q Was Nelson Eastman freed at the end of the war?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was he freed? Down in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Did he stay there all the time? A No sir not all the time; he was off and around; he had to go away at one time; there was some people down there threatening him and his young Master told him to stay out of the way for awhile; He was out scouting some.
Q When was that? A I think it was in '65 or '66.
Q Do you know where he went when he was out scouting and out of the Nation? A Well he went up here on the River and come up to Ft. Gibson.
Q Do you know whether he ever went outside the territory or not? A No sir I don't know if he did; I expect he did.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes sir.
Q Did you see Nelson Eastman about the time of the treaty?
A Yes sir near about that time; I don't know just how close to the treaty it was.
Q Where was he at that time? I think he was still out scouting; I think he was up here at Ft. Gibson at that time.
Q How soon after the treaty did you see him? A I disremember just how long it was; I think right after the treaty he came home.
Q Where has he been living ever since? A He has been living in Pickens County ever since.
Q How has he been living outside of the Nation since about the time of the treaty of Fort Smith? A He sir he made his home right in that section of the country there ever since.

Q Do you know whether Nelson Eastman is married? A He was married; he is not married now.
Q Who did he marry? A Josephine Eastman.
Q Did he have any children by her? A Yes sir.
Q Did he have a child called Mollie? Yes sir and one called Frank.
Q Mollie and Frank? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Sophia Reeder? A Yes sir.
Q Who was she? A She was the daughter of Mollie Reeder.
Q And Mollie Reeder is the daughter of Nelson Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know if Nelson Eastman was married to the mother of Mollie Reeder? A They lived together for many years; I don't think they were married but they lived together; they were members of out church and always attended church for many years; they always lived together as man and wife.
Q Do you know Frank Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q What relation is Frank Eastman to Nelson Eastman? A He is his son.
QQ By the same woman? A Yes sir.
Q By Josephine? A Yes sir.
Q Has Frank Eastman any children? A Yes sir he has one child.
Q What is her name? A I believe I have forgotten her name; I think it is Ida; I think that is her name.
Q Do you know whether Frank Eastman was married to the mother of Ida? A Yes sir I know he was.
Q Do you know he was of your own personal knowledge?
A Yes sir they were married in about two miles of me; I was not there but some of my folks was at the weddin.
Q Do you know July Williams? A Yes sir.
Q Who was she? A It was a boy; the one I'm thinking about was a boy; he is dead now.
Q Did you know July Williams and his brothers and sisters Lithy, Orra, Peter and Adge. A Yes sir.
Q Where were these children born? A In Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation.
Q Where have they lived ever since their birth? A Right there in Pickens County.
Q Have they ever been out of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir they have always lived right there in Pickens County.
Q Who were the parents of these children? A Lucinda was the mother and Isaac Williams was the father.
Q Who was Isaac Williams A He was a Chickasaw freedman.
Q And who was Lucinda Williams? A She was a Choctaw freedman.
Q Now what relation is Lucinda to the old lady Aggie Eastman?
A She was her daughter.
Q Now about Frank Eastman and his child Ida; where was Ida born? A Down in the Chickasaw Nation; I think the child was born at Ardmore.
Q Since its birth where have they lived? A His home is about two miles from me; they were in Muskogee awhile.
Q But his home is near Burwin and that is where they live?
A Yes sir they live about two miles from my place.

Charles Cohee---4

Q Do you know whether the following are now living: Aggie Eastman, Nelson Eastman, Sophia Reeder, Frank Eastman, Ida Eastman, July Williams, Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams and Adge Williams? A They are all living at the present time except July Williams; he died about three years ago.
Q Do you know one Roosevelt Goodlow? A Yes sir he is the child of Lithy.
Q These are all living now are they? A Yes sir.
Q What you have testified as regards these people are matters of your own personal knowledge ? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Charles Ross having been first duly sworn upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Charles Ross.
Q What is your post office address? A Burneville.
Q Did you know Aggie Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A A 30 years.
Q Did you know her during the war? A No sir I didn't know her then.
Q Did you know Nelson Eastman during the war? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did he belong? A He belonged to Charley Eastman; now I don't know which he did belong to; I don't know whether he belonged to Charley or his wife. I knew Charley was a white man and his wife was a Chickasaw.
Q What was her name?A Now I dont recollect what her name was; I don't know as I ever heard her name; if I did I disremember it.
Q Did Nelson Eastman ever go out of the Territory during the war? A Not to my knowin, except he was out scouting.
Q Do you know whether he was a slave to Charley Eastman or Betsey Eastman at the close of the war? I don't remember; he might have run off; I don't remember now about that.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A No sir I don't remember it.
Q Did you see him after the close of the war? A Yes sir I saw him after the war.
Q How soon after the close of the war? I disremember; it might have been a year after the war.
Q You didn't see him immediately after the close of the war? A No sir.

Mattie V. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of October 1904.

Charles D. Jacoyer
Notary Public.

Choctaw F D 38

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 18, 1904.

W. A. Welch,
Attorney at Law,
Talihina, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 12, asking the status of the application of Nelson Coleman for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Nelson Coleman for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-5.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Frank Eastman,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

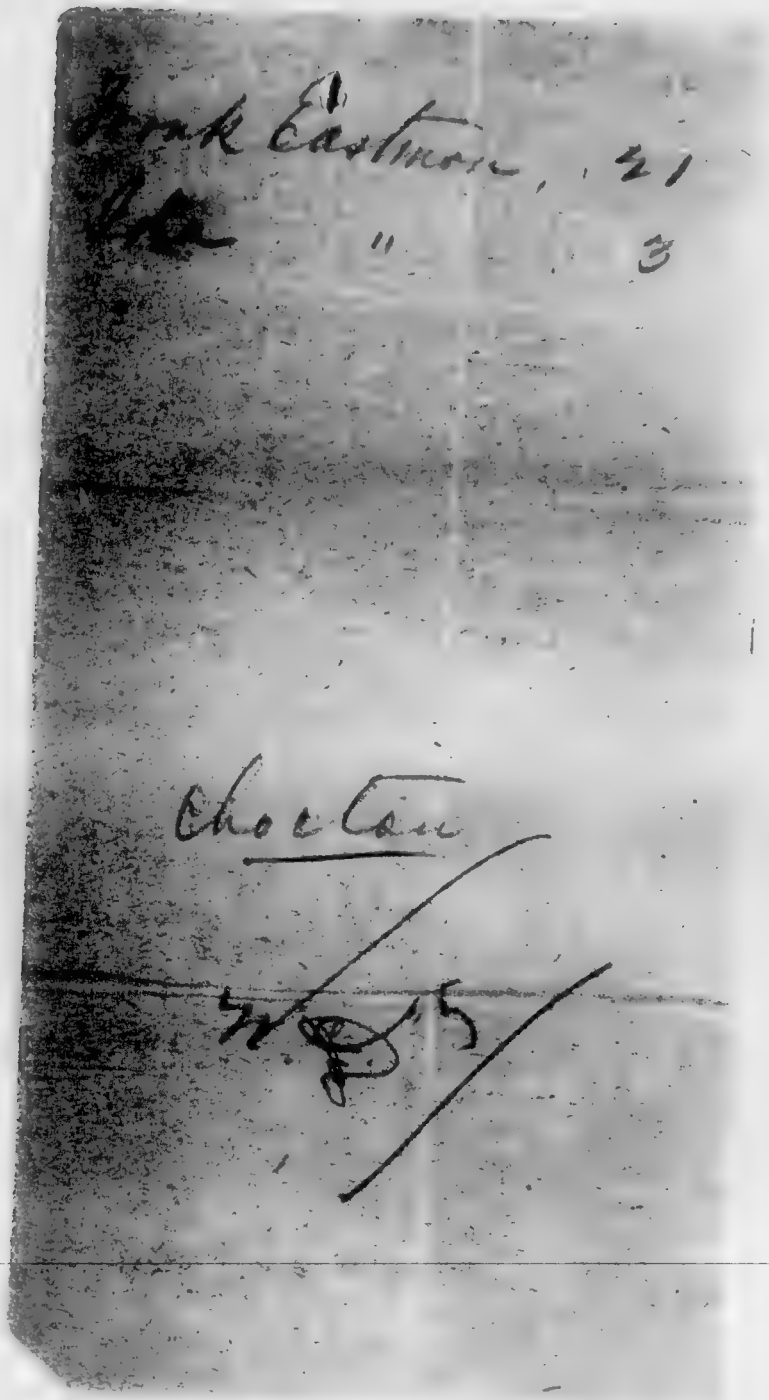
Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your daughter, Ida Eastman, as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to file with this Commission your sworn statement setting forth your residence since your birth, giving the dates.

You should give this matter your prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.



Choc. Fr. 1465
Aggie Eastman

Fr. 1465

1465

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Aggie Eastman.

Record Transferred from Chickasaw
Freedman Card D # 82- 10-20-04.

1465

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T. August 22, 1901.

In the matter of the application of Mack Stevenson for the enrollment of Aggie Eastman as a Chickasaw freedman.

Mack Stevenson being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Mack Stevenson.
Q What is your age? A About 78.
Q What is your post office address? A Milo, Indian Territory.
Q You want to make application for the enrollment of Aggie Eastman as a Chickasaw freedman? A Yes sir
Q How old is Aggie Eastman? A She's about 86.
Q Where does she live? A She lives at Berwyn, Pickens County.
Q Who was she a slave of? A Betsy Eastman.
Q Where was she set free? A On Red River.
Q In the Chickasaw Nation? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q Where has she always lived since she was set free? A Up on the Washita at Berywn there.
Q Did she ever make application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman to the tribal authorities of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir she never made any application.
Q Do you know if the name of Aggie Eastman appears upon the roll of Chickasaw freedmen? A No sir not that I know of.
Q Do you know whether Aggie Eastman ever made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes? A No sir not that I know of.
Q How long have you known her? A I have known her all my life. Clean from Mississippi here.
Q Where was she living in 1896? A She was living on the Washita where she's living now.
Q Do you know why application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman has not been made prior to this time? A She was disabled herself and her people neglected her.
Q Are any of her children listed for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen? A Yes sir a daughter of hers.
Q What was the daughter's name? ~~A Emily Alberson.~~
Q Where was Emily Alberson listed for enrollment? A She was listed at Ardmore.
Q Under what name? A Under Alberson; that is her husband's name - Tom Alberson.
Q Were you at Ardmore in 1898 when the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes were enrolling Chickasaw Indians and Chickasaw freedmen? A Yes I was there.
Q Was Emily Alberson there at that time? A Yes she was there.
Q Do you know of your own knowledge whether she made application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman at that time? A I was there and saw her husband make application ; they put her on and put him a doubtful.
Q And you think Emily Alberson was listed for enrollment by the Commission as Emily Alberson? A Yes sir.

The name of Emily Alberson, 55 years of age appears upon Choctaw freedman card field number 119, listed

for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman September 21, 1898; the records show that the name of her mother was Aggie Eastman the slave of Bettie Eastman.

Q Was Emily Alberson the daughter of Isaac Williams? A No sir.
Q Who was her father do you know? A Well sir I dont really know who was her father.
Q State why Aggie Eastman did not appear in person before the Commission at this time for the purpose of making application for her enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman? A Well she was disabled to go any place and she authorized me to come down and tend to it for her; she's old and rheumatic and physically unable to make personal appearance.
Q It is your opinion that she is physically unable to stand the journey from her home to Muskogee? A Yes sir.
Q And she desired you to make application for her enrollment? A Yes sir.

Clara Mitchell Wood being duly sworn states that asstenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 22nd day of August 1901 and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 22nd day of August 1901.

Commissioner.

19-D-32.
17-D--3.
17-D--4.
17-D--5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nelson Eastman, Sophia Reeder, Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams, Adge Williams, Roosevelt Goodlow, Frank Eastman and Ida Eastman as Choctaw freedmen.

Nelson Eastman, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nelson Eastman.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-five or sixty.
Q Were you a slave? A I was.
Q Who was your master? A Charlie Eastman.
Q Was Charlie Eastman a Choctaw? A No sir, white man.
Q Was he married to a Choctaw? A Married a Choctaw.
Q What was his wife's name? A Betsey Eastman.
Q Were you the slave of Betsey Eastman at the breaking out of the Civil War? A Yes sir.
Q Did you remain her slave from the beginning of the war to the end of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any children? A Yes sir, got three.
Q What are their names? A Frank Eastman, Eli Eastman and Dick Eastman.
Q Eli and Dick on the roll approved by the Secretary of the Interior? A Yes sir.
Q They claim their rights through their father? A Yes sir.
Q Who is the mother of Frank Eastman? A Josephine.
Q She a state woman? A Yes sir.
Q Were you married to her? A Yes sir.
Q Has Frank Eastman any children? A Got one.
Q What it its name? A Ida.
Q Who is Sophia Reeder? A Grandchild of mine.
Q Who is the mother of Sophia Reeder? A Mollie Reeder.
Q Is Mollie Reeder alive? A Dead.
Q Never made any application? A Never did.
Q Who is the father of Sophia Reeder? A Wilus Reeder.
Q Is Wilus Reeder a citizen or state man? A State man.

19-D-62.--2.
17-D--5.--2.
17-D--4.--2.
19-D--5.--2.

Q What relation are you to Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams and Adge Williams? A Brothers and sisters.
Q What relation are you to them? A I am their uncle.
Q Who is the mother of those four children I just named?
A Lucinda Williams.
Q She is a full sister of yours?A Yes sir.
Q Who is Roosevelt Goodlow? A Son of Lithy Williams.
Q Were all those children living on September 25, 1902?
A Yes sir.
Q Your son, Frank Eastman, and his daughter, Ida, all living?
A Yes sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Aggie Sams.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
Q How old is she? A Eighty-five or eighty-six.

The mother of the witness Aggie Sams is identified upon Choctaw Freedmen card number 120, and is number 2643 upon the lists prepared by the Commission of freedmen of the Choctaw nation approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 11, 1902.

Q Since you were freed where have you been living?
A We lived in Stockton, Kansas about two years, between two and three years.
Q When did you go to Kansas? A About two years after set free.
Q Did you ever join the United States army? A Never did.
Q You lived with your mistress up until the time all the slaves were set free and about years after the war went to Kansas? A Yes sir.
Q How long did you stay in Kansas? A About two years.
Q Where did you go then? A Came back home and then went to Texas.
Q How long did you stay in Texas? A Eight or nine years.
Q Where did you go then? A Back to the Territory.
Q How long while in the Territory after you came back?
A Eighteen or nineteen years.
Q Remained in the Territory eighteen or nineteen years after came back from Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Where go then? A Right here yet.
Q Since you returned from Texas eighteen or nineteen years ago you have lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Continuously, never have been outside since your return from Texas? A No sir.
Q Where has Frank Eastman been living? A In the Chickasaw nation with me.
Q Has he lived in the Chickasaw nation all his life?
A Except three or four years.
Q When was that? A He was born in Texas and I brought him back eighteen or nineteen years ago.

19-D-73.--3.
17-D-3.--3.
17-D-4.--3.
17-D-5.--3.

Q Where have Lithy, Orra, Peter and Adge Williams been living since their birth? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Have these children ever lived outside of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir.
Q Always lived here all their lives? A Yes sir.
Q Where has Sophia Reeder been living all her life?
A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Never been outside? A No sir.

Orra Williams, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Orra Williams.
Q Where have you been living since you remember?
A Have been in the Territory.
Q All your life? A Yes sir.

Aggie Sams, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Aggie Sams.
Q How old are you? A About eight-five.
Q What relation are you to Nelsen Eastman? A His mother.
Q Was Nelsen Eastman a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Who was his mistress? A Betsey Eastman.
Q He belonged to the same woman you did? A Yes sir.
Q Did he live with Betsey Eastman till the close of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Till all the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q He never ran off? A No sir.

19-D-62.---4.
17-D-3.---4.
17-D-4.---4.
17-D-5.---4.

Q How long after the slaves were freed was it before Nelson Eastman went out to Kansas? A About two years.
Q When was the next time you saw him after that? How long?
A Saw him after he came back.
Q How long after that was it? A I so forgetful, I do not recollect how long it was.

Emily Alberson, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Emily Alberson.
Q What relation are you to Nelson Eastman? A I am his second sister.
Q Same father and same mother? A Same mother.
Q You do not know your father's name? A No sir.
Q You claim your rights through your mother? A Yes sir.
Q Have you filed on your land? A Yes sir.
Q You claim your rights through Aggie Sams, same as Nelson Eastman does? A Yes sir.

The witness is identified on Choctaw Freedmen card, number 119, and is number 2662 on the final roll of Choctaw freedman approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 11, 1903.

Daisy D. Dawbin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D Dawbin

Sworn to before me this the 3rd day of October, 1904.

Charles H. Lawyon
Notary Public.

19-D-82
17-D- 3
17-D- 4
17-D- 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Eliza Eastman Sophia Decker Lithy Williams, Ora Williams Peter Williams, Edgo Williams, Roosevelt Goodlow, Frank Eastman and Ida Eastman as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation.

Charles Cohee having been first duly sworn upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q. What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q. What is your post office address? A Byrnie, Indian Territory.
Q. You are one of the Committee appointed to the Chickasaw Nation to accompany the Dawes Commission in the matter of identifying the Chickasaw freedmen in 1896 and 1899 are you not? A Yes sir.
Q. And you did so appear with the Commission? A Yes sir.
Q. How old are you? A I am 56 years old.
Q. Are you well acquainted with most of the freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir most all of them.
Q. Have you always lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir I've always lived in the Chickasaw Nation
Q. From the time of your birth up to the present time?
A Yes sir, from the time I was born up to the present time.
Q. You are a Chickasaw freedman are you? A Yes sir I'm a Chickasaw freedman.
Q. And you are on the final rolls? A Yes sir.
Q. Do you know Aggie Eastman? A Yes sir I know her well.
Q. Was she a slave? A Yes sir she was a slave.
Q. To whom did she belong? A She belonged to Betsey the wife of Charley Eastman.

Q Who was Charley Eastman; was he a Chickasaw by blood?
A No sir he was a white man.
Q He was an intermarried white man? A Yes sir.
Q What was his wife? A She was a Choctaw.
Q Do you know what her name was before she was married?
A I disremember whether it was Hulbert or Moore.
Q Do you know whether Aggie Eastman was still living with Betsey Eastman at the close of the war? A Yes sir she was still living down on the Eastman place.
Q Where was she freed? A She was freed down in Panola County in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Do you know where she lived after she married Eastman?
A She lived near Burwin in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Do you know whether she has lived in the Chickasaw Nation ever since she was freed? A Yes sir she has lived right there in the Chickasaw Nation ever since she was freed; I don't think she ever went out of the Nation to trade; I don't think she was ever on a train.
Q Do you know her child Nelson Eastman? A Yes sir I know Nelson Eastman well.
Q Where was Nelson Eastman born? A I think he was born in Mississippi.
Q How long have you known Nelson Eastman? A I have known him all my life; I have known him ever since I can recollect.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Whose slave was he? A Betsey Eastman's.
Q Was Nelson Eastman freed at the end of the war?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was he freed? Down in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Did he stay there all the time? A No sir not all the time; he was off and around; he had to go away at one time; there was some people down there threatening him and his young Master told him to stay out of the way for awhile; He was out scouting some.
Q When was that? A I think it was in '65 or '66.
Q Do you know where he went when he was out scouting and out of the Nation? A Well he went up here on the River and come up to Ft. Gibson.
Q Do you know whether he ever went outside the Territory or not? A No sir I don't know if he did; I expect he did.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes sir.
Q Did you see Nelson Eastman about the time of the treaty?
A Yes sir near about that time; I don't know just how close to the treaty it was.
Q Where was he at that time? I think he was still out scouting; I think he was up here at Ft. Gibson at that time.
Q How soon after the treaty did you see him? A I disremember just how long it was; I think right after the treaty he came home.
Q Where has he been living ever since ? A He has been living in Pickens County ever since.
Q How has he been living outside of the Nation since about the time of the treaty of Fort Smith? A No sir he made his home right in that section of the country there ever since.

Q Do you know whether Nelson Eastman is married? A He was married; he is not married now.
Q Who did he marry? A Josephine Eastman.
Q Did he have any children by her? A Yes sir.
Q Did he have a child called Mollie? Yes sir and one called Frank.
Q Mollie and Frank? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Sophia Reeder? A Yes sir.
Q Who was she? A She was the daughter of Mollie Reeder.
Q And Mollie Reeder is the daughter of Nelson Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know if Nelson Eastman was married to the mother of Mollie Reeder? A They lived together for many years; I don't think they were married but they lived together; they were members of out church and always attended church for many years; they always lived together as man and wife.
Q Do you know Frank Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q What relation is Frank Eastman to Nelson Eastman? A He is his son.
QQ By the same woman? A Yes sir.
Q By Josephine? A Yes sir.
Q Has Frank Eastman any children? A Yes sir he has one child.
Q What is her name? A I believe I have forgotten her name; I think it is Ida; I think that is her name.
Q Do you know whether Frank Eastman was married to the mother of Ida? A Yes sir I know he was.
Q Do you know he was of your own personal knowledge?
A Yes sir they were married in about two miles of me; I was not there but some of my folks was at the weddin.
Q Do you know July Williams? A Yes sir.
Q Who was she? A It was a boy; the one I'm thinking about was a boy; he is dead now.
Q Did you know July Williams and his brothers and sisters Lithy, Orra, Peter and Adge. A Yes sir.
Q Where were these children born? A In Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation.
Q Where have they lived ever since their birth? A Right there in Pickens County.
Q Have they ever been out of the Chickasaw nation? A No sir they have always lived right there in Pickens County.
Q Who were the parents of these children? A Lucinda was the mother and Isaac Williams was the father.
Q Who was Isaac Williams A He was a Chickasaw freedman.
Q And who was Lucinda Williams? A She was a Choctaw freedman.
Q Now what relation is Lucinda to the old lady Aggie Eastman?
A She was her daughter.
Q Now about Frank Eastman and his child Ida; where was Ida born? A Down in the Chickasaw Nation; I think the child was born at Ardmore.
Q Since its birth where have they lived? A His home is about two miles from me; they were in Muskogee awhile.
Q But his home is near Burwin and that is where they live?
A Yes sir they live about two miles from my place.

Charles Cohee---4

Q Do you know whether the following are now living: Aggie Eastman, Nelson Eastman, Sophia Reeder, Frank Eastman, Ida Eastman, July Williams, Lithy Williams, Orra Williams, Peter Williams and Adge Williams? A They are all living at the present time except July Williams; he died about three years ago.
Q Do you know one Roosevelt Shoeclow? A Yes sir he is the child of Lithy.
Q These are all living now are they? A Yes sir.
Q What you have testified as regards these people are matters of your own personal knowledge ? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Charles Rees having been first duly sworn upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Charles Rees.
Q What is your post office address? A Barnsville.
Q Did you know Aggie Eastman? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A A 30 years.
Q Did you know her during the war? A No sir I didn't know her then.
Q Did you know Nelson Eastman during the war? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did he belong? A He belonged to Charley Eastman; now I don't know which he did belong to; I don't know whether he belonged to Charley or his wife. I know Charley was a white man and his wife was a Chickasaw.
Q What was her name?A Now I dont recollect what her name was; I don't know as I ever heard her name; if I did I dis-remember it.
Q Did Nelson Eastman ever go out of the Territory during the war? A Not to my knowin, except he was out scouting.
Q Do you know whether he was a slave to Charley Eastman or Betsey Eastman at the close of the war? I don't remem-ber; he might have run off; I don't remember now about that.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A No sir I don't rem mber it.
Q Did you see him after the close of the war? A Yes sir I saw him after the war.
Q How soon after the close of the war? I dismember; it might have been a year after the war.
Q You didn't see him immediately after the close of the war? A No sir.

Mattie V. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of October 1904.

Robert V. Sawyer
Notary Public.

19-D-82
17-D--4

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 5, 1904.

Emily Albison,

Berwyn, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receiptis hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 30, 1904, enclosing your affidavit and that of Matilda Perry, which you offer in support of the applications of Aggie Eastman and Litha Williams and others, as Chickasaw freedmen.

You are advised that these affidavits have been filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the applications of Litha Williams, et al., and Aggie Eastman, as freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and will receive consideration in the disposition of these applications.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Land-
Population
11558-1910
61517-1910
81445-1911
J B B

Duplicate enrollment
of Aggie Sams or
Eastman.

June 15,1911

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of February 5, 1910, and June 9, 1911, from the Acting Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes in the matter of the duplicate enrollment of Aggie Sams or Eastman as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation. It is shown by the enclosed papers that Aggie Eastman, whose name appears opposite 4928 on the final approved roll of Choctaw freedman is the same person as Aggie Sams, enrolled opposite No. 8663 on the above mentioned roll.

The Acting Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes in his report of February 5, 1902, says that land in the Chickasaw Nation was allotted to Aggie Sams but that no allotment has been made in the name of Aggie Eastman. It appears that in compliance with Department instructions of June 28, 1910, Aggie Eastman was notified by registered mail at Ardmore, Oklahoma, that she would be allowed thirty days from receipt of notice within which to show cause, if she so desired, why recommendation should not be made for the Secretary of the Interior to place opposite her name on the Choctaw freedmen

roll at No. 4928 the notation " Duplicate enrollment of No. 2663; not entitled to land or money under this number". The papers show that the notice was received, and according to the Acting Commissioner's report of June 9,1911, that no action was taken by Aggie Eastman.

The Office, therefore, recommends that opposite the name of Aggie Eastman at No. 4928 on the final approved roll of Choctaw freedmen there be placed the notation above quoted, and that this Office and the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes be authorized to make a similar notation on the copies of the roll in their possession.

Respectfully,

(Signed) F. H. Abbott

Assistant Commissioner

Approved

(Signed) Samuel Adams

First Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON.

Duplicate enrollment of
Aggie Sams or Eastman. Jul. 28,1911.

The Commissioner

to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Sir:

Referring to the reports of February 5,1910, and June 9,1911, from the Acting Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, in the matter of the duplicate enrollment of Aggie Sams or Eastman, you are advised that it having been ascertained from the papers submitted with the above mentioned reports that Aggie Eastman, whose name appears opposite No. 4928 on the final approved roll of Choctaw Freedmen was the same person as Aggie Sams, enrolled opposite No. 2663 on said roll, the Department, on July 10,1911 , authorized placing opposite the name of Aggie Eastman, at No. 4928, the notation:

> Duplicate enrollment of No. 2663;
> not entitled to land or money under
> this number.

A copy of approved Office letter of June 15,1911, is transmitted, herewith, for your information and guidance.

Respectfully,

F. H. Abbott

Assistant Commissioner

Choc. Fr. 1466

Joanna Dumas

Fr. 1466

1466

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Joanna Dumas, et, al.

Decision Rendered Sep 27 1906.
GRANTED Sep 27 1906.
Copy of Decision Forwarded Applicant
Sep 27 1906

Copy of Decision Forwarded Attorneys for
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. Sep 27 1906.

Records transferred from Chickasaw
Freedman card # 1430- 10-20-04.

1466

D.C.L.L.

(1)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

-:O:-

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Joanna
as, Florence Grice, Claudius Smith, Maud Smith, Geraldine Jackson
Nathan Jackson as Choctaw Freedmen.

Joanna Dumas, et al., Choctaw Freedmen Card 1466.

FREEDMAN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SOUTH McALESTER? I/ T/, SEPT 7", 1899.

Joahanna Dumas, being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Joahanna Dumas.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. What was your name before you were married?

A. Joahanna McGill.

Q. Where have you been living all your life?

A. Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Q. How long have you been married?

A. Eight years, the last time.

Q. What was your firsr husbands name? A. Smith.

Q. What is your mothers name? A. Charity.

Q. How long have you been married to Dumas?

A. Eight (8) years.

Q. Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Chickasaw.

Q. Is your husband a State man? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you any children? A. Yes sir.

Q. What are their names?

Claudius Smith, age 15, Florence Smith, age 17, and Maud Smith, age 12.

These children live with you? A. Yes sir.

Q. What is your Sisters name? A. Hettie Jackson.

Q. Is she dead? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was her first name Hettie McGill? A. Yes sir.

Q. What is her daughters name? A. Geraline, age 13.

Her sons name? A. Nathan, age 16

#2. JOAHANNA DUMAS.

Q. Do these children live with you?

No sir Nathan works out. Grraline lives with me.

Q. Thier last name is Jackson? A. Yes sir.

Q. All these children live in the Territory?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Always have lived in the Territory? A. Yes sir.

Q. Born and raised here? A. Yes sir.

What is the name of your sister you wish to enroll?

A. Myrtle McGill.

Q. Is she married? A. No sir.

Q. Has she any children? A. No sir.

Q. Does she live with you?

A. No sir, she lives with her father.

Q. Is he a State man? A. Yes sir.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

R. R. Graves.

Ans 20F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Ada, Indian Territory,
May 30, 1906.

17-1466. -oOo-

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Joanna Dumas, Florence Smith, Claudius Smith, Maud Smith, Geraldine Jackson and Nathan Jackson as Choctaw freedmen.

-oOo-

Joanna Dumas, first being duly sworn, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER

Q State your name, age and post office address? A Joanna Dumas, age forty-two, Shawnee, Oklahoma Territory.
Q What was the name of your father? A John Williams.
Q Is he a freedman? A No, sir; my mother was; her name was Charty McGill.
Q Is she living? A No, sir; she is dead.
Q When did she die? A In 1884, May 3rd.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Whose slave was she? A Harry Colbert and Henry Folsom.
Q Whose slave was she before the war? A Pittman Colbert, father of Harry Colbert.
Q Whose slave at the end of the war? A Harry Colbert's and Henry Folsom's.
Q Were Harry Colbert and Henry Folsom Indians? A Yes, sir.
Q Where was your mother at the close of the war? A Doaksville, in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did she reside in the Choctaw Nation all during the war? A Yes.
Q Did she ever leave the Indian Territory? A Yes, sir; she went to Fort Smith, Arkansas.
Q When was that? A She went there in '77 and stayed there until '91.
Q You don't remember about the war, do you? A No, sir; only what my mother told me.
Q When were you first married? I was first married in 1880.
Q Where were you living at that time? A At Fort Smith.
Q Up until that time where did you make your home? A Wynnewood, it was known as Cherokee town then.
Q You were living with your mother then? A Yes, sir; I lived with my mother until I was married.
Q How long did you live at Fort Smith after you were married?
A From 1880 until 1891.
Q What was the name of your husband? A My first husband was named William Smith.
Q Was he an Arkansas negro? A He was working in a mill, oil mill.
Q You don't understand---? A He was a native of Virginia.
Q Where did you live after that? A At South McAlester.
Q How long did you stay at South McAletsre? A From '91 until 1900
Q Where did you go then? A Wewoka, in the Seminole Nation.
Q How long did you stay there? A Two years.
Q When did you leave Wewoka? A Left Wewoka on May 1, 1902.
Q Where did you go from there? A Shawnee, Oklahoma.
Q Have you lived at Shawnee ever since then? A Yes, sir.
Q Where did you first appear before the Commission? A At South McAlester; I was enrolled there twice.

Q Didn't you at that time sign some papers before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in 1899, and state that your post office address was Shawnee, Oklahoma Territory? A No, sir; not in '99; it was in 1902 I stated my post office was Shawnee.
Q Did you appear before the Commission at that time? A Yes, sir.
Q At South McAlester? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you have any children by Smith that are now living? A Yes, sir; Florence, Maud and Claudius Smith.
Q Where have they been living? A In Oklahoma with me.
Q Have they ever had a home except with you? A None by Florence; Florence has married.
Q When did she marry? A In 1901.
Q To whom was she married? A Arthur Grice.
Q Is he a freedman? A No, sir.
Q Since she has married, she has a home of her own? A Yes, sir.
Q Who are Geraldine and Nathan Jackson? A Niece and nephew of mine.
Q Are they full brother and sister? A No, sir.
Q Who was the father of Geraldine Jackson? A Ed Jackson.
Q Who was the mother of Geraldine and Nathan Jackson? A Hetty Jackson, ~~mm~~ my sister.
Q Where were these children born? A In the Creek Nation.
Q Have they always lived in the Creek Nation? A No, sir; not always/ they lived with me in the Choctaw Nation after their mother died.
Q When did their mother die? A In 1890.
Q Where was she living at the time of her death? A In Muskogee.
Q Is your sister, Hetty, older than you? A Younger; she is about two years younger than me. She would be about forty years old now if she was living.
Q Where is Geraldine living now? A In the Creek Nation; her post office is Brush Hill.
Q What became of Nathan Jackson? A He was living at ~~CJ~~ Checotah the last time I heard from him.
Q Is Geraldine married? A Yes, sir.
Q When did she marry? A Last February, a year ago.
Q Where did your sister live during her life? A She lived with my mother until she was married.
Q When was she first married? A She was only married once; she was married in 1883, I believe.
Q Where was she married? A At Okmulgee.
Q Where was your mother living at that time? A She was living at Fort Smith.
Q Where did they live after they were married? A At Okmulgee a while and then at Muskogee.
Q When did she live in Muskogee? A I think it was in 1888, if I make no mistake.
Q What was her husband doing there? A He was a blacksmith.
Q Is he living? A No, sir; dead.
Q After your sister and her husband moved to Muskogee, did they stay there until her death? A Yes, sir.
Q Where did he have his shop in Muskogee? A In the West part of town; it is pretty close to where Chief Porter now lives.
Q Why is it you have never appeared before the Commission? A My husband had me to put it off from time to time. It has been neglected.
Q Have you any brothers or sisters on the final roll? A Yes, sir; I have a sister named Myrtle McGill.
Q Where is she living now? A In Little Rock, Arkansas.
Q Do you state under oath that on June 28, 1898, you and your children Florence, Maud and Claudius Smith, your niece, Geraldine Jackson, and your nephew, Nathan Jackson, were residents in good faith of the Indian Territory? A Yes, sir; I do.

Q Have you anything further to say? A No, sir; unless you want to ask something more.

Q Who do you know in South McAlester? A I know George Stephens, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Haga n Anderson, Mr. W. E. Rogers, Henry Eastman, Fannie White and lots of others.

Witness states that her address is Post Office Box No. 564, Shawnee, Oklahoma Territory.

Witness excused.

Vester W. Rose, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes states on oath that he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled case on the 30th day of May, 1906, and that the above is a true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said case on said date.

Vester W. Rose

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 4th day of June, 1906.

Notary Public.

17-1466

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.
FILED
AUG 29 1906

Commissioner.

Territory of Oklahoma
Pottawatomie County SS

Joanna Clardy (Formerly, Joanna Dumas) being first duly sworn, testifies as follows;

Q State your name, age and post office address.

A My name is Joanna Clardy (Formerly, Joanna Dumas) I am forty three years of age, Post Office Address is Shawnee, Oklahoma, Box No 564.

Q What relation are you to Hettie Jackson, the mother of Geraldine and Nathan Jackson?

A Sister.

Q Were you born prior to the close of the War of the Rebellion?

A Yes, I was born June 2d 1863.

Q If you were born prior to the close of the War, whose slave were you until the close of said War and where were you freed?

A I was the slave of Henry Fulsom, Choctaw Indian, and was freed at Dokesville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, at or about the close of the War. My mother was also the slave of said Henry Fulson, and was freed at said time and place.

Q Was your sister Hettie Jackson born prior to the close of said War, if so whose slave was she and where was she freed?

A She was born prior to the close of the War. Was the slave of said Henry Fulsom and was freed at the same time and place with my mother and myself.

Q Did you and your sister live with your mother from the date of your respective births until your mother moved to Arkansas in 1877?

A Yes, both of us.

Joanna Clardy (Formerly Joanna Dumas)

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 27th day of August 1906.

E O Stanard
Notary Public

My Commission expires May 3d 1909

17-1466.
D.C.L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

-:O:-

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Joanna Dumas, Florence Grice, Claudius Smith, Maud Smith, Geraldine Jackson and Nathan Jackson as Choctaw Freedmen.

Joanna Dumas, et al., Choctaw Freedmen Card 1466.

-: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that on September 7, 1899, at South McAlester, Indian Territory, Joanna Dumas appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and made application for the enrollment of herself, her minor children, Florence Smith (now Grice), Claudius Smith and Maud Smith, her niece, Geraldine Jackson, and her nephew, Nathan Jackson, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of this application at Ada, Indian Territory, on May 30, 1906.

The evidence in this case shows that Joanna Dumas, and her sister, Hettie Jackson, (now deceased), the mother of the applicants, Geraldine and Nathan Jackson, were at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith, residents of the Choctaw Nation and were held prior thereto in slavery in said nation by a duly recognized Choctaw Indian; that the applicants, Florence Grice, Claudius Smith and Maud Smith, are the minor children of the applicant, Joanna Dumas; and that all the applicants herein were residents, in good faith, of Indian Territory on June 28, 1898, and were living on September 25, 1902.

The rights of Myrtle McGill, mentioned in the testimony of Joanna Dumas on September 7, 1899, have been adjudicated and her name appears opposite number 4910 upon a list prepared by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, (32 Stats., 641), of persons entitled to enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior November 16, 1904.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Joanna Dumas, Florence Grice, Claudius Smith, Maud Smith, Geraldine Jackson and Nathan Jackson should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.
SEP 2 1906

Commissioner.

17-1466.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 27, 1906.

Florence A. Grice,
317 E. First St.,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 27, 1906, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If, at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Florence Grice will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl) 17-1466.

17-1466.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 27, 1906.

Joanna Dumas,

Box 564,

Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 24, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Joanna Dumas, Florence Grice, Claudius Smith, Maud Smith, Geraldine Jackson and Nathan Jackson as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of the persons above mentioned will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl.17-1466.

17-1466.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 27, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 27, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Joanna Dumas, Florence Grice, Claudius Smith, Maud Smith, Geraldine Jackson and Nathan Jackson as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of the persons above mentioned will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1466.

Chickasaw Freedman
1430.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 21, 1903.

Mrs. Florence A. Grice,

330 East Second Street,

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 1, and the information contained therein has enabled the Commission to identify you as having been listed for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman as Florence Smith, daughter of Joanna Dumas and William Smith.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen
1466.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 30, 1904.

Joanna Dumas,

Shawnee, Oklahoma,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 16, asking why your name and the names of Claud and Maud Smith have not been forwarded to the land office at Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

In reply you are advised that before the application of Joanna Dumas for the enrollment of herself and her children, Florence Smith, Claudius and Maud Smith, and her niece and nephew Geraline and Nathan Jackson, can receive further consideration it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the purpose of testifying relative to your residence. This matter should have your immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1466

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 28, 1905.

Florence A. Grice,
317 East First Street,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 12, 1905, in which you state that you were enrolled under the name of Florence Smith and the information contained therein has enabled the Commission to identify you upon its records as having been listed for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman under the name of Florence Smith, daughter of Joanna Dumas and William Smith. The Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but when further action is taken in this case you will be notified.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMS BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

WM O. BEALL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING

17.1466.

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 29, 1905.

Joanna Dumas,

Shawnee, Oklahoma Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as Choctaw Freedmen, you were advised by letter dated November 30, 1904, that before disposition could be made of said application, it would be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the purpose of testifying relative to your residence.

Having failed to appear, you are again notified that it is necessary for you to appear in person before this Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the purpose of testifying relative to your residence.

Such appearance should be made at the earliest possible date, in order that disposition may be made of your application.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1466

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 13, 1906.

Myrtle McGill,

617 West Eighth Street,

Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 6, 1906, asking if Nathaniel Jackson has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the application for the enrollment of Nathan Jackson, son of Ed and Hebbie Jackson, both deceased, has not yet been passed upon, and before further consideration can be given the same it will be necessary that Joanna Dumas appear at this office to testify relative to the right of herself and children to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

Notice has heretofore been forwarded her at her last known post office address, but the same has been returned to this office unclaimed.

You are further advised that this matter should receive immediate attention, notice of the time of taking such testimony having been first served on the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1466.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 14, 1906.

Joanna Dumas,

Box 564,

Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, Florence, Claudius and Maud, your nephew, Nathan Jackson, and your niece, Geraldine Jackson, as Choctaw Freedmen, you are advised that it will be necessary for you to furnish this office with further evidence relative to the residences of yourself and your sister, Hettie Jackson, at the close of the war.

For the purpose indicated there is enclosed a blank affidavit, which you will have properly filled out, sworn to and acknowledged before a Notary Public and return same to this office as early as practicable.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Enclosure - - O. B.

17-1466

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 1, 1906.

Joanna Clardy,

Box 564,

Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit in interrogatory form and the same has been filed with the record in the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1466

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 23, 1905.

Florence A. Grice,

317 East First Street,

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Madam:

On March 29, 1905, this office sent a notice to your mother, Joanna Dumas at Shawnee, Oklahoma, her last known post-office address, in which she was advised that before disposition could be made of the application for the enrollment of herself and children as Choctaw Freedmen it would be necessary for her to appear in person at this office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the purpose of testifying relative to the rights of herself and children to enrollment as such freedmen.

This notice was returned from Shawnee, Oklahoma post-office as unclaimed. You are requested to communicate with your mother, if you know her address, and notify her that it is necessary for her to appear in person at this office for the purpose of testifying relative to the rights of herself and children, and that such appearance should be made at the earliest possible date in order that proper disposition may be made of the application.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
17-1466

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 5, 1906.

Nathan Jackson,

Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on November 23, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior approved your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and your name appears upon the final roll of such freedmen opposite No. 5397.

You are now entitled to an allotment and application therefor should be made without delay at the Land Office for the Nation in which the prospective allotment is located.

Respectfully,

W. O. Beall

Acting Commissioner.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

17-1466

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 5, 1906.

Geraldine Jackson,

Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that on November 23, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior approved your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and your name appears upon the final roll of such freedmen opposite No. 5396.

You are now entitled to an allotment and application therefor should be made without delay at the Land Office for the Nation in which the prospective allotment is located.

Respectfully,

W. O. Beall

Acting Commissioner.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING.

17-1466

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 5, 1906.

Florence A. Grice,
317 E First Street,
Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that on November 23, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior approved your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and your name appears upon the final roll of such freedmen opposite No. 5393.

You are now entitled to an allotment and application therefor should be made without delay at the Land Office for the Nation in which the prospective allotment is located.

Respectfully,

W. O. Beall

Acting Commissioner.

17-1466

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1907.

Myrtle McGill,

Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 9, 1907, asking if Nathanial Jackson has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on November 23, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior approved the enrollment of one Nathan Jackson as a Choctaw freedman. It is believed that this is the person to whom you refer.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

10334

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

RETURNED

Florence A. Grice,

4153

317 E. First St.,

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Choc. Fr. 1467
Mose Hopkins

Fr. 1467

1467

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Mose Hopkins.

Rec ord transferred from Chickasaw Freedman card D #142 - 10-20-04.

1467

In the matter of the application of Mose Hopkins, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Alikchi, I.T., April 20th 1899, for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, and being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, he testified as follows:

Q. What is your Name? A. Mose Hopkins.

Q. How old are you? A. About 43

Q. Were you born a slave? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your master? A. Dr. Frank Murray.

(See testimony of Tom Hopkins, which also applies to Mose Hopkins)

(Mose Hopkins put on white card, and requested to meet the Commission at Durant and present further proof)

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Mose Hopkins, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Durant, I. T., August 16th,1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Mose Hopkins.

Q. How old are you? A About 43.

Q. Were you a slave? A. yes sir.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. Dr. Murray.

Q. Where have you been living since you were set free? A. At Shawneetown, always in the Territory.

Q. Have you ever been out of the Territory? A. No sir, only going to market.

Q. Are you married? A. Not now.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir, one registered, and one that ain't.

Q. Why was the other one not registered? A. He was with me.

Q. What is the other one's name? A. George Thompson.

Q. How old is he? A/ 24

Q. Who was his mother? A. Alvaretta Thompson.

Q. Was she a slave before the war? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who did she belong to? A. Sophy Bridges

Q. What was his mother? A. She was a Cherokee.

H. F. Murray being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. H. F. Murray.

Q. How old are you? A. Eighty.

Q. Do you know Mose Hopkins? A. yes sir.

Q. Was he a slave before the war? A. yes sir

Q. Who did he belong to? A. He belonged to my wife.

Q. Was she a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Chickasaw.

Applicant: I have a crippled brother I want to enroll.

Mose Hopkins #2

Q. What is his name? A. Tom Hopkins.

Q. Where is he? A. He is at Shawneetown.

Q. Who did he belong to? A. Dr. Murray.

Q. Has he lived in the Territory all the time? A. ~~xxxxxx~~. No sir, he came here since the 1885 registration.

Q. Where did he go when he was t rned free? A. He stayed in Texas about six months, and then come over here.

H.F.

Dr. Murray being duly sworn testified as follows.

Q. Were your slaves turned loose in Texas.? A. yes sir.

Q. Was your wife living in Texas? A. Yes sir. I lived in Texas during the war and moved back here after the war, but the darkies were all turned loose in Texas.

Q. Did you take the darkies over there at the beginning of the war? Ans. yes sir.

Q. Were these darkies born here in the Nation? A. Yes sir, they were, both born in the Nation. And they were both slaves and residents of the Territory before I took them to Texas.

Q. They lived in Texas until after the war ? A. yes sir.

Mose Hopkins recalled?

Q. What is your brother's name? A. Tom Hopkins.

Q. How old is he? A. about 47

Q. Is Tom Married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is his wife a state woman? A. yes sir.

Q. Do you know that he was married to her? A. No sir, I don't expect he was.

That would let his wife and children out then.

This testimony to be attached to Chickasaw Cards D-42 and D-44.

-------ooOoo-------

Department of the Interior
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that the above transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Mose Hopkins, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Alikchi, I.T., April 20th 1899, for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, and being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, he testified as follows:

Q. What is your Name? A. Mose Hopkins.

Q. How old are you? A. About 43

Q. Were you born a slave? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your master? A. Dr. Frank Murray.

(See testimony of Tom Hopkins, which also applies to Mose Hopkins)

(Mose Hopkins put on white card, and requested to meet the Commission at Durant and present further proof)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

W. A. Smiley

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 6, 1904.

19-D-42.

In the matter of the enrollment of Mose Hopkins as a Chickasaw Freedman.

Lem Colbert, being first duly sworn by Chairman Bixby, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Lem Colbert.
Q. What is your postoffice address? A. Shawneetown.

Q. Do you know the applicant, Mose Hopkins? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you known him? A. Ever since before emancipation.
Q. Where has he lived all that time? A. Right near me.
Q. To whom did he belong? A. To Susan Colbert. Her husband was called Long Jeems Colbert.
Q. Do you remember him, Mose Hopkins, at the end of the war?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was he at the end of the war? A. I don't know exactly. In a little while after, about one or two years, he was over here at Harris Ferry in the Choctaw Nation, on Red River.
Q. Didn't he belong to Doctor Murray? A No, sir, not that I know.
Q. He has lived in the Choctaw Nation ever since? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Has he been living in your neighborhood? A He lives about four miles from me.
Q. You have been living in the same neighborhood? A. Yes, sir, see him nearly every Sunday.

Witness excused.

Mose Hopkins, being first duly sworn by Chairman Bixby, testifiedas follows:

Q. What is your name? A Mose Hopkins.
Q. Were you carried out of the Nation during the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Carried to Texas? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When you were freed, you were in Texas? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How soon after you were freed did you come back? A. Just soon after we were freed.
Q. Do you know when the treaty of Fort Smith was made? A About the first two years after the war.
Q. Were you in Texas at that time, or in the Nation?
A. In the Nation.
Q. How long before you heard of that treaty had you been in the Nation? A. About two years.
Q. And still you were freed in Texas? A. Yes sir.
Q. How old were you when the war ended? A. Big enough to try to plow.
Q. About ten years old? A Yes, sir, just about that.
Q. What about this Dr. Murray you belonged to. A. He married a granddaughter of Jeems Colbert. He came into possession of my mother and father by marrying her.

Lem Colbert, recalled.

Q. You were a Commissioner at one time, were you not? A Yes, sir.
Q. So you are pretty well posted about these freedmen? A Yes, sir.

Mose Hopkins, recalled.

Q. Have you a child? A. Yes, sir.
Q. A son called George? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where is he? A He is at home.
Q. Has he ever made application to the Dawes Commission?
A. Yes, sir, on the '85 and '96 rolls.
Q. I am talking about the Dawes Commission? A. O! No sir.
Q. You do not appear for him today? A. No, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she reported the proceedings above and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of September, 1904.

J. D. Campbell
Notary Public.

Chickasaw Freedman
D 42

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 24, 1903.

R. M. Love,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 14, requesting to know if Moses Hopkins is a Chickasaw Freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that Mose Hopkins, of Shawneetown, Indian Territory, has been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, and his final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as a decision is reached in his case he will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-D-42.
19-D-44.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 30, 1904.

Moses Hopkins,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 23rd, in which you ask whether the names of Moses Hopkins, Tom Hopkins, Will Green and George Thompson have been approved.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the applications of Mose and Tom Hopkins for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen; as soon as decisions are reached in these cases, the applicants will be notified of the action taken therein.

It appears from our records that William Green, about twenty-nine years old, son of Will and Melvina Green, has been enrolled by the Commission as a Chickasaw freedman and his enrollment as such approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 10, 1903. If this is not the Will Green, referred to in your letter, and you will furnish information relative to the time and place application was made for his enrollment, his age and the names of his parents, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

M.H.--2.

The information contained in your letter, is not sufficient to identify George Thompson as an applicant for enrollment as a freedman in either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation. If you will state his age, names of his parents, time and place application was made for his enrollment and any other information you may possess which will lead to his identification, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19--D--42.
19--D--44.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 13, 1904.

Mose Hopkins,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 4th, asking relative to the right of yourself and your brother, Thomas Hunter, to enrollment.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of Mose Hopkins, son of Tom Murray and Mary Hopkins, and Tom Hopkins, son of Tom Hopkins and Mary Murray, as Chickasaw freedmen; when decisions have been reached, you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Chickasaw Freedman
D 42; D 44.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 11, 1904.

Mose Hopkin,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 6, asking if Mose and Tom Hopkins and Thomas Hunter have been approved as Chickasaw citizens.

In reply to your letter you are advised that before further consideration can be given the applications of Mose and Tom Hopkins it will be necessary for these persons to appear before the Commission to testify relative to their right to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen. Such appearance may be made, in company with any witnesses desired to be introduced, at the general office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, at any time, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6 and 7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8 and 9, 1904.

The information contained in your letter is not sufficient to enable the Commission to identify Thomas Hunter as an applicant for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

19-B-42.

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 25, 1904.

Mose Hopkins,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your right to enrollment as such freedman.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

19-D-42
19-D-44.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 30, 1904.

Moses Hopkins,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 26th instant, requesting to be advised relative to the application for enrollment of Moses and Tom Hopkins and your step-daughter Henratar Barr.

You are informed that the right to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen of Moses and Tom Hopkins have not yet been determined by the Commission.

You are further advised that the information contained in your letter is not sufficient to identify Henratar Barr as an applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choc. Fr. 1468
Willie Noland

Fr. 1468

1468

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Willie Noland

Transferred from Chickasaw Freedman Card D #45. 10-20-04.

1468

In the matter of the application of Melissa Woods, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Alikchi, I. T., April 27th,1899, for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and exa ined by him, et al,she testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Melissa Woods.

Q. How old are you? A. 25

Q. What is your mother's name? A. Aggie Alexander.

Q. Who was her master? A. Susan Jones, a Chickasaw.

Q. Is your mother living? A. No sir.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. What is your husband's name? A. Burk Woods, a state man.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where have you lived all your life? A. I have been staying in Texas for about three years.

Q. Were you born in Texas? A. No sir, up here in the Nation.

Q. Where were your children born? A. Three of them were born over here, and one in Texas.

Q. Where do you live now? A. In Texas.

Q. Does your husband live in Texas? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where are your children? A. One is over here and the others are in Texas.

Q. Are you keeping house in Texas? A. Yes sir.

Q. Well then that must be your home, ain't it? A. No sir, this is my home, I am just staying backwards and forwards.

Q. Where were you last year? A. Over on this side, I stayed over here nearly all of last year, and went over there to Texas a little before Christmas.

Q. How long have you been married? A. About five years

Q. Where were you born? A. I was born on this side, but can't tell you where abouts.

Q. How long did you live on this side before you went to Texas? A. I don't know exactly.

Q. Where was Willie Noland born? A. Over on this side.

Q. How long have you been married to this state man? A. About five years

Q. You married in Texas didn't you? A. Yes sir.

Q. Were you living in Texas when you were married? A. No sir, I was staying on this side..

Q. Where was your mother living when you were married? A. She was living on this side.

Lin Colbert being duly sworn testified as follows:

Q. Do you know anything about Melissa Woods? A. She belonged to the Chickasaw side, Susan Jones, she has been living in Texas.

Q. How long? A. A good while, but I can't tell that.

Q. Was she born in Texas? A. No sir, she was born on this side

Q. Is your youngest child named Clussie? A. Yes sir, me and my husband have parted.

Q. Any body here know this child? A. I guess so.

Q. Which one of these children was born in Texas? A. Carrie Clussie and Norris was born in Texas and Willie was born in Territory; Willie Noland was born over here, and he is now living here, and never has been in Texas.

(Melissa Woods and four children put on white card as Chickasaw Freedmen)

Department of the Interior,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W H Smith

17-1468
17-R-1
19-D-43

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 14, 1905.

Rose Hopkins,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 9, 1905, and replying to that portion of it wherein you refer to the enrollment of Alice, Willie and Richmond Murray and Willie Noland, you are advised that the enrollment of Willie Noland, son of Lewis Noland and Melissa Woods was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, November 16, 1904, and selection of allotment may now be made in his behalf if the same has not heretofore been selected.

You are further advised that no decision has yet been reached in the matter of the application of Alice Murray for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and Richmond Murray for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman, and the information contained in your letter is not sufficient to enable this office to identify Willie Murray referred to as an applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

F

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 4 – 27 1899.

Name [illegible]

Choctaw? County Year No.

Chickasaw? yes County Texas Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen? Citizen of Texas Nation

Married under what law?

License filed this day,

Wife's name,

Choctaw? County Year No.

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen? Peyton White Card

Married under what law?

License filed this day

Names of children:

7	Willis Andrews	County Chickasaw	Year	Page	No. 2662
3	Carrie Woods	County "	Year	Page	No. Katie Hall
5	Norris "	County "	Year	Page	No. "
1	Clussie Carter	County "	Year	Page	No. "
		County	Year	Page	No.
		County	Year	Page	No.
		County	Year	Page	No.
		County	Year	Page	No.
		County	Year	Page	No.
		County	Year	Page	No.

D. 45

Chac. Fr. 1469

Thomas Blackwater

Fr. 1469

1469

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Thomas Blackwater

cord transferred from Chiskasaw Freddman
rd D # 56- 10-20-04.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of -

Thomas Blackwater.

17-1469.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Wister, Indian Territory, December 18th., 1902.

Chickasaw
Freedman
D-56

In the matter of the application of Thomas Blackwater for enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

---Additional Testimony---

Thomas Blackwater, being first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Thomas Blackwater.
Q How old are you? A About seventy six.
Q What is your post office address? A Brazil
Q Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of your father? A Giles,--he was from Virginia
Q What was your mother's name? A Lucy.
Q They are both dead? A Yes sir, long ago when I was small.
Q Was you the slave of a Chickasaw Indian? A Yes sir, came from Mississippi with them.
Q What was the name of that Chickasaw Indian? A Blackwater.
Q What was his full name? A That is the only name I know; it was a widow woman but I couldn't tell you the other name.
Q Where were you living in 1865? A On White River.
Q What were you doing? A In the army.
Q What army? A 113 Kansas Regiment.
Q In the federal army? A Yes sir.
Q Were you enlisted? A Yes sir, enlisted at Fort Smith.
Q Where were you discharged? A DeVall's Bluff.
Q Have you got your discharge papers? A I have it at home, I took it to Spiro and showed it to the Commissioners.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q Has she got any chil dren? A Yes sir.
Q What are their names? A Willie and Simon Cotton, grandchildren.

The names of Annie Blackwater, and Willie and Simon Cotton, are found upon Choctaw Freedman Card Field No. 709.

Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A I always lived in the Choctaw Nation until the war broke out and then I went to Fort Smith and enlisted and I stayed in the army until '65 when I was discharged.
Q Where have you lived-in the Choctaw Nation--since that time?
A Yes sir, in Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation.
Q You have never been out of the territory to make your home any where else? A No sir.

---oOo---

Harry C Risteen being first duly sworn upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of

Thomas Blackwater------2.

said proceedings on said date.

Harry Christian

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of December, 1902.

Charles Hetzinger

Notary Public.

Next

11956

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

- - - -

KNOW YE, That Thomas Blackwater, a Private of Captain Stephen Wheeler's Company, (F.) 113 Regiment of U.S. Colored Infantry VOLUNTEERS, who was enrolled on the 15th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four to serve three years or during the war, is hereby DISCHARGED from the service of the United States, this Ninth day of April, 1866, at DeValls Bluff, Arkansas, by reason of his services being no longer required by the Government.
(No objection to his being re-enlisted is know to exist.)

Said Thomas Blackwater was born in Clarks County in the State of Virginia, is 31 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, black complexion, black eyes, black hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Farmer.

GIVEN at DeValls Bluff, Ark. this 9th day of April, 1866.

(This sentence will be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendereing him unfit for the Army.)

(Signed) Henry R. Newcomb,
Capt. and A. C. M.
Commanding the Regt

(A.G.O. No. 99.)

Department of Arkansas.

Ernest Blombard,
2nd Lieut. Co. F. 113 U.S. C.I.
Comdg. Comp.

$85.50 in full for Bounty asked. Cert. No.401871, Paid Oct. 16, 1869

Henry Page,
D.C.

Harriett Gray, being first duly sworn states on her oath, that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original.

Harriett Gray.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TR
FILED
JAN 20 19

19-D-56.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory August 11, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Thomas Blackwater as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Thomas Blackwater being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Thomas Blackwater.
Q What is your age? A Seventy-three.
Q You claim to be a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, sir, my family is Choctaw.
Q To whom did you belong? A White man intermarried.
Q What is his name? A Wadkin.
Q What is his first name? A Doran.
Q Intermarried Chickasaw? A Yes, sir.
Q What is his wife's name? A Well you are getting me there - well you rather got me on that.
Q Has she any relatives living today? A Not that I know of they are living back about Atoka on old Boggy; it seems to be that all her children are dead.
Q What are the names of some of her children? A Henderson Wadkin, he was killed during the war.
Q Any more? A Elizabeth Wadkin, she was living after the war, I seen her once since the surrender, she was living near Stringtown.
Q Was she married? A Yes, sir, she was married.
Q To whom? A I disremember whether it was a Harris - I have forgot his name but she was married and was still living with her husband and I went to her house after the war.
Q Did she have any children? A No, sir, she had her second husband when I saw her , but her sister had a Thompson, they had children, Martha I think was her name; Aleck Thompson and finally Aleck Thompson died he was living at Stringtown out in the neighborhood and he taken sick and died.
Q At the time of the breaking out of the war you belonged to this Doran Wadkin? A Yes, sir.
Q Then you ran away from him didn't you? A Yes, sir.
Q You ran away and joined the army? A Yes, sir.
Q In 1864? A Yes, sir, I guess it was in '64 .
Q You were discharged from the army in 1866? A Yes, sir.
Q Where were you discharged? A DeVall's Bluff.
That is in Arkansas Is it? A Yes, sir.
Q Where did you go after your discharge? A I took the train and come up to Little Rock and stayed there a day or two and then I took the boat and come to Fort Smith, and then I took the boat and come up to Fort Gibson; I stayed two nights there and I took the boat again and went back to Fort Smith and I taken sick and -
Q Where did you go to? A Come right over in the Nation.
Q Where have you lived ever since? A Been living in Skullyville County.

Q You ran away from your master in 1864 and joined the Federal Army on the 15th day of May 1864 and were discharged in 1866? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir, I wasn't mustered out , I was still at DeVall's Bluff.
Q How soon after your discharge from the army did you come to the Choctaw Nation? A I don't believe it was two days before we took the train and come up to Little Rock, we didn't stay down at DeValls Bluff.
Q Did you return to the Choctaw Nation within two weeks after you were discharged from the army? A Less than that.

Witness excused.

- ----------

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August 1904.

Charles N. Sawyer
Notary Public.

17-1469.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Thomas Blackwater as a Choctaw Freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N:--

It appears from the record herein that on December 18, 1902, at Wister, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Thomas Blackwater as a Chickasaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 11, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant was the slave of Doran Wadkin (Blackwater), a Choctaw-Chickasaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that he resided in the Choctaw Nation until about the year 1864, when he enlisted in the Federal Army where he remained until April 9, 1866, when he was discharged, and immediately returned to the Choctaw Nation and has resided in said Nation continuously since said time, up to and including September 25, 1902.

Upon an examination of the 1896 Choctaw Freedmen Roll the name of the applicant is found thereon, Skullyville County, No. 91.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Thomas Blackwater should be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAY 3 1905

17-1469.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 3, 1905.

Thomas Blackwater,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 3, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision, and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

CNED

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-1469.

17-1469.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 3, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 3, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Thomas Blackwater, as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby notified that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw Freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

Enc-17-1469.

(See 141478 for registry receipt for this letter).

Chickasaw Freedman
D 56

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 21, 1903.

Thomas Blackwater,

Latham, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 31, 1902, inclosing your discharge from the United States Army, and the same has been filed with the record in your case. As soon as a decision is reached relative to your right to enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman, you will be duly advised of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Chickasaw Freedman
D 56

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 10, 1904.

Thomas Blackwaters,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 5, asking for your discharge, and in compliance with your request there is returned you herewith your discharge.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

AB 2-9

Chickasaw Freedmen
D-56.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 13, 1904.

C. W. Blackwater,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 9, in which you ask if the name of Thomas Blackwater has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the name of Thomas Blackwater has not been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw Freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON. September 27, 1905.

Land.
30521,1905.

(COPY)

The Honorable,

Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

Permit me to invite your attention to a letter of T. V.Sprinkel, of July 14, forwarding the petition of Thomas Blackwater relative to his enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman.

It appears that on October 21, 1903, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes was still considering the application of Mr. Blackwater for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. The Office has no knowledge as to the subsequent action of the Commission on the application of Mr. Blackwater. On the roll of Choctaw Freedmen, the name Thomas Blackwater appears opposite No. 5065.

I recommend that the papers be submitted to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for report.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee.
Acting Commissioner.

E.B.H.McC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON.

MS.

October 5, 1905.

D.C. 46569-1905.
I.T.D. 12796-1905.

LRS

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of a report from the Indian Office, dated September 27, 1905, (Land 30521-1905) relative to the petition of Thomas Blackwater, applicant for enrollment as Chickasaw freedman.

The Indian Office recommends that said petition be forwarded to you for report.

The Department concurs in said recommendation, and encloses a copy of the Indian Office letter, together with the papers referred to therein.

Respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary.

Through the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(4 inclosures).

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 21, 1905.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of Departmental letter of October 5, (I.T.D. 12796-1905) inclosing for report a letter of T. V. Sprinkel of April 14, 1905, forwarding petition of Thomas Blackwater relative to his enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

Reporting in this matter I have the honor to advise that on May 3, 1905, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered its decision granting the application of Thomas Blackwater for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and his name has been placed opposite number 5065 upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which was forwarded for Departmental approval on June 12, 1905, and his enrollment as such was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, July 20, 1905.

The letter of T. V. Sprinkel with accompanying inclosures is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Choctaw Freedman 1469.

Through the Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.

White Card

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/12 1899.

71 Name Thos. Blackwaters

Choctaw? County Year No. 91

Chickasaw yes County Skullyville Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship Chickasaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day,

Wife's name,

Choctaw? County Year No.

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day

Names of children:

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

19-1056

Choc. Fr. 1470

Eliza Ann Smith

Fr. 1470

1470

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Eliza Ann Smith, et, al.

Records Transferred from Chickasaw Freedman D # 107- 10-2404.

1470

Before the Commission To The Five Civilized Tribes,
sitting at Antlers.

Eliza Smith,

vs. Application for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedwoman.

Chickasaw Nation.

Comes now Eliza Smith and respectfully states t to the Honorable Commission, that she is the daughter of Nip Tucker, who has been regularly enrolled as a Chickasaw Freedman, that some t time about I3 years ago this affiant married one J.F.Smith, that they lived together several years, that four children were born to them, namely: Gardner Smith, male, age, I2 years; Ira Smith, male, age, 9; Cornell Smith, male, age, 7 years; Robert Smith, male, age 6 years; that she and her said husband are now living apart, that this affiant has always lived in the Choctaw Nation, and has never lived any where else, this affiant is 25 years old, and is now residing at Antlers, Indian Territory.

By virtue of her relationship to Nip Tucker, she verrily believes that she ought to be enrolled as a freedmwoman of the Chickasaw Nation, and will ever pray.

Eliza Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of November I902.

W. P. Stewart

Notary Public.

F 1470

Eliza Smith,

NB,

Chickasaw Nation

Application for Enrollment

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 3 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

J. J. Farr,
N.B. Stewart

(1)

Chickasaw Freedman
O R I G I N A L

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Antlers, I. T., December 3rd, 1902.

--------oOo--------

In the matter of the application of Eliza Ann Smith for enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation, also four children, Gardner, Ira, Cornell and Robert Smith.

Eliza Ann Smith being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Eliza Ann Smith.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-five years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Antlers.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Well, all my life.
Q Did you ever live anywhere else except in the Choctaw Nation?
A Used to live in Texas about three years I guess.
Q When was that? A When I was small.
Q When you were a child? A Yes sir.
Q You have lived in the Choctaw Nation ever since that time?
A Yes sir. I went to Texas when I was about ten years old and stayed there a while and came back here to the Nation.
Q Been here ever since have you? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your father? A Nip Tucker.
Q Is he living or dead? A Living.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Adeline.
Q Adeline Tucker? A She was; she's not now; Adeline Eastman.
Q Is she living or dead? A Living.
Q Were both of your parents freedmen? A No sir, only my father.
Q What was the name of your father's owner? A I don't know; Papa said it was Jones; I don't know anything about it; I never seen him.
Q Do you know whether he was a white man or an Indian? A Says he was Indian; I don't know.
Q Do you know what tribe of Indians he was a member of?
A Chickasaw, I think his man was; but I think the lady was Choctaw.
Q Where did this Robert Jones live? A In Red river county.
Q Was your mother ever a slave? A Yes sir, she was a slave.
Q What was the name of her owner? A Reynolds.
Q Was he a white man? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A Red river county.
Q Were your parents ever married? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know where they were married? A No sir, I don't know.
Q Where was your father freed? Where was he living at the time he was freed? A Red river county; I don't know just where.
Q Living on this man Jones' place? A Yes sir.

(2)

#2.

Q Do you know where he went after he was freed? A No sir, that was before I was born.
Q Is your father living in the Choctaw Nation at the present time?
A Yes sir.
Q Were you ever recognized by the tribal authorities of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations as a freedman? A Never been before the Commission before.
Q I don't mean this Commission; I mean the tribal authorities; have you ever been recognized by them as a freedman? A Yes sir, they always recognized me but I was never enrolled.
Q You have never been before the Commission before this?
A No sir. This is my first time.
Q Where were you when the other colored people were enrolled about three years ago? A I were living here, but at that time I was called to Paris to court; I was in Paris when the Dawes Commission met here.
Q Were you living there at that time? A I was living here and had to go to Paris to court; I was there when the Dawes Commission met last.
Q Was that the reason you didn't make application? A Yes sir, I intended to come before it then.

Applicant excused.

Nip Tucker being called as a witness and duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Nip Tucker.
Q How old are you? A Forty-eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Janis
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A O, Lord, I have been here all my life.
Q Never lived anywhere else? A No sir.
Q You never made your home outside the Nation? A No sir.
Q Are you a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of your owner? A Colonel Jones.
Q What was his first name? A Bob Jones I think, or Robert.
Q Was he an Indian? A Yes sir, supposed to be an Indian.
Q What tribe of Indians did he belong to? A I don't know sir; I was little then; I never knowed.
Q Where did he live? A Rose Hill, on that place a while and sometimes down on his farms.
Q Where was that farm? A On the line of Arkansas.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long were you the slave of this man? A O, Lord, I don't know, for I was small.
Q Did you ever have any other owner? A No sir, not that I knowed of.
Q Up to the time you were freed did you live on that man's place down there in the Choctaw Nation all the while? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you when the slaves were freed? A Right there.
Q Where did you go after you were freed? A Nowhere; just hired for wages around; just stayed with my parents; my mother was living at that time.

(3)

#3.

Q Got any children? A One.
Q What is that child's name? A Eliza Ann Smith, now; used to be Eliza Ann Tucker before she married this Smith.
Q Is that this woman here who has just made application? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of this woman's mother? A Adeline.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes sir, I suppose so; she was a state woman.
Q She was a state woman? A Yes sir.
Q When did you marry her? A Lord, I couldn't tell you.
Q Were you married to her? A Yes sir, married in Texas.
Q About how long after the war was this marriage? A I just married her since we was freed.
Q How long after the war? A I don't know.
Q How long after you were freed? A I don't know.
Q How old were you when you were married? A Between eighteen and twenty.
Q Who married you? A Man by the name of Joe Duncan, old preacher.
Q That was in the state of Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Whereabouts in Texas? A Captain Reynolds' place.
Q Who was present when you were married to this woman?
A Uncles and aunties, several of them; I don't know all of them; never been in Texas--never to be acquainted with many people.
Q Any persons here to-day who were present at that marriage?
A No sir.
Q Where was your daughter when you enrolled before this Commission
A She was here at this place.
Q Why didn't she enroll at that time? A Why she wrote me and said she had to attend United States Court at Paris and couldn't be here.
Q Did you mention her name when you was up here? A Yes sir, I mentioned her name at Sulphur, but the man said he wanted to hear from her.

Witness excused.

Eliza Ann Smith being recalled, testified as follows:

Q Are you married? A Not now.
Q What was the name of your husband? A Giles Smith.
Q Was he a freedman of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations?
A No sir.
Q States man? A Yes sir.
Q Have you got any children? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your oldest child? A Gardner Smith.
Q How old is he? A Twelve years old.
Q What is the name of the next one? A Ira.
Q How old is this boy? A He's nine years old.
Q What is the name of the next one? A Cornell.
Q Is this a boy or girl? A Boy.
Q How old is he? A Seven years old.
Q What is the name of the next one? A Robert.
Q How old is he? A He's six in March.

(4)

#4.

Albert G. McMillan being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 3rd day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1902.

H. E. Rieter

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

FILED

NOV 22 1905

COMMISSIONER.

Indian Territory,
Central District.

Personally appeared before me the undersigned Notary Public M. C. McGee, who after first being duly sworn deposes and says that I am about 47 years old and my post Office is Janis. I. T.

I am acquainted with Eliza Ann Smith, she is the daughter of Nip Tucker, now deceased. and Adline Ross, her maiden name was Eliza Ann Tucker.

I was present and was an eye witness to the Marriage of Nip Tucker and Adline Ross, they were married on the Jones Farm in the Choctaw Nation in August 1868, I was young at the time but I can take you to the very spot where they were married. Rev. Jon. Ducket, a Colored Baptist preacher married them. They did not get any license in those days, all was necessary to make a marriage legal in that time was to be married by a license preacher

I know Eliza Ann Smith is the daughter of Nip Tucker, now deceased. I do not know what became of his wife Adline Tucker. I am not related to any of the parties and have no interest in the result of this matter. Jon Ducket was a license preacher

M. C. McGee

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of November 1905

A J Arnote

a license procured.

his
Phillips x Shoals
mark

Witness
J H Williams
Eddy Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 17th day of November 1905

A J Meade
Notary Public

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

FILED

NOV 22 1905

COMMISSIONER,

Indian Territory,
Central District.

Personally appeared before me the undersigned authority, Phillips Shoals, and after first being duly sworn deposes and says, that he is acquainted with Eliza Ann Smith, that he was acquainted with Nip Tucker during his life time, that he knew Adline Ross, the Mother and father of Eliza Ann Smith, whose maiden name was Eliza Ann Tucker, that he was present when Nip Tucker and Adline were married, they were married by Jon Tucker, a Baptist preacher on the Jones Farm in the Choctaw nation on a Saturday evening in August 1868. Nip Tucker and Adline Ross were married under the old Choctaw law, they did not get any license - it was the custom and rule to be married by a license preacher without any license from Choctaw official.

I know that Eliza Ann Tucker, now Eliza Ann Smith is the daughter of Nip Tucker. I know that Nip Tucker is dead, but don't know the whereabouts of his wife Adline.

I further state on oath that I was an eye witness to the marriage of Nip Tucker and Adline Ross father and Mother of Eliza Ann Smith.

I am enrolled as a Cherokee Freedman. I am about 57 years old, and have lived in the Cherokee Nation all my life. My post Office address is Janis, I.T. I am not related to Eliza Ann Smith, and I have no interest whatever in the result of this matter. Jos Duckett was a license preacher.

his
Phillip X Sheals
mark

Witness
J H Williams
Cedar Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of November 1905

A J Arnett
Notary Public

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
NOV 22 1905
COMMISSIONER.

(1642)

17-1470.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of Eliza Ann Smith and her minor children as Choctaw Freedmen.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the record herein that application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Antlers, Indian Territory, on December 3, 1902, for enrollment of Eliza Ann Smith and her minor children, Gardner Smith, twelve years of age, Ira Smith, nine years of age, Cornell Smith, seven years of age, and Robert Smith, six years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen.

It further appears from the record herein that the principal applicant is a daughter of Nip Tucker, a recognized and enrolled Choctaw Freedman, whose name appears as number 4018 upon the lists prepared by said Commission under the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641) of persons entitled to enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen and approved by the Secretary of the Interior March 30, 1904; that the principal applicant herein was born in the Choctaw Nation about the year 1877, and was a resident in good faith of the Choctaw Nation on June 28, 1898 and up to and including September 25,1902.

It further appears from the record herein that the minor applicants are the children of the said Eliza Ann Smith, and that said children were born in the Choctaw Nation and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the said Eliza Ann Smith, Gardner Smith, Ira Smith, Cornell Smith and Robert Smith should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JAN 19 1906

4.

Chickasaw Freedman
107

Tishomingo, Indian Territory, April 12, 1903.

W. P. Stewart,
Attorney at Law,
Antlers, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 6, with the list of the enrollment of Eliza Ann Smith as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

In reply to your letter you are advised that from the record that Eliza Ann Smith and her children, Mary, Ira, Caswell and Robert Smith, have been listed and duly made claimants to enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen and their final rights as such enrollment has not yet been passed upon. As soon as the case is reached in this case the applicants will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1470.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 30, 1905.

Eliza Ann Smith,

Antlers, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for enrollment of yourself and children as Choctaw Freedmen, you are advised that before disposition can be made of your application, it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission proof of the marriage of your father, Nip Tucker, and your mother; such proof may consist either of your father's original marriage license and certificate, a certified copy thereof, or the affidavits of two disinterested parties who were eye-witnesses to the marriage, giving date of marriage and your mother's name in full.

You should furnish the proof above referred to at the earliest possible date, in order that disposition can be made of your application.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1470.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 8, 1905.

Elisa Ann Smith,

Antlers, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw Freedmen, you have heretofore been advised that it was necessary for you to furnish the Commission with proof that your father, Nip Tucker, and your mother were married, and that such proof might consist either of your father's original marriage license and certificate, a certified copt thereof, or the affidavits of two disinterested persons who were eye witnesses to the marriage, giving the date of their marriage and your mother's name in full.

Up to this time the required evidence has not been furnished. You are now informed that until said evidence is furnished nothing can be done with the application for the enrollment of yourself and children.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1470

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 21, 1905.

W. P. Stewart,

Attorney at Law,

Antlers, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that before any further action can be taken in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Eliza Ann Smith and her children, as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that this office be furnished with either the original or a certified copy of the marriage certificate showing the matter of the parents of Eliza Ann Smith.

If such certificate cannot be obtained, the affidavits of two disinterested persons who were eye witnesses to the marriage will be accepted in lieu thereof.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1470

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 21, 1905

Eliza Ann Smith,

Antlers, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as Choctaw freedmen, you have heretofore been advised that it was necessary for you to furnish this office with proof that your father, Nip Tucker, and your mother were married; that such proof might consist of the original marriage license and certificate or a certified copy thereof, or the affidavits of two disinterested persons who were eye witnesses to the marriage, giving the date thereof and the name of your mother in full.

Up to this time the required evidence has not been furnished, and until the same is filed, no further action can be taken in the matter of said application.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1470

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 18, 1905.

W. P. Stewart,

Attorney at Law,

Antlers, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 15, 1905, in which you state that you have been ill and therefore unable to secure the marriage certificate of the parents of Eliza Ann Smith in the matter of the application for enrollment of herself and her children as Choctaw freedmen, but will secure the same at once and you ask that thirty days time be allowed for the purpose of filing this evidence.

In reply to your letter you are advised that you will be allowed thrity days from this date in which to forward evidence of the marriage referred to in the matter of the enrollment of Eliza Ann Smith and her children as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1470

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 19, 1906.

COPY.

Eliza Ann Smith,

Antlers, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered January 19, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself, Gardner Smith, Ira Smith, Cornell Smith and Robert Smith as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of yourself and children. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed the names of Eliza Ann Smith, Gardner Smith, Ira Smith, Cornell Smith and Robert Smith will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED
Tams Bixby
Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 17-1470.

17-1470

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 19, 1906.

COPY.

W. F. Stewart,

Attorney at Law,

Antlers, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that on January 19, 1906, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Elisa Ann Smith, Gardner Smith, Ira Smith, Cornell Smith and Robert Smith, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of said applicants. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

17-1470

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 19, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered January 19, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Eliza Ann Smith, Gardner Smith, Ira Smith, Cornell Smith and Robert Smith as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against their enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the names of Eliza Ann Smith, Gardner Smith, Ira Smith, Cornell Smith and Robert Smith will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1470.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

I.T.-1478

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 4, 1906.

Eliza Ann Smith,

Antlers, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that on May 28, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior approved the enrollment of yourself and children, Gardner, Ira, Cornell and Robert Smith, as Choctaw freedmen, and your names appear upon the final roll of such freedmen opposite Nos. 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366 and 5367, respectively.

You are now entitled to allotments and applications therefor should be made without delay at the Land Office for the Nation in which the prospective allotments are located.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Choc. Fr. 1471

Fred Bedford

Fr. 1471

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Fred Bedford.

REFUSED. Feb 13 1907

Record Forwarded Department Feb 13 190

ecord transferred from Chickasaw Freed
an card D # 116 10-25-04.

ction approved Secretary of Interior.
r 2 1907

ice of Departmental Action Forwarded
orneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Natio
2 1907

ice of Departmental action Forwarded
ttorney For Applicant. Apr 2 1907

ice of Departmental Action mailed
licant. Apr 2 1907.

In re application of Callie Bedford, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Goodland, I. T., May 11th, 1899, for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, she testified as follows.

Q. What is your name? A. Callie Bedford.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. Zack Colbert.

Q. What was he, A. Chickasaw.

Q. Have you been here in the Nation ever since you were turned free? A. No sir. I was freed in the Nation.

Q. Where do you live now? A. I am staying in Texas. After Mr. Wilson hauled my house off, I moved to Texas.

Q. How long did you stay here after you were freed? A. I think about five or six years.

Q. Then you went to Texas to live? A. Not altogether, I went to Texas, and then lived back up here on Horse Prairie part of the time.

Q. Are you living in Texas now? A. yes sir.

Q. You married in Texas did you? A. yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir.

Q. How many? Ans. Well sir, I would have to take pains and count them

Q. Do they all live in Texas now? A. yes sir.

Q. Were they all born in the Nation? A. No sir.

Q. Didn't Zack Colbert sell you? A. No sir, I was not sold, I was hired in Texas awhile.

Q. You were in Texas when you were turned loose were you? A. No sir, I was down here on the river.

Q. You are the one Zack sold for the barrel of whiskey ain't you? A. No sir.

Q. Were you ever there when you were turned loose? A. No sir, I was not, I was over here five or six years after I was freed. I have

Callie Bedford #2.

some of my things scattered around here now. I have a home in Kiamitia County.

Q. You live in Texas now do you? A. Yes sir, I can prove that I wasn't sold for a barrel of whiskey.

Q. Who by? A. My witnesses are not here now.

Lin Colbert being duly sworn testified as fellows:

Q. Do you know anything about Callie Bedford? A. I knew she used to belong to Zack Colbert.

Q. Was she sold for a barrel of whiskey? A. yes sir.

Q. How do you know that? A. Zack told me so himself. Zack had several people, he had her, and my sister, and old man Adkins and his daughter, and his daughter's daughter again, but what he did with them after I left I couldn't tell. He told me himself that he sold this woman for a barrel of whiskey. I registered this woman at Mr. Ben Watkins, and he told me ifshe was sold for Whiskey that she could be registered, that the law would allow her to come in if she was sold for whiskey and not for money.

Callie Bedford re-examined.

Q. Did you and your children ever live over here in the Territory?

Q. Yes sir, my two eldest ones.

Q. How long have you been living in Texas this last time? A. About years I reckon.

Q. What is your post office address? A. Paris Texas.

(All put on white card as Chickasaw Freedmen)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W. A. Smiley

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Marvin, Ind. Ter., November 27, 1902.

Original
Chickasaw
Freedmen.

In the matter of the original application of Fred Bedford for enrollment as a freedman of the Chickasaw Nation.

Fred Bedford, having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Fred Bedford.
Q How old are you? A Thirty one.
Q What is your post office address? A Shawneetown, Indian Territory.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A I have been principally raised,--off and on all my life--and been in the state of Texas, in Paris where my mother lives.
Q Where are you living at the present time? A I stay at Shawneetown.
Q How long have you lived there? A I came there in 1894.
Q And have you been there ever since? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A I was born in Paris , Texas.
Q What is the name of your father? A Luke Bedford.
Q Is he living or dead? A He is dead.
Q Was he a freedman? A No sir, a state man.
Q What was the name of your mother? A Callie Bedford.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
Q Is she a freedwoman? A Yes sir.
Q Of what nation, Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Chickasaw.

(The applicant's mother, Callie Bedford, appears on the records of the Commission on Chickasaw Freedman Card, Field No.D-52.)

Q Was your mother a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her owner? A Zachariah Colbert, if I am not mistaken.
Q Was he an Indian or a white man? A Indian, I suppose.
Q What tribe did he belong to? A I couldn't tell you.
Q You don't know much about it, or when she was freed? A No sir.
Q Do you knew where she was living when she was freed? A From what she said in Horse Prairie.
Q What nation is that in? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Were you or any of your family ever recognized by the Chickasaw tribe as freedmen of that nation? A No sir.
Q You claim to be a Chickasaw freedman? A We were adopted by the Choctaws as Choctaws, and I was enrolled in 1896 as a Choctaw, and at the last enrollment at Sulphur Springs, I was put on the Chickasaw list, I was not enrolled then.
Q You claim your right to enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman through your mother? A Yes sir.
Q And your mother is living in the state of Texas at the present time? A Yes sir.
Q How long has she lived there? A She has been living there off and on ever since I have been big enough to recollect anything.
Q How does it happen that you did not make application to this

Commission in 1899 when the rest of your family appeared and applied for enrollment? A I was at Shawneetown working for Mr Love and I asked Olive Colbert my brother to enroll me.
Q Do you know whether he attended to it or not? A He came back and said he did.
Q You never appeared before the Commission in person? A No sir.
Q Are you married? A No sir.

(Applicant Excused).

Lin Colbert, being called as a witness, and being first duly sworn, upon his oath states as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Your name is Lin Colbert? A Yes sir.
Q How old are you? A Ninety eight.
Q You are pretty lively for a man 98 years of age? A Yes sir.
Q What is your post office address? A Shawneetown.
Q You are a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Are you acquainted with this man, Fred Bedford? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know the whole family? A Yes sir.
Q What was his mother's name? A Caledonia.
Q Caledonia what? A Zachariah Colbert was the owner of her.
Q Was Zachariah Colbert a white man or Indian? A He was Indian--Chickasaw Indian.
Q He was a recognized citizen of the Chickasaw tribe? A Yes sir.
Q There was no doubt about his right? A No sir.
Q Do you know Callie during war times? A Yes sir.
Q Were you living close together at that time? A Yes sir.
Q During the war was she the slave of Zachariah Colbert? A Yes sir
Q Where did he live? A Close to Horse Prairie.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know her at the time of the freeing of the slaves? A I was not right there then.
Q Do you know whether she was living on Colbert's place at the time the slaves were freed? A I don't know that.
Q When was the last time you heard of her during slavery days? A I couldn't tell that.
Q You don't know whether she was on that place when she was freed or not? A No sir.
Q But you know that she was at one time the slave of Zachariah Colbert? A Yes sir.
Q Did you ever hear of her being sold to any other man? A No sir.
Q Do you know where she went after the slaves were freed? A I heard she went to Paris.
Q Immediately after the slaves were freed? A I don't know exactly when it was.
Q Have this applicant and his mother been recognized as Chickasaw freedmen? A Yes sir, his mother was recognized as a Chickasaw freedman in slavery days.
Q Were they ever enrolled by the tribal authorities of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A I know that he was.
Q When was he enrolled? A The last time the Choctaw people had an enrollment, he was enrolled that time at Shawneetown.
Q Under the name of Fred Bedford? A Yes sir.

----oOo----

Harry C Risteen, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes

[illegible] Docket [illegible].

[illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] all proceedings had in the above entitled cause [illegible] and true transcript of his stenographic notes of [illegible] full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings as said Master.

Harry C Mistler

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of December, 1902.

D. C. Bolger

Notary Public.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20, 1902.

Callie Bedford,

Post-office Box 25,

Paris, Texas.

Dear Madam.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 29, in which you ask if affidavits and proof of your never having been sold out of the Choctaw territory will be sufficient evidence in your case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that you have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but that no decision or opinion has yet been rendered in your case. The Commissioncannot render any opinion upon the sufficiency of the evidence filed in your behalf until your case is taken up for consideration and determination, but if you so desire to offer any further evidence in your case the testimony of such witnesses as may present themselves in your behalf will be heard before the Commission at its appointment at Sputh McAlester from December 20 to December 24, inclusive.

You are also advised that the Commission is averse to accepting affidavits in behalf of applications for enrollment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and desires whenever it is possible to examine witnesses in person . However, if you cannot secure the personal appearance of your witnesses heir affidavits will be accepted if forwarded prior to December 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in charge.

19-D-52-116.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 25, 1904.

Callie Bedford,

Paris Texas.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself and your children, Tilda, Louisa, Fred, Jack, Willie, Dick and Milton Bedford, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your rights as such freedmen.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Muskogee, Indian Territory September 19, 1904.

Fred Bedford,

Idabal, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is he eby acknowledged of your letter of the 13th instant, requesting to be advised relative to the number of witnesses it will be necessary for you to produce to establish the fact of your residence in the Choctaw nation.

The Commission cannot undertake to advise you as to the number of witnesses necesary to establish the fact of your residence in the Chickasaw Nation. You are informed, hwoever, it will ne necessary for you to appear before the Commission at its office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and testify relative to your rights to enrollment as a C ickasaw freedman, and it is important that such appearance be made at as early a date as [illegible].

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-B-52.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 19, 1904.

Callie Bedford,
P. O. Box #25,
Paris, Texas.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 15th instant, giving your reasons for not appearing before the Commission at Atoka, ~~Ind~~ Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 6-7-8 and 9, 1904.

You are informed that before the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, as Chickasaw freedmen, can be given further consider tion, it will be necessary that you appear in person before the Commission at its office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the purpose of testifying relative to your rights to enrollment as such freedmen. It is important that such appearance be made at as early a date as possible.

Respectfully,

Chairamn.

JD

19-D-52

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 21, 1905.

Callie Bedford,

Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 18, 1905, in which you ask if your have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Callie Bedford for the enrollment fo herself and her children, Tilda, Louisa, Jack, Willie, Dick, and Milton Bedford as Chickasaw freedmen. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territp ry, March 28, 1905.

Fred Bedford,

Idabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself as a Choctaw freedman, you were advised by letter dated September 19, 1904, that it would be necessary for you to appear before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, to testify relative to your right to such enrollment. Having failed to appear, you are again advised that it will be necesaary for you to appear before the Commission at itssoffice in Muskogee, In ian Territory, and bring with you such witnesses as you have who can testify relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Such appearance should be made at the earliest possibel date, in order that disposition may be made of your application.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 1, 1905.

Fred Bedford,

Idabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, you were advised by letter dated September 19, 1904, that it would be necessary for you to appear before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, to testify relative to your right to such enrollment.

You are again advised that it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, and bring with you such witnesses as you have who can testify relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Such appearance should be made at the earliest possible date, in order that disposition may be made of your application.

Respectfully,

Chariman

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 19, 1908.

Callie Bedford,

P.O. Box # 25,

Paris, Texas.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby notified that before any further action can be taken in the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as Chickasaw freedmen, it will be nedessary for you to appear at the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and give further testimony relative to your right to enrollment as such freedmen.

It is important that such appearance be made at as early a date as possible.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D- 52.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 19, 1905.

Ayers & Losey,

Attorneys at Law,

Atoak, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that before any further action can be taken in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford and her six children as Chickasaw freedmen, it will be necessary for her to appear at the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes in Muskogee, Indian Territory, and give testimony relative to their right to enrollment as such freedmen.

It is important that such appearance be made as early as possible.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1471/

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 24, 1905.

Fred Bedford,

Idabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, you were advised by letter dated September 19, 1904, and again on April 1, 1905, that it would be necessary for you to appear at this office to testify relative to your right to such enrollment.

You are again advised that it will be necessary for you to appear at this office bringing with you witnesses who can testify relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Such appearance should be made at the earliest possible date, in order that disposition may be ma e of your application.

Respectfully,

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 12, 1905.

Callie Bedford,
P. O. Box. No. 25,
Grant Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as Chickasaw freedmen, you are again advised that it is necessary for you to appear in person before me at my office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, to testify relative to the rights of yourself and children as Chickasaw freedmen.

Such appearance should be made as soon as practicable.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 23, 1906.

C. E. & A. E. Heidingsfelder,

Attorneys at Law,

Houston, Texas.

Dear Sirs:

Referring to your letter of August 13, 1906, you are advised that it will be necessary that Louisa Cole, formerly Louisa Bedford, appear in person at the General Office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the purpose of testifying relative to her case instead of at South McAlester, Indian Territory, as stated.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-52
17-1471
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, et al., as Chickasaw freedmen.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the census card record in this case that on May 11, 1899, application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Callie Bedford (62 years of age), and her six children Tilda Bedford (40 years of age), Louisa Bedford (31 years of age), Jack Bedford (27 years of age), Willie Bedford (23 years of age), Dick Bedford (11 years of age) and Milton Bedford (10 years of age), as Chickasaw freedmen. On November 27, 1902, application was made to said Commission for the enrollment of Fred Bedford (31 years of age) as a Chickasaw freedman.

Although ample opportunity has been afforded said applicants to show by satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to enrollment as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen, they have failed to do so.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that following the ruling of the Department in the cases of Eliza J. Bryant, et al., (I.T.D. 544-1904), William Hector (I.T.D. 1468-1904), Minnie Duncan (I.T.D. 1470-1904), Samantha Chambers (I.T.D. 2296-1904), Ed Williams (I.T.D. 4236-1904), Moses Ross (I.T.D. 6056-1904) and Florence Bratcher (I.T.D. 12692-1904), the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford, should be denied, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
FEB 13 1907

19-D-52

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 13, 1907.

Callie Bedford,

P. O. Box #25.

Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 13, 1907, denying the applicationfor your enrollment and for the enroll- of Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-52

19-D-52

Muskogee, IndianTerritory, February 13, 1907.

Fred Bedford,

Isabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 13, 1907, denying the application for your enrollment and for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-52

19-D-52

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 13, 1907.

C. A. Mitchner,

Attorneys at law,

Houston, Texas:

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 13, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford as Chootaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D52

19-D-52

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 13, 1907.

C. E. & A. E. Heidingsfelder,

Attorneys at law,

Houston, Texas.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 13, 1907, denying the applicationfor the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen. T

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-52

19-D-52

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 13, 1907.

Ayers & Losey,

Attorneys at law;

Atoka, IndianTerritory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 13, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-52

19-D-52

COPY

Muskogee, IndianTerritory, February 13, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

South McAlester, IndianTerritory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 13, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford andFred Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

The decision, with the record of proceedings in the case, is this day transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review. The final decision of the Secretary will be made known to you as soon as this office is informed of the same.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 19-D-52

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 13, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior:

Sir:

There is transmitted herewith record of proceedings in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen, including the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated February 13, 1907, denying said application.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

2 Incl.

Through the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Land.
15980-1907.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed record of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford and her children, Tilda, Louisa, Jack, Willie, Fred, Dick and Milton, as Chickasaw freedmen.

The record as presented by the applicants did not show that they had any status as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen, and after ample opportunity had been accorded them to produce evidence which would establish their contentions, they failed to take advantage of the opportunity, and on February 13, 1907, the Commissioner rejected them.

The record as before the Office does not show that these parties have any rights as freedmen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations, and it is therefore recommended that the decision of the Commissioner be approved.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee,

Acting Commissioner.

KSH-T

J.F.
O.K.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON,

RSS
I.T.D.

March 8, 1907.

9078, 9720, 9734-1907.
9734, 9756, 9818-1907.
9818, 9819-1907.

DIRECT.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Sir:

Your decisions in the following Chickasaw citizenship cases adverse to the applicants are hereby affirmed. Copies of Indian Office letters submitting your reports and recommending that the decisions be affirmed are inclosed.

Title of Case.	Date of Your Letter of Transmittal.
Bertie F. Yeakey et ale.	January 16, 1907.
Charles M. Dorchester et ale.	January 28, 1907.
Oscar Hall (Chester or Chickasaw Freedman)	February 14, 1907.
Arnold Woody and John L. Woody, Jr.,	January 28, 1907.
Robert Grant Murray & Bernice Murray,	January 24, 1907.
Willie Watford et ale. (Chester or Chickasaw Freedman)	February13, 1907.
Walter Allen et ale. (Chickasaw Freedmen),	February12, 1907.
Cassie Wright Looney & Ina Lolita Looney,	February12, 1907.

A copy hereof and all the papers in the above mentioned cases have been sent to the Indian Office.

Respectfully,

Assistant Secretary.

A.F.H.
3-2-07.

8 inc. and
16 inds. Ind.Off.

10-D-88

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 2, 1907.

Callie Bedford,

P. O. Box #25.

Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised that on March 2, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 1[illegible], 1907, denying the application for your enrollment and for the enrollment of Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

C. D. Rodgers.

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-52

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 2, 1907.

Fred Bedford,

Isabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on March 2, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 13, 1907, denying the application for your enrollment and for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

C. D. Rodgers.

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-52

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 2, 1907.

C. A. Mitchner,
Attorney at Law,
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that on March 2, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 13, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford as Chataw or Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Geo. D. Rodgers.

Acting Commissioner.

19-D-52

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 2, 1907.

C. E. & A. E. Heidingsfelder,

Attorneys at Law,

Houston, Texas.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on March 2, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 13, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Geo. D. Rodgers.

Acting Commissioner.

19-B-52

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 2, 1907.

Ayers & Losey,
Attorneys at Law,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on March 2, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 13, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford and Fred Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Geo. D. Rodgers,
Acting Commissioner.

19-5-22

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 2, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby advised that on March 2, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of this office of February 13, 1907, denying the application for the enrollment of Callie Bedford, Tilda Bedford, Louisa Bedford, Jack Bedford, Willie Bedford, Dick Bedford, Milton Bedford, and Fred Bedford as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1471

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1907.

Fred Bedford,

Saratoga, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 25, 1907, in which you ask if you will be permitted to forward depositions of your witnesses as one of them is so old that she will not consent to come so far on the train, but you ask if you are not allowed to do that what you will have to do to gain your case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on February 13, 1907, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered a decision denying the application for the enrollment of Fred Bedford as a Choctaw freedman, and on March 2, 1907, this action was approved by the Secretary of the Interior and this case is therefore considered closed.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Choc. Fr. 1472
Jake Mitchell

Fr. 1472

14

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Jake Mitchell.

Record Transferred from Choctaw Freedman
D # 2. Oct 29 1904

1472

Jake Mitchell.

IN RE application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedmen.

IN RE application of Jake Mitchell for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Sworn By Commissioner McKennon,

Jake Mitchell says:

I am 46. I belonged to a young man by the name of Eli Mitchell. He lives near Fort Smith. I was raised with young Mitchell. I followed and stayed with him.

I belonged to him when the war closed and was freed as the slave of this young man, at old Boggy Depot. I have lived in the Territory all my life.

Stonewall, September 3d 1898.

Jake Mitchell

enrolled Choctaw Freedmen Card D.2

D-7

Statement of Eli Mitchell in re enrollement of Jake Mitchell at Stonewall, I. T. in September 1898. Eli Mitchell being duly sworn testified as follows:—

Q. What is your name ? A. Eli Mitchell.

Q. What is your age? A. Forty nine.

Q. Do you know a Freedman by the name of Jake Mitchell? A. I used to know him when I was a boy.

Q. Do you know who he belonged to? A. No sir I do not. He was with our family, but I do not know whether he belonged to my Father or to the firm Mitchell & Phillips.

Q. Your father was a white man was he? A. Yes sir.

Q. And Philips was a white man? A. Yes sir.

Q. Were you the owner of Jake Mitchell? A. No sir.

Q. Was a statement ever made to you, or to anyone in your hearing that Eli Mitchell Sr. had bought Jake Mitchell for you ? A. No sir I have never laid claims to him. They had him just about the time the war ended I do not know who he was freed under. I just know he was there I know he did'nt belong to me.

(Testimony to go with card D. # 2.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

NOV 22 - 1904

Chairman

United States of America
Central Dis. Ind. Ter.
Comes now Cy Richardson and after being duly sworn states upon his oath that Jake Mitchell is brother to the aforesaid Cy Richardson and that the said Jake Mitchell was owned as a slave by Martha Mitchell a Choctaw Indian. Also personally appeared before me Nancy Johnson and after being sworn upon her oath states that Jake mitchell is brother to Cy Richardson and was owned as a slave by Martha Mitchell a Choctaw Indian Perry Graham Cy + his Richardson
witness J. L. Cart Nancy + her mark Johnson
Mitchell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of Oct. 1904
My commission expires J. L Cart
June 27- 1908 Notary Public

17-D-2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Jake Mitchell as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Jake Mitchell being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jake Mitchell.
Q How old are you? A I guess I about fifty-three past.
Q What is your post office? A Ada.
Q Were you the former slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What was your master's name? A My master's name was Jackson Underwood.
Q What is your father's name? A Chief Watkins.
Q Who did your father belong to? A Dorin Watkins.
Q What is your mother's name? A My mother's name is Dinah.
Q Ever known by any other name? A Dinah, belonged to Kolochacha Underwood.
Q Did your mother have an Indian name? A Not as I know of, Dinah only name I know of.
Q What was your master's name? A My master's name was Jackson Underwood.
Q Was he any relation to Eli Mitchell? A No sir.
Q Did you know Eli Mitchell? A Yes sir, I belonged to him.
Q To whom did you belong at the time the slaves were freed?
A When slaves were freed I belonged to Eli Mitchell.
Q Was Eli Mitchell a white man? A No sir, half-breed.
Q Choctaw? A Yes sir. At the beginning of the war I was belonging to Jackson Underwood.
Q And before the war closed he sold you to Eli Mitchell and at the time the slaves were freed you belonged to Eli Mitchell?
A Yes sir, freed right here at Boggy Depot.
Q Eli Mitchell and Jackson Underwood were both Choctaws?
A Yes sir.
Q Did you remain the slave of Eli Mitchell up until the time all the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q You stayed with him until he told you you could go?
A Yes sir.

Q Where have you been living since the war closed?
A I been living, first place I lived on Blue, where I was minding cattle, from there come back to Boggy Depot.
Q Did you ever move out of the Choctaw country? A No sir, not until 1893.
Q You lived in the Choctaw nation until 1893? Where did you go in '93? A Went to the Creek Nation.
Q How long did you live in the Creek Nation? A My family is there now.
Q Did you ever live outside of the Indian Territory?
A Never in my life.

Sid Thompson, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Sid Thompson.
Q Do you know Jake Mitchell? A yes sir, I know him.
Q How long have you known Jake Mitchell? A Ever since been in the country.
Q Known him ever since before the war? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did Jake Mitchell belong the first time you knew him? A I do not know who he belonged to then.
Q Who did he belong to at the time the slaves were freed?
A Eli Mitchell.
Q Since Jake Mitchell was freed under Eli Mitchell, do you know anything about Jake Mitchell? A No sir, I do not know anything about his going off.
Q Did he go off? A Not that I know of.

Jake Mitchell, being recalled, testified as follows:

Q Have you got any brothers and sisters on the final roll?
A Only brothers, sister dead.
Q What are the names of your brothers on the final roll?
A One is Si Richardson, half-brother; both had same mother. Another brother, Edmond Underwood, he has been dead this last April year ago. Jim Chief, Si Richardson and Edmond Underwood.

Q Are all those brothers on the final roll? A I suppose they are.
Q Have any filed on their land? A I could not say.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D. Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 22 day of September, 1904.

Notary Public.

17-D-116
17-D-2
19 - 112

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 25, 1904.

Grigsby & Grigsby,

Attorneys at Law,

Ada, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 20th inst., requesting to be advised relative to the status of the application for enrollment of Jackson Lewis and his minor son, Joe, as Choctaw freedmen; also the status of Jake Mitchell.

You further desire to be advised what time the parents of Emma and Harriet Bruner, Mary Kemp and James Merrican can appear with witnesses before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, in the matter of the application for enrollment of the above named children as Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are informed it appears from our records that Jackson Lewis and his minor son Joe Lewis, have been listed for enrollment asChoctaw freedmen, but their rights to final enrollment as such have not yet been determined.

Relative to the application for enrollment of Jake Mitchell as a Choctaw freedman, you are advised that Jake Mitchell is listed for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman but his right to final enrollment as such has not yet been determined.

O A S R

In the matter of the application for enrollment of the minor children of Elnora and Minnie Mitchell as Chickasaw freedmen, you are informed that the parents and their witnesses will be heard upon their appearance before the Commission at its office in Muskogee Indian Territory, any time within the next thirty days.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-B-2.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Jake Mitchell,

Bearden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission for the purpose of giving your testimony relative to your right to enrollment as such freedman.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1478

MuskOgee, Indian Territory, November 8, 1904.

Blanton & Andrews,

Attorneys at Law.

Ada, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 29, 1904, enclosing the joint affidavit of Cy Richardson and Nancy Johnson which is offered in support of the application of Jake Mitchell as a Choctaw freedman, and the same has been filed with the records in this case.

Respectfully,

"Joke Mitchell, 46

"We"

Choc. Fr. 1473

Virginia Leopard

Fr. 1473

1473

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Virginia Leppord, et, al.

ecords transferred from Choctaw Freedman
7 Oct 29 1904

1473

Virginia Leppard and others.

IN RE application for enrollment
as Choctaw Freedmen.

IN RE application of Virginia Leppard and others for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen.

Sworn by Commissioner A.S.McKennon,

Virginia Leppard says:

I am 33. My mother was Virginia who belonged to Campbell LeFlore. My husband Elijah is a U.S. citizen. I have children: Annie Clark,14; Henderson Leppard,10; Zelmore,6;Bertie,1 and Isaiah, 6 months.

William M. Martin says:

I am 40. I know Virginia Leppard. About 1868 I saw this girl about 4 miles from Ft. Smith.

Tishomingo, September 26th 1898.

✓ Virginia Leppard
✓ Annie Clark
✓ Henderson Leppard
✓ Zelmore Leppard
✓ Bertie Leppard
✓ Isaiah Leppard

enrolled Choctaw Freedmen Card D.7.

FREEDMAN

Statement of Rachel Brown at Spiro, I. T. June 12th. 1899, in re the applicatiom of Virginia Leopard who registered at Stonewall I. T. last fall claiming to be the Grand-daughter of Rachel Brown and that her mother was a daughter of Rachel Brown's.

Rachel Brown being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. How many children have you? A. I am the mother of nine children. Five girls and four boys. My oldest child is named Lucinda Johnson Next one Mathilda Morris she took money and went away. Rebecca Hawkins she is a citizen, and I have another daughter named Caroline Pierce; she is here; my other daughter is named Mary Scott. I am the Grand-mother of thirty three or thirty four children. But I am no connection to that woman.

Q. Do you know all of those thirty odd Grand-children? A. No sir I have seen them all, I know my daughters children, I can swear to my daughter's children.

Q. Do you know anyone by the name of Virginia Leopard or Virginia Clark? A. No sir.

Q. Did Campbell LeFlore own anyother woman by the name of Rachel.? A. No sir.

Q. Did you have a child named Virginia? A. No sir I did not. That woman storiedI don't know anything about her. Campbell LeFlore had a woman named Jane she died.

Q. Did Jane have a daughter named Virginia? A. No sir.

This testimony to go with Choctaw card No. D.7.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W. A. Smiley

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN.

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Carrie Millie Leopard

as a citizen of

Choctaw Nation.

Approved JAN 15 1901 190..

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
JAN 15 1901

ACTING CHAIRMAN

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN.
#10.7

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a ~~citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation,

of Carrie Nellie Leopard, born on the 23" day of July, 1900

(Here insert name of child)

Name of Father: Elijah Leopard, a citizen of the United States ~~Nation.~~

Name of Mother: Virginia Leopard, a ~~citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Post-office, Paulo Valley I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Southern District. }

I, Virginia Leopard, on oath state that I am 22 years of age and a ~~citizen~~ freedman, by blood, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Elijah Leopard, who is a citizen, by ....., of the United Slated ~~Nation~~, that a female (male or female) child was born to me on the 23, day of July, 1900; that said child has been named Carrie Nellie Leopard, and is now living.

her
Virginia X Leopard
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK
(Must be Two Witnesses)
Arthur W. Goss
Albert Dennie

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th *day of* January, 1901.

R. L. Howard
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Southern District. }

I, Liza Greggs, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Virginia Leopard, wife of Elijah Leopard, on the 23 day of July, 1900; that there was born to her on said date a female (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Carrie Nellie Leopard.

her
Liza X Greggs
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses)
Albert Dennie
H. E. Sorrell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th *day of* January, 1901.

R. L. Howard
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Enc (Bd 151

INDEXED

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

In re application for enrollment as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation of Dupant Child Paul Owen Leopard.

Approved AUG 28 1902

Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
AUG 28 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

87

Birth affidavit.

Department of The Interior.

Commission to the Five civilized tribes.

IN RE Application for enrolment as a ~~citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation as a Choctaw freedman of Paul Omer Leopard, infant son of Elijah and Virginia Leopard, born July 30" I902.

Name of mother Virginia Leopard, a Choctaw freedman.

Post-office,-Pauls Valley Indian Territory.

Affidavit of mother.

I, Virginia Leopard, on oath do say that I am 33 years old and a freedman of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Elijah Leopard, that a male child was born to me on the30" day of July I902, that said child has been named Paul Omer Leopard and is now living.

Test W. J. Yates. H. F. Matthews. Virginia Leopard. her mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this I6" day of August I902.

C. A. Thomason

Notary Public.

Affidavit of attending midwife.

Indian Territory ()
()
Southern District. () I, Rosie Woodard, a midwife, on oath state that I attended Virginia Leopard wife of Elijah Leopard, on the 30" day of July I902; that there was born to her on said date a male child that said child is now living and is said to be named Paul Omer Leopard.

Test W. J. Yates. H. F. Matthews. Rosie Woodard. her mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this I6" day of August I902.

C. A. Thomason

Notary Public.

In Re

Virginia Leppard. ()
()
VS () AFFIDAVIT.
()
Choctaw and Chickasaw nation. ()

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA LEPPARD
AS A CHOCTAW FREEDMAN.

On this the 16th day of May 1904 personally appeared before me, a notary public within and for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, Cassie Franklin, who being by me first duly sworn deposes and says; My age is about seventy five years and reside near Cherokee crossing on the Washita riven in the Chickasaw nation. My husband's name is Bark Franklin. I was with my husband when he was attending Indian court a short time before the close of the civil war. We visited on that trip the family of Ned and Rachael Campbell, who at that time lived in the yard of Capt Leflore. These two old people were the grand-parents of Virginia Leppard. I remember of seeing Virginia at that time although she was only a very small child. She belonged to Capt Leflore, who owned her mother as a slave.
I am very old and feble at this time and am unable on account of my age to attend before the commission and testify in this case. My age the best I can get at it is about seventy five years.

Witness: D. Hill Smith
J. Robertson

Cassie Franklin
her mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 16th day of May 1904.

J. W. Shumate
Notary public So' Dis't I.T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
MAY 23 1904
CHAIRMAN.

In re

Virginia Leppard, ( )
( )
VS ( ) AFFIDAVIT.
( )
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. ( )

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA LEPPARD
AS A CHOCTAW FREEDMAN.

On this the 16th day of May 1904, personally appeared before me, Bark Franklin, to me personally known and who being by me duly sworn, upon his oath states;

I knew Virginia Leppard when she was a little child, that she belonged to old Capt Leflore who at that time lived in Perteau Bottoms in the Choctaw nation. I stayed for three weeks there while visiting Ned and Rachael Campbell, who were the grand-parents of Virginia Leppard. The Campbell's lived in the yard of Capt Leflore. I was there attending the Indian court. This was about three years before the Civil war ended.

I am very old and feble and am unable to attend the commission and testify in this matter. I think my age is about seventy years.

Witness: Anderson Jones
Daniel Smith

Bark × Franklin
his mark

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 16th day of May 1904.

J. W. Thurmond
Notary Public So' Dist I.T.

17-D-7.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
TISHOMINGO, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Virginia Leppord and her children, Annie Clark, Henderson Leppord, Zelmore Leppord, Bertie Leppord, Isaah Leppord, Carrie Nellie Leppord and Paul Omer Leppord, as Choctaw freedmen.

S. A. Apple, Attorney for the applicants, Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

Virginia Leppord, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Virginia Leppord.
Q How old are you? A About thirty-six or thirty-seven.
Q What is your post office address? A pauls Valley, I.T.
Q Have you any children? A Yes sir.
Q What are their names? A Annie Clark, Henderson Leppord, Zelmore Leppord, Bertie Leppord, Isaah Leppord, Carrie Nellie Leppord and Paul Omer Leppord.
Q Are all of these children living? A All but baby born July 30, 1902 and died January 3, 1903.
Q You sure that is the date of the death of that child?
A Yes sir.
Q Did not died prior to September 25, 1902? A No sir, January.
Q January 3, 1903? A Yes sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Jennie.
Q Is Virginia? A Yes sir.
Q What is her last name? A I do not know nothing but Campbell.
Q Who was her master? A Campbell LeFlore.
Q Was Campbell LeFlore a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir, Choctaw.

Cross-Examination by Attorney Apple,

Q Where have you been living all your life? A Right in the Nation, stayed in Potto Bottom.
Q Did you ever make your home outside of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A No sir.

Q Did you ever live in Texas or Kansas? A No sir.
Q You have lived all your life in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? A Never have seen my father, do not know his name.
Q Who is the father to your children? A Elijah Leppord.
Q He is a state man? A Yes sir.
Q Claims no rights as a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.

Bart Franklin, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Bart Franklin.
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Chickasaw freedman.
Q How old are you? A Sixty-nine.
Q You know Virginia Leppord? A I do.
Q How long have you known her? A Ever since a child seven or eight years old.
Q Did you know her mother? A Name Virginia.
Q Was Virginia, mother of Virginia Leppord, slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What was that Choctaw Indian's name? A Campbell LeFlore.
Q Do you know of your own knowledge that he was a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir, I lived right by him.
Q Did you know Virginia LeFlore, mother of Virginia Leppord, at the beginning of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Did she remain the slave of Campbell LeFlore from the beginning of the war until the close of the war? Her mother, Virginia LeFlore, was the slave of Campbell LeFlore from the beginning of the war until all the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q Did Virginia run away from her master? A No sir.
Q Did you live right there? Right in the same neighborhood? A Yes sir.
Q And you know whether or not Virginia LeFlore remained with her master till the end of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Did she remain? A Yes sir, remained till she died.
Q Was Virginia Leppord born a slave? A Her mother died before she was turned off I think, do not now remember before or after; have not been paying strict attention but think since the war.
Q After thinking it over you think that Virginia LeFlore, the mother of Virginia Leppord, died after the war? A After the war I think.

Q How long after the war? A I do not know how long after the war.
Q Did Virginia LeFlore remain a resident of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country up till the time of her death? A Yes sir.
Q Never left this country? A No sir never left it.
Q Did she go away before the war was over? A Not as I never knowed of.
Q Do you know? A Do not know of her going away.
Q She was with her master till she died? A Yes sir.
Q Where has Virginia Leppord been living since her birth?
A In Chickasaw Nation, till had grown up family.
Q Where did she go then? A About and about in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q Did she ever go out of the Chickasaw nation to make her home? A No sir, never did.

Cross-Examination by Attorney Apple.

Q Do you know when Virginia LeFlore died? A Maybe six months or so after I heard of it.
Q Do you know the day you heard when she died? A No sir.
Q Where were you living when you heard of it? A At Doaksville.
Q Were you still a slave when she died? A Yes sir.
Q Then you think she died before the war closed? A Way it seems.
Q Freed when she died? A Yes sir.
Q You were about the same age of Virginia LeFlore?
A I could not tell nothing about her age.
Q How far did you live from her? A About four or five niles.
Q When you knew her was she a slave of Campbell LeFlore?
A Yes sir.
Q Was he a full blood Indian? A Yes sir, full blood Choctaw.
Q Did she live at his home? A Yes sir, at his home.
Q Was she living there when she died? A She was round there yet when she died.
Q How old was this girl, the applicant, when you first knew her? A She was about four or five years old.
Q Her mother lived till she was four or five years old?
A Yes sir.

Virginia Leppord, being recalled, testified as follows

Examination by the Commission:

Q Were you born a slave? A Not that I know of.

Q Did your mother ever tell you whether or not you were born before the war was over? A No sir.
Q You do not know whether she was born a slave or not?
A No sir.

Cross-Examination by Attorney Apple:

Q Do you remember your mother? A Just remember her.
Q How old were you when she died? A I never heard my grand mother say.
Q Did you ever know Campbell LeFlore? A Sort of remember him, used to play in his yard.
Q Were you born on LeFlore's place? A No sir, on Potto Bottom.
Q How far from Campbell LeFlore's place? A I was in the bottom and his house in town.

Bart Franklin, being recalled, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Was Virginia Leppord born before the war closed or after the war closed? A After the war she was born, when I came to see her good big sized baby.

Daisy D. Daubin being first duly sworn upon her oath states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Daisy D. Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 3rd day of October, 1904.

Chas. R. Sawyer
Notary Public.

Acting Chairman.

13- D-7

Enc 1

cc

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1901.

Elijah Leopard,

Eufaula Valley, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission is in receipt of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Carrie Nellie Leopard, the infant daughter of Elijah and Virginia Leopard, born July 23rd, 1900, and the same being in proper form has been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of the birth of this child.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

7-C-7

17-B-7.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 19, 1902.

Elijah Leopard,

Pauls Valley, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Paul Omer Leopard, infant son of Elijah and Virginia Leopard, born July 30, 1902; and the same is returned to you herewith.

It is noted that the signature of the mother, and that of the attending midwife are by mark, attested by one witness only. You are advised that the rules of this Commission require that there should be two witnesses to signatures which are affixed to affidavits relative to the birth of infant children, when such signatures are by mark.

Upon return of the application with the signatures of the mother and the attending midwife attested by two witnesses, the matter will receive further consideration.

Yours truly,

Enc. B.I. 151.

Acting Chairman.

17-D-7.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 28, 1903.

Elijah Leopard,

Pauls Valley, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Virginia Leopard and Rosie Woodard relative to the birth of Paul Omar Leopard, infant son of Elijah and Virginia Leopard, July 30, 1903; and the same have been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of the birth of this child.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

17-D-7

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 11, 1903.

Virginia Leopard,

Box 287,

Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter without date, asking if Virginia Leopard and her children are on the approved Choctaw Freedman Roll.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that Virginia Leppard and her seven minor children have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, and their final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-7

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 23, 1904.

Shelton Heard,

Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 19, 1904, asking the status of the enrollment of Virginia Leopard as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Virginia Leppord, and her seven children for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

As soon as a decision is reached in this case, she will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-7

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 9, 1904.

Virginia Leppard,

Pauls Valley, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of statements evidently prepared for the signature of Cassie Franklin, also a statement evidently prepared for the signature of Bark Franklin, neither of which are signed or sworn to, and the same are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

HG. 256

17 D-7.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 23, 1904.

W. M. Freeman,

Pauls Valley, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 16th instant, enclosing affidavits of Cassie Franklin and Bark Franklin relative to the Choctaw owner of Virginia Leppord, and the same have been duly filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the application for enrollment of Virginia Leppord and her minor children as Choctaw Freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 7

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 11, 1904.

Virginia Leopard,

Pauls Valley, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 5, in which you ask if you and your children have been enrolled and in reply you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children Annie Clark, Henderson, Zelmore, Bertie, Isaah, Carrie Willie and Paul Omer Leppord, as Choctaw freedmen.

In this connection you are informed that you should appear before the Commission accompanied by such witnesses as you may be able to secure to testify relative to the right to enrollment of yourself and children as Choctaw freedmen. Such appearance may be made at the general office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, at any time, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6 and 7, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8 and 9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-7.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Virginia Leppord,
Box 287,
Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure for the purpose of giving testimony as to the right of yourself and children to enrollment as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishmingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 7

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 19, 1904.

Blanton & Andrews,

Attorneys at Law,

Pauls Valley, Indian Territory,

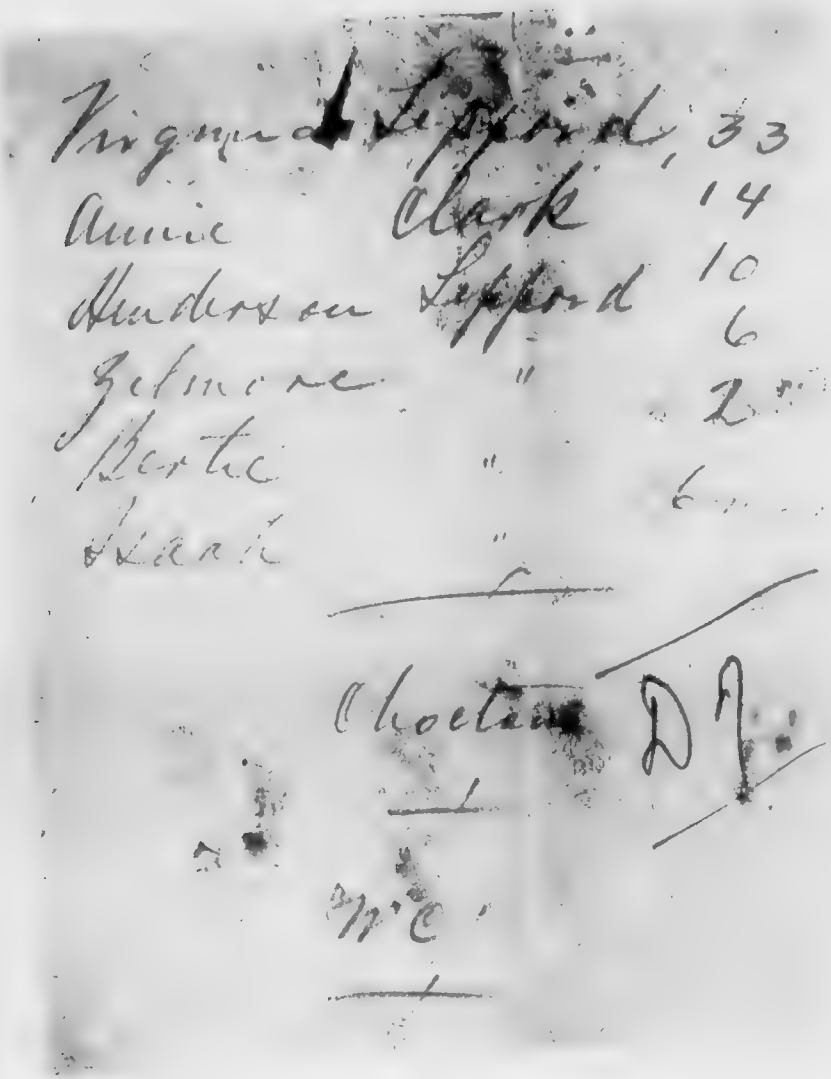
Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 15, stating that you have been retained to represent Virginia Leppard in the matter of her application for the enrollment of herself and her children as Choctaw freedmen and asking for copies of all testimony filed in this case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that there are not sufficient copies of the testimony on file in the case of Virginia Leppord, et al, to permit the withdrawal of one copy from the files. However you will be allowed access to the records of the Commission for the purpose of making copies thereof if you so desire.

Respectfully,

Chairman.



Choc. Fr. 1474

Lena Alexander

Fr. 1474

1474

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Lena Alexander, et, al.

Records Transferred from Choctaw Freedm
D # 63. Oct 29 1304.

1474

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., SEPT 7", 1899.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. George Alexander.

Q. How old are you? A. Thirty-eight (38).

Q. What is your wifes name? A. Lena Alexander.

Q. What was her name before you married her?

A. Lena Barrett.

Q. Was she born a slave? A. I guess so.

Q. What was her mothers name? A. I do not know.

Q. How long have you been married?

A. Since the 11" of Last July.

Q. Had your wife been married before? A. No sir.

Q. You are a state man?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you any children?

A. Yes sir, she has some.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.
R R Cravens

FRIEDMAN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., SEPT. 7", 1899.

LENA ALEXANDER, being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Lena Alexander.

Q. How old are you? A. Twenty-five (25).

Q. What was your name before you were married?

A. Lena Garrett.

Q. What was your mothers name? A. Nora Garrett.

Q. Who did she belong to? A. Jim Coleman.

Q. Have you any children?

A. Yes sir, five (5)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.
R. R. Cravens

19-D-68

20

IN RE:

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Georgia B Alexander

as a citizen of Freedmen

Choctaw Nation.

Approved ..... 190....

Commissioner.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,

of Georgia B. Alexander, born on the 12 day of January, 1901

(Here insert name of child.)

Name of Father: George Alexander a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Name of Mother: Lena Alexander a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Post-office McAlester, I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (INDIAN TERRITORY.) ..... District.

I, ..., on oath state that I am ..... years of age and a citizen, by ....., of the ..... Nation; that I am the lawful wife of ....., who is a citizen, by ....., of the ..... Nation; that a ..... (male or female.) child was born to me on ..... day of ..... 1 ..... ; that said child has been named ....., and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) .....

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ..... 190...

.....

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Central (INDIAN TERRITORY.) District,

I, Mary Cartlidge, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lena Alexander, wife of George Alexander on the 12 day of January, 1901; that there was born to her on said date a Female (male or female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Georgia B Alexander.

Mary Cartlidge

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) Jno. MacKay

C. Shaw

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of December 1902.

C. J. Walton

NOTARY PUBLIC

Friends Mission Boarding House for The Incorporated Town of McAlester, I.T.

17-D-63 INDEXED

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Georgia B Alexander

as a citizen of freedman

Choctaw Nation.

Approved JAN 31 1903 190...

Commissioner.

Proof of birth of child for whom application was made 12/23/02

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
JAN 31 1903

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

17 D 63

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Freedman Choctaw Nation,

of Georgia B Alexander born on the 12 day of June, 1902
(Give full name of child.)

Name of Father: Geo. Alexander a citizen of the U S Nation.

Name of Mother: Lena Alexander a citizen of the Freedman Choctaw Nation.

Post-office McAlester I T

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, } Central District. }

I, Lena Alexander, on oath state that I am 29 years of age and a citizen, by Freedmen of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Geo Alexander, who is a citizen, by ....., of the U S Nation; that a female (male or female.) child was born to me on 12 day of June 1902 that said child has been named Georgia B Alexander, and is now living.

Lena alexander

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { .....

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 *day of* Dec 190 2

J. C. Humphrey
NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, } Central District. }

I, Mary Carthridge, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lena Alexander, wife of Georgia Alexander, on the 12 June, 1902, at [illegible] that a female child was born to her on said date a Georgia B Alexander child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Georgia B. Alexander

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Mary Carthridge

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { .....

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th *day of* January 190 3.

J. C. Humphrey
Notary Public.

17-D-63.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 14, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lena Alexander and her six children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Lena Alexander, having been first duly sworn on her oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

What is your name? A Lena Alexander.
Q How old are you? A I am 30 years old last December.
Q You are an applicant as a Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any children? A I've got six.
Q What are their names? A My oldest one is named Howard.
Q What are the names of the others? A Fred, Clarence Nettie, Hazel and Georgia B.
Q Who is the father of the five oldest children you have named? A There father is Carroll.
Q Jim Carroll? A Yes sir.
Q Were you married to Jim Carroll? A Yes sir he was a state man.
Q Then the name of these five oldest children is Carroll?
A Yes sir that is their right name.
Q Now what is the sir name of the last one you mentioned; Georgia B? A Her name is Alexander.
Q Do all these six children live with you? A Yes sir, they all live with me.
Q You say the father of these five oldest children is Jim Carroll? A Yes sir.
Q Is he a non-citizen? A Yes sir.
Q Is the father of Georgia B. a non-citizen? A Yes sir.
Q All these children take their right through you do they?
A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A I was born in Skullyville County.
Q Were all these children born in Skullyville County?
A They were all born in Wade County except Gerogia B; she was born in Tobucksy County.
Q What was your mother's name? A Her name was Emily Garrettt
Q Was she a slave? A Yes sir

Q When your husband, George Alexander, enrolled you in '99 he gave your mother's name as Nora, that was a mistake was it? A Yes sir, her name was Emily Garratt.
Q Since you were born where have you lived? A I have lived in the Choctaw Nation ever since I was born; I never was out of the Choctaw Nation; I never lived any where else.
Q All these six children are now living with you? A Yes sir I left them all at home alive this morning.
Q You were separated from your husband, Jim Carroll?
A Yes sir

Witness Excused.

Cloria Coleman having been first duly sworn upon her oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Cloria Coleman?
Q Where do you live Auntie? A I live in Wade County.

Witness is identified on Choctaw freedmen card 866 and is enrolled on the final roll.

Q What relation are you to Lena Alexander? A She is my grand daughter.
Q What was her mother's name? A Emily.
Q Were you born a slave? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did you belong? A I belonged to Julia Coleman.
Q To whom did Emily belong? A She belonged to the same folks.
Q How old was Emily when the war ended? A I don't know how old she was.
Q Was she a woman grown? A No sir.
Q Was she a young girl? A Yes sir just a young girl.
Q Is she alive now? No sir she is dead.
Q How long has she been dead? A She's been dead nearly twelve years.
Q Were you ever taken out of the Choctaw Nation? A No sir I was born in the Nation and always lived in the Nation.

Q You were never away from the Choctaw Nation? A No sir I never went out of the Nation at all.
Q Q Where was Emily born? A She was born in Mississippi.
Q Now where were you at the beginning of the war? A I was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Were you in the Choctaw Nation at the beginning of the war? A Yes sir I was living right there in the Nation all the time.
Q Was Emily living with you at that time? A Yes sir she was living right there with me all the time.
Q Did Emily ever go out of the Choctaw Nation? A No sir she lived right there with Jim Coleman.
Q At the end of the war where was she living? She was living there with the folks.
Q At the end of the war was she there too? A Yes sir.
Q She lived in the Choctaw Nation all her life did she?
A Yes sir she lived in the Nation all her life.
Q Did she die in the Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Did she ever go out of the Choctaw Nation to live or settle any where else? A No sir she never did.
Q How old are you Auntie? A I don't know; I don't know how old I am.
Q Have you any idea? A I was a big girl when the Choctaws come to the Nation.
Q You were a big girl when the Choctaw Indians came here to the Territory to live were you? A Yes sir I was a big girl then.
Q You are about 90 years old are you not? A I must be nearly that old.

Witness Excused.

Lena Alexander being re-called testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What relation is Hattie, Mattie and David Garrett to you? A They are my sisters and brother.
Q You had the same father and mother? A Yes sir.

Gloria Coleman being re-called testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q Has Lena Alexander any children? a Yes sir.

17-B-63----4

Q What are their names? A Fred, Clarence, Hazel, Nettie and Georgia.
Q What is the name of the oldest one? A Howard.
Q Are these children all living? A Yes sir they were living this morning.
Q They were all living this morning were they? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Mattie V. Vaughn being first duly sworn, upon her oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 11th day of October, 1904, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of October, 1904.

Charles L. Searcy
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED
OCT 13 1904

, CHAIRMAN.

17865

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE.

COMMISSION TO FIVE TRIBES.

Comes now Lena Alixander, a Choctaw Freedman, and after being duly Sworn as the law directs, states and avers,.

My name is Lena Alixander, my Post Office is M'Alester in the Choctaw Nation, I am a Choctaw Freedman, and have the following Minor children who were born prior to the 24th day of September 1902, and who are now living,. to-wit.

Howard Carroll, aged 15 years, Fred Carroll, aged 12, years, Clarence Carroll aged 10 years, Nettie Carroll aged 9 years, hazel Carroll aged 6 years, Georgia Beatrice Alixander aged 3 years That these children are all living and at home with me at M'Alester Choctaw Nation..

Lena Alexander

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 11th day of October 1904

D.R.E. Coleman

Notary Public.

My Commission Expires Oct 10th 1905.

D.R.E. Coleman A Notary Public in and for the Central District of the Indian Teccitory certify that I am well and personally acquainted with Lena Alixander the above claimant and am also personally and well acquainted with her children, and know that their names are as she has stated above and that their ages seem to correspond with the her statement above. I am certain that these are all living with her at M'Alester in the Choctaw Nation Indian Teccitory at this time. and have so living for their lives, As to their names her first husband was named Carroll, James Carroll, from whom she was sepa-rated

D.R.E. Coleman

17-D-63.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 8, 1903.

George Alexander,

McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Georgia B. Alexander, infant daughter of George and Lena Alexander, born January 12, 1901; you are informed that it will be necessary for you to furnish the affidavit of the attending physician or midwife as to the birth of this child, and the fact that it is still living, a blank for which purpose is herewith enclosed you.

In having same executed, be careful to see that all blanks are properly filled, all names written in full, and in event the person whose name is to be affixed to the affidavit is unable to write and the signature is by mark, such signature must be attested by two disinterested parties, witnesses thereto.

The notary public before whom the same is acknowledged must affix his notarial jurat and seal to the affidavit.

This matter should receive prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Enc B I 89.

Acting Chairman.

17-D-63.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 31, 1903.

George Alexander,

McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

It appears from our records that on December 23, 1902, at South McAlester, Indian Territory, application was made for the enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Georgia B. Alexander, infant daughter of George and Lena Alexander, born June 12, 1901, at which time only the affidavit of the mother was submitted as proof of the birth of said child.

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavit of the attending midwife relative to the birth of this child.

The affidavits now being complete and in proper form have been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of birth of the above named child.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

17 D 63

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 26, 1903.

R. B. Coleman,

McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 24, asking if Lena Alexander and her children, Howard, Fred, Clarence, Nettie and Hazel Garrett and Georgia B. Alexander have been enrolled as Choctaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that Lena Alexander and her children, Howard, Fred, Clarence, Nettie and Hazel Garrett and Georgia B. Alexander, have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, but their final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as a decision is reached in this case the applicants will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19- D 63

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 19, 1903.

Miss Ora McKinney,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 14, in which you ask relative to the right to enrollment and allotment of yourself and your grand-mother as you wish to file upon your land as soon as possible.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the applications of Vicey McKenney and her grand-daughter, Ora McKenney, for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-B-63

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 10, 1903.

R. B. Coleman,

McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 27, 1903, asking the status of the enrollment of Lena Alexander and her children.

In reply to you letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Lena Alexander for the enrollment of herself and her children, Howard, Fred, Clarence, Nettie and Hazel Garrett and Georgia B. Alexander, as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case she will be notified of the action of the Commission therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

9-D-236.
17-D- 65.
17—1111.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 17, 1904.

R. B. Coleman,

McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 28th, in which you ask the status of the enrollment of Jane Howel as a Choctaw freedman and Lena Alexander and her family as Chickasaw freedmen. You also wish to be informed if Nannie Moore, an intermarried Choctaw, has been finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that it appears from our records that Jane Howell has been listed for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; but her name has not yet been placed upon the schedule of Choctaw freedmen prepared for forwarding the Secretary of the Interior. You are further advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Lena Alexander for the enrollment of herself and six minor children as Choctaw freedmen; as soon as a decision is reached in this case, she will be notified of the action taken therein. You are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Nancy Moore, daughter of John Freeman, for enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. But as soon as a decision is reached in this case, she will be

K. L. S.—mk.

notified of the action taken therein. If this is not the person referred to in your letter as Minnie Moore and you will state when, where and under what name application was made for her enrollment, her age, names of her parents and such other information as you may be able to secure, which will lead to her identification, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-p-S.

Muskogee, Indian territory, August 16, 1904.

Lena Alexander,

McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian territory, September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904.

You may appear, if you so desire, at one of the above named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to the rights of yourself and your children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-65

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 14, 1904.

Lena Alexander,

McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit, stating the names and ages of your minor children. Also the affidavit of R. B. Coleman relative to the same, and said affidavits have been filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the application for enrollment of yourself and family as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1474.

Muskogee, Indian territory, December 5, 1904.

Commissioner in Charge,
Chickasaw Land Office,
Tishomingo, Indian territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to original Choctaw freedman enrollment card number 1474 and the duplicate thereof in your possession, you are requested to correct the notation thereon relative to number 7 by erasing the word "death" where it appears in said notation and inserting in lieu thereof the word "birth".

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1474

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 5, 1904.

Commissioner in Charge,
Choctaw Land Office,
Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Referring to original Choctaw freedman enrollment card number 1474 and duplicate thereof in your possession, you are requested to correct the notation thereon relative to number 7 by erasing the word "death" where it appears in said notation and inserting in lieu thereof the word "birth."

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Fr. 1475

Ephriam Gary

Fr. 1475

1475

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Ephriam Gary.

Record Transferred from Choctaw Freedma
D # 174 Oct 29 1904

1475

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Atoka, Ind. Ter., November 21,1902.

Choctaw Freedman
Original.

In the matter of the application of Ephriam Gary for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Ephriam Gary having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Ephriam Gary.
Q How old are you? A Thirty three.
Q What is your post office address? A Atoka, Indian Territory.
Q How long have you been a resident of the Choctaw Nation? A Ever since I was born.
Q Lived here all your life? A Yes sir.
Q Never made your home anywhere else? A No sir.
Q You have never made your home outside of the Nation? A No sir.
Q Do you claim the right to enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of your father? A Nathan Gary.
Q Is he living? A Yes sir.
Q Does he claim rights as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of your mother? A Nicey Harris.
Q Is she living? A No sir, she is dead.
Q Was she a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, freedman of the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you ever appear before the Commission and make application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Not before the Dawes Commission.
Q Were you enrolled by the Choctaw authorities in 1885? A Yes sir.
Q Under the name you have given here? A Yes sir.
Q Why is it you have never appeared before the Dawes Commission? A At the time the Dawes Commission was here I was not down here; I was in the Cherokee Nation.
Q You were living in the Cherokee Nation at that time? A I was working there.
Q Was your father a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of his owner? A Gary.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir, a citizen.
Q Was your mother a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her owner? A Giles Thompson.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A Right in this town, Atoka.
Q Are you married? A No sir.
Q Got any children? A No sir.

(The name of this applicant's father, Nathan Gary, is identified on Choctaw freedman card, Field No.1041.).

----oOo----

Harry C Risteen, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of November, 1902, and that the above and foregoing

Ephriam Cary

is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Harry Hulse

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of November, 1902

T. J. Barnes

Notary Public.

Choctaw Fr. 1476

Sarah Bledsoe

Fr. 1476

1476

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Sarah Bledsoe.

Record transferred from Choctaw Freedman
D # 190. Oct 29 1904.

17-D-190.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Sarah Bledsoe and her children, Rosie Ewings and Rena Roberts, as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Sarah Bledsoe, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Sarah Bledsoe.
Q How old are you? A I am thirty.
Q What is your post office address? A Janis, I.T.
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Choctaw freedman, yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? Washington Harris?
A Yes sir.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was his owner's name? A LuRinzy Harris.
Q Was LuRinzy Harris a white man? A I think so.
Q What is your mother's name? A Mandy Ellen Harris.
Q Were your father and mother married? A Yes sir.
Q Your mother a state woman? A Yes sir.
Q Sarah, where have you been living all this time since you were born? A In the Territory.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Did you ever live in Texas or Arkansas? A Stayed awhile, but never lived there.
Q How long did you stay? A I stayed, I think three years.
Q Three years where? A In Texas.
Q What were you doing in Texas these three years? A Working part of the time.
Q Sick part of the time? A I was sick, yes sir.
Q Were you down in Texas for your health? A Yes sir.
Q For that one year? A Yes sir.
Q Working the other two years? A Yes sir.
Q Did you make your home in Texas? A No sir.
Q How long ago was it you spent those three years in Texas?
Q I think it was '84.
Q 1884? A Yes sir, no it was '94.
Q Went to Texas in 1894, how long stay there? A Stayed three years.
Q At the end of the three years came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.

Q Come back in '97? A Yes sir.
Q Since you returned to the Choctaw Nation have you lived here continuously? A Yes sir.
Q Up to the present time? A Yes sir.
Q Never been outside since returned? A No sir.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q Got any children? A Two.
Q What are their names? A Rosie Ewings, Rena Roberts.
Q Is Washington Harris living? A yes sir.

The father of the applicant is identified upon Choctaw freedman card number 236 and number 265 upon the final roll approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Q Have you made your home in the Choctaw Nation since your birth? A Yes sir.
Q And when you went to Texas not with the intention of staying there but with the purpose of resuming your residence in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q And you returned prior to June 28, 1898? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living on June 28, 1898? A I was in the Territory.
Q You are sure about that? A Yes sir.

Tom Owen, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Tom Owen.
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Are you on the final roll? A Yes sir.
Q Approved by the Secretary of the Interior? A Yes sir.
Q Are you any relation to the applicant, Sarah Bledsoe?
A No sir, only just acquainted with her.
Q Have you known her all your life? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know her mother, Ellen Harris? A I was not very much acquainted with her.
Q Do you know Washington Harris? A Yes sir, I was slave under the same man.
Q Who was Betsy Harris' husband? A Lurinzy Harris.
Q He was a white man? A Yes sir.

17-D-190.--3.

Q Betsy Harris Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What kind? A Half-breed Choctaw.
Q Did Washington Harris remain the slave of Betsy Harris from the beginning of the war in 1861 up until the time of freeing the slaves? A Yes sir.
Q He did not run away? A No sir, I know that because lived on the same farm.
Q After freedom did Washington Harris remain in the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know whether or not Washington Harris was married to Amandy Ellen Harris? A Only what I heard, I did not witness the marriage.
Q Were you living in the neighborhood at the time he was married? A No sir, he was living near the line and I was near the Harris post office.
Q Do you know they were married and lived together as husband and wife? A yes sir, they did.
Q You know that of your own knowledge? A yes sir.
Q It was the general understanding in the community in which they resided that they were man and wife? A Yes sir it was.
Q Was this applicant born since their marriage? A Yes sir
Q This applicant, Sarah Bledsoe, daughter of Washington Harris? A Yes sir.
Q You are postive? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know where Sarah Bledsoe has been living since her birth? A Part of the time in Texas.
Q You do not know when she lived in Texas? A No sir.
Q Did she ever make her home in Texas? A Not that I know of.

Daisy D. Daubin, upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D. Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 22 day of September, 1904.

Wm Martin

Choctaw Freedman.
O R I G I N A L

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Garvin, I. T., November 27th, 1902.

---------oOo--------

In the matter of the application of Sarah Bledsoe for the enrollment of herself and her two children, Rosa Ewings and Rena Roberts, as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Sarah Bledsoe being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Sarah Bledsoe.
Q How old are you? A I am twenty-eight years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Janis.
Q Is that in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know, sir.
Q When were you last out of the Choctaw Nation? A About two years ago.
Q Where were you then? A I moved up to Clarksville and stayed three years and never have been out since.
Q And you returned about two years ago did you? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A I don't know.
Q Do you claim to be a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your father? A Washington Harris.
Q Is he living? A Yes sir.
Q Is he a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Ellen Harris.
Q Is she living? A No sir, she's dead.
Q Was she a freedman? A No sir, she's a non-citizen- - state woman.
Q You were never a slave were you? A No sir.
Q Your father a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of his owner? A Rinzy Harris I believe.
Q Was Rinzy Harris an Indian or a white man? A I don't know; that's before I was born; I don't know whether he was an Indian or a white man.
Q You don't know anything about Rinzy Harris? A No sir, I never did see him.
Q What makes you think you have any rights as a Choctaw freedman?
A By my father.
Q You claim through your father? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A You will have to ask somebody that knows more about it than I do. I cant tell you to be honest.
Q You never lived in the Choctaw Nation up to within about two years ago? A Oh, yes sir, before that; I understood you to say was what the last time I was out.
Q You lived here before that? A Yes sir.
Q Have you ever made application to this Commission for enrollment as a freedman? A I never been enrolled at all.

Q Why didn't you make application when the rest of your family applied? A Well, I couldn't at that time; we was living at Clarksville; I was sick and I couldn't get in, and papa he came and thought he could enroll me without my being there.
Q You say you were living at Clarksville at that time? A When the enrollment was here we was.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your husband? A Linn Bledsoe.
Q Is he a freedman? A He's a noncitizen.
Q Have you got any children? A I have got three children.
Q What is the name of the oldest? A Rosie Ewings.
Q Rosie Ewings Bledsoe? A She aint a Bledsoe.
Q How old is she? A She's eleven years old the 17th of last May.
Q What is your other child's name? A Her name is Rena Roberts; see I have been married twice.
Q How old is Rena? A She's nine years old the 6th of this last April.
Q Been married three times haven't you? A No sir.
Q Aren't you at present the wife of Bledsoe? A Yes sir.
Q Weren't you married to Ewings? A No sir.
Q You were married to Roberts? A Yes sir.
Q Never married to Ewings? A No sir.

The name of the applicant's father, Washington Harris, appears upon the records of the Commission, Choctaw freedman card No. 256.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Albert G. McMillan being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of November, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of December, 1902.

H. C. Rister

Notary Public.

Chootaw Freedman
D 190

Muskogee, Indian territory, February 10, 1904.

Sarah Bledsoe,

Janis, Indian territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 3, asking if you and your children have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment of yourself and your children, Rosie Ewings and Rena Roberts, as Chootaw freedmen As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen
836, D 190.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 18, 1904.

Sarah Bledsoe,

Janis, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 9th, in which you ask if you and your children, Rosa Ewings and Rena Roberts, have been approved.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children, Rosie Ewings and Rena Roberts, as Choctaw Freedmen. As soon as the decision is reached in this case, you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen,
D-190.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 4, 1904.

Sarah Bledsoe,

Janis, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 26, in which you ask if you and your children have been approved.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children, Rosie Ewings and Lena Roberts, as Choctaw Freedmen. When a decision is reached in this case, you will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-190.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1904.

Sarah Bledsoe,

Janis, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to the rights of yourself and children as Choctaw freedmen, or you may appear for this purpose at the general office of the Commission, Muskogee, Indian Territory at any time.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1476

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 1, 1904.

Sarah Bledsoe,

Wanie, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of your children Rosa Ewings and Rena Roberts as Choctaw freedmen, you are requested to advise this office at once the names of the fathers of said children. This matter should have your immediate attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Chectaw Freedman
1476

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 29,1904.

Commissioner in Charge,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Referring to Choctaw freedman card Number 1476, Sarah Bledsoe, et al. you are advised that the original card has been changed so as to show the father of Number 2 thereon to be Bedfort Ewings and the father of Number 3 to be Bascom Roberts. You are therefore directed to make corresponding changes upon the duplicate card of this number in your possession.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
1476

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 29, 1904.

Sarah Bledsoe,

Janis, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 9, stating that the father of your child, Rosa Ewing was Bedfort Ewing and the father of your child, Rena Roberts, was Bascom Roberts and this information has been made a matter of record.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Fr. 1477

Bynum Colbert

Fr. 1477

ELMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Byrum Colbert, et, al

2, 3-4 Granted - Oct. 3 - 1905.

5 Dismissed - Oct 3-1905

1497

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for the enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen of - - -

Nellie Colbert,
Leo Colbert,
Jim Colbert,
Marchie Colbert.

17-1477.

MEMORANDUN:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER. FEBRUARY 20, 1905.

In the matter of an alleged application for the enrollment of Nellie Colbert, Leo Colbert, Jim Colbert and Marchie Colbert as Choctaw freedmen.

R. R. Cravens appears as attorney for applicants:

Bynum Colbert being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q What is your name? A Bynum Colbert.
Q Howold are you? A About fifty-five, maybe not so old - something over fifty.
Q What is your post office address? A Wagoner.
Q How long have you lived there? A Come there in 1896.
Q Have you lived there ever since? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you claim to have made application to this Commission for the enrollment of Nellie Colbert, Leo Colbert, Jim Colbert and Marchie Colbert? A Yes, sir.
Q When did you make that application? A I don't recollect the date but it was some two or three years ago.
Q Was it two years ago or three years ago? A About three years.
Q Where did you make the application? A I made it here and I wrote once and sent it in and then I come down here.
Q What was the first thing you did with reference to making application for these children? A I sent the name of their mother and their names.
Q You sent a letter to the Commission containing their names and the name of theirmother? A Yes, sir.
Q What did you ask the Commission to do with it? A Asked permission to enroll them.
Q Now when did you write that letter? A I can't tell just when it was.I had it drew up in October I think, October three years ago.
Q Do you mean October 1902? A Yes, sir, I tell you how that was. I got Mr. Ainsworth - he lived in Skullyville - I went to him and he had registered me and I had lived there and I went to him and asked him if he remembered me and the children and he said yes and I had him draw up this letter and I sent the letter in and I come here six or seven times.
Q That was in October 1902? A Yes, sir.
Q That was the first thing you did? A No, sir, I went to the Commission at Muskogee.
Q Now tell what was the first thing you did? A I come here the first day the Commission opened here in Muskogee and they told me they wasn't tending to Choctaw business then.

Q Who told you? A Mr. Hoskins or Hopkins I think his name was.
Q Did you at that time say anything to anybody about having these children and about wanting to get them enrolled? A Yes, sir.
Q And you say you were then told they were not enrolling Choctaws? A Yes, sir.
Q Then what did you do? A I went back home. I married a Creek woman and I come here for her and I come before Mr. Warriner and asked him if he could find our names on the Choctaw roll and they didn't find them and said they would let me know.
Q Did you say anything to him about wanting to enroll these children? A Not particular, I wrote a letter and he said he douldn't find my letter but he remembered the letter he said.
Q Well now when was that that you came in and saw Mr. Warriner? A I think last year.
Q You are quite sure that at the time you saw him you spoke about the children? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you give their names? A Yes, sir, had Jimmie and Leo with me.
Q Well what was the next thing you did about getting them enrolled? A I come back again and they said they couldn't do anything because Mr. Bixby was in Washington.
Q Who did you see then? A I don't know who he was he was in the corner - in the west corner - he was dark complexion, dark hair and I went to him and he sent me to Major Needles.
Q What didyou tell Major Needles? A ~~Xxxxxxxxx~~ I told him my business and he said Mr. Bixby wasn't here and he sent me to another fellow and I was sworn.
Q When was that application made? A Week or two after the other.
Q Did you appear before this Commission in January 1903? A Yes, sir.
Q Wasn't that the time you went before Major Needles? A That was the time I came in but he taken me to some one else.
Q That was in January 1903? A Yes, sir, after I was sworn he told me that Mr. Bixby would be here and I met Mr. Bixby after that and he told me he was busy and was going to Washington.
Q After you had been sworn did you make any reference of any kind to these four children - did you mention them in any way - I mean when you were sworn and were being examined? A I won't say I did; I say I had done writ the ~~xxxx~~ names and handed them to Mr. Warriner.
Q When you were sworn you confined your statements to the application for yourself? A Yes, sir.
Q You didn't mention the children at the time? A No, I don't think I did.
Q Well why didn't you refer to the children after you had been sworn? A I had already written them in the letter. I don't understand the rules. I didn't give any evidence.
Q You say you didn't give any evidence? A No, sir.
Q You were just sworn and didn't give any evidence? A I think the fellow asked me if I swore to Choctaw freedman and he asked me my address and I told him Wagoner and he said he would notify me.

Q Did you give any evidence or not after you were sworn? A I might have spoken a few words.
Q Did they ask you any questions? A Yes, sir.
Q And did you answer them? A Yes, sir.
Q And at that time did you make any mention of these children? A Yes, sir, I think I did, I had a cousin with me at the time.
Q Well did you appear again before this Commission? A Yes, sir.
Q When was that? A I got Mr. Cravens and come back with him.
Q You didn't appear again until Mr. Cravens came with you? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you appear here again and testify? A No, sir, not until a week or so ago.
Q Then you didn't appear before the Commission and give any testimony between January 1903 and a week or two ago? A Yes, sir, I was sworn since.
Q When was that? A I don't remember.
Q Didn't you appear before this Commission in October 1904? A I might have.
Q Did you or didn't you? A I think I did.
Q Were you sworn at the time? A Yes, sir.
Q Well at the time did you make any mention at all of these children? A I don't remember, I think he asked me had I ever wrote a letter to the Commission and I told him I had.
Q Did you make any mention of those children at the time? A Yes, sir, every time I have been here.
Q When you were before the Commission in October 1904 did you say anything about the children? A He asked me some questions and I answered what he asked me.
Q But you didn't call the attention of anybody to these children? A I don't think I did; I brought some of the children with me.
Q When you were here in October 1904 you were asked if you had come before the Commission the first day the Commission opened and you answered "yes, sir" that you were here then? A Yes, sir.
Q You were then asked who came with you, were you? A Yes, sir.
Q Well who did you say came with you? A I don't remember who I did say.
Q Well as a matter of fact who did come with you? A Jim my oldest boy and I had a cousin come with me.
Q As I understand you when you were sworn in January 1903 you made no mention of these children? A Not as I remember of.
Q And when you were sworn in January 1904? A I might not but I had two of them right with me at the time.
Q How old is Nellie Colbert? A Nellie now is about fifteen past.
Q How old is Leo? A Leo is about twenty-five now.
Q How old is Jim? A Jim is about twenty-six.
Q Leo is about twenty-five and Jim is twenty-six? A Yes, sir.

Q So that in January 1903 Leo was about twenty-three and Jim was twenty-four? A Yes, sir.
Q And they were old enough to make application for themselves A I suppose if they had known anything about it - I did give them a letter and sent them to McAlister.
Q How old were these children when you wrote the letter to the Commission? A That was about three years ago.
Q How old is this child Marchie? A Marchie is two years older than Nellie.
Q So Marchie is how old? A About seventeen.
Q Are all these children living now? A No, sir, Marchie is dead.
Q When did she die? A Died August two years ago.
Q That would be in August 1902 or 1903? A 1902 I think.
Q Have these children all made their home with you? A No, sir.
Q Which ones are living with you? A Leo.
Q How about Nellie? A Since she married she went away.
Q What is her name now? A Nellie Johnson now.
Q When did she get married? A Last summer or fall.
Q Did she make her home with you all her live up to the time she get married? A Yes, sir.
Q And Leo is living with you? A Yes, sir.
Q Has he always lived with you? A Yes, sir.
Q How about Jim? A He lived here, he has lived here about five years.
Q Here in Muskogee? A Yes, sir.
Q Did he always live with you before that? A Yes, sir.
Q How about Marchie did she always live with you? A No, sir, a woman took her down in the Choctaw Nation and raised her after her mother died.
Q How old was she when she left you? A She was about six years.
Q Did she live with ~~xxx~~ this woman until she died? A No, sir, she came home and lived with me about two years before she died.
Q Do you know where Mr. Thomas Ainsworth is now? A He is at home. He lives in Skullyville.
Q Who was with you all these times when you appeared before the Commission? A Brought old man Henry Chalk once, I think he lives here, and I brought Jim and Leo with me once.
Q When did they come? A After the first time I come.
Q Were they with you the first time you were sworn? A No, sir.
Q Just when was it that they were with you? A When I come to see about this letter I brought them with me.

EXAMINATION BY MR. CRAVENS:

Q This Mr. Ainsworth to whom you refer was he an official of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q What was his official position? A Registering us before the Indian court.
Q Having given in the names of your children by letter to the Commission did you conclude from that that your enrollment would carry with it their enrollment? A Yes, sir, that was my understanding.

Q Have all your appearances before the Commission where proceedings were had with reference to your enrollment been reduced to writing by a stenographer? A No, sir, one time the gentleman wrote himself - once there was a lady taken down some evidence.
Q You now think that your enrollment carries with it the enrollment of your children? A That is what I thought, yes, sir.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q Where were all these children born? A Two were born in Fort Smith and the other one was born just on the line. at the time there was a little ground that belonged to the government they called Poteau.
Q You say two were born in Fort Smith? A Jim and Leo.
Q How long did they live in Fort Smith? A They lived there right smart while, until their mother died; when their mother died I was a marshal and I sent them to my people.
Q Didn't they make their home with you? A Yes, sir, some times, I was away from home most of the time.

EXAMINATION BY MR. CRAVENS:

We would like to have time to intruduce some corroborating testimony as to his making application or attempting to make application and we will bring the boys up here.

By Commission: Ten days will be allowed in which to intruduce said testimony.

Q What is the name of the mother of these children? A Some call her Mima and some call her Josephine; her name was Fisher when I married her.
Q Was she a Choctaw freed woman? A Yes, sir.
Q Is she living or dead? A She is dead.
Q When did she die? A She died since - she has been dead thirteen or fourteen years, she was with me when I enrolled them.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q Was she a slave during the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Was she a slave at the beginning of the war? A She was about five years old when the surrender was.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes, sir, belonged to a woman named Kemp.
Q Where was she at the commencing of the war? A She was at Ainsworth ferry.
Q What nation is that in? A Choctaw.
Q How long did she stay there after the close of the war?
A Until she was fifteen years old.
Q How do you know she did? A Me and her ~~wax~~ and her sister were nearly living with the same people. I enlisted in the army.

Q You say she was at Ainsworth ferry when when the war commenced? A Yes, sir.
Q And she stayed there how long? A About fifteen years.
Q Where did she go then? A I married her.
Q Did she live with you from that time until the time she died? A Yes, sir.
Q Who did you say was her owner? A Osborne Fisher and her mistress was Lizzie Kemp.
Q She was the slave of this Lizzie Kemp? A Yes, sir.
Q And Lizzie Kemp married Osborne Fisher? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was Lizzie Kemp? A Choctaw.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February 1905.

Edwd Friend
Notary Public.

MEMORANDUM:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER., FEBRUARY 24, 1905.

In the matter of an alleged application for the enrollment of Leo Colbert as a Choctaw freedman.

R. R. Cravens appears as attorney for applicant.

Leo Colbert being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q What is your name? A Leo Colbert.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-four or twenty-five, I don't know positively which.
Q What is your post office address? A Wagoner.
Q How long have you lived in Wagoner? A I disremember exactly what year but I think it was in 1895 that I moved to Wagoner.
Q Where were you born? A Born in Fort Smith.
Q How long did you live in Fort Smith? A Five or six years.
Q Then where did you go to? A Came here to Muskogee.
Q How long did you live here? A I don't know exactly stayed here five or six years.
Q When you first came here how long did you stay? A Stayed here about - I don't know exactly How long I did stay here. Stayed here about two years and went to Oklahoma and stayed there about two years and came back to Muskogee.
Q Then how long have you been here? A Off and on ever since.
Q Where were you when you were off? A First Wagoner and then Muskogee.
Q Have you ever made application to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman? A I came here once and they asked me how old I was and I told them I was nineteen or twenty and they said I was too young and they told me my parents would have to make application for me and I told them my mother was dead.
Q I want to know if you ever made application to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q When was that application? A 1900.
Q Where did you make it? A Here in Muskogee and I went to McAlester once.
Q You came here to Muskogee? A Yes, sir.
Q Who did you see here? A I don't know who the man was but it was in this building.
Q Were you sworn at the time? A No, sir, they told me I was too young to look after my business.
Q What did you do then? A I went to my father and he gave me a letter and I came back and they said the man wasn't in that day and I never came back.

MEMORANDUM--2.

Q When was that you say you were first here? A 1900.
Q Well you were nineteen or twenty years old then? A Yes, sir.
Q And you never come and made any application since then?
A Yes, sir, at McAlester once.
Q When was that? A I don't know what year.
Q Did anyone ever make application for you? A I came with my father and he come on upstairs here and he sent me after my brother.
Q What is that brother's name? A Jim. My father sent me after him and when I got him we went upstairs and I couldn't find him.
Q Do you know anything about any application that was made for you by anyone else? A My brother said he was going to look after me and my sister, I have a sister younger then myself.
Q Did you say he has made any application for you? A He told me he did.
Q Did you ever go with him - did you ever see him make any application? A No more than I have just explained.
Q When was it that your father and you came here together?
A I don't know exactly what year.
Q When do you fh ink it was? How many years ago? A About two or three years ago.
Q Well was it two years or three years? A I don't remember
Q That was here in Muskogee? A Yes, sir.
Q And at that time how old were you? A I don't know exactly my age.
Q You say you are twenty-four or twenty-five now? A Yes, sir, that is what my aunt told me.
Q So if it was two or three years ago when you came here you were twenty-one or twenty-two years old at that time; is that right? A Yes, sir.
Q Was that the time they told you you were too young to make application? A No, sir.
Q Do you know whether your father made application for you or not? A No, sir.
Q When was the only time you ever made application for yourself? A '99 or 1900.
Q And after that you didn't make any application on your own behalf? A No, sir, not here, I went to McAlester once since then and they said I was too young that day.
Q When was that? A That was after I had been here.
Q How long? A The same year or following year.
Q The same year your father came here you went to McAlester?
A I was here - you see this man and I was down to McAlester and I just went into the land office while I was there.
Q What did they tell you? A They said I would have to have some witnesses and I was too young.
Q You don't know who it was told you you were too young to look after your own business do you? A No, sir.
Q How old did you tell them you were at that time? A Nineteen or twenty years old.
Q You only came here once with your father didn't you? A I came here once by myself and once with my father.
Q You were told when you first came that you were too young? A Yes, sir.

MEMORANDUM:--3

Q And then you came with your father? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know whether your father made application for you? A No, sir.
Q Weren't you with him? A Yes, came with him but I didn't come up to the office with him.
Q Have you done anything else since then? A No, sir, My father said he would look after it.
Q You have done nothing for yourself and you don't know of anyone else having done anything for you? A No, sir.
Q You say your brother Jim is older than you? A Yes, sir.
Q How much older? A Two years or a year and nine months.
Q And he lives here in Muskogee does he? A Yes, sir.

EXAMINATION BY MR. CRAVENS:

Q Did you understand that your father was making application for your enrollment and looking after the matter? A Yes, sir, me and my young sister.
Q Is that the reason that after you first attempted to make application neglected it? A Yes, sir.
Q How old is your sister? A She is about sixteen or seventeen years old.
Q What is her name? A Nellie Johnson now.
Q Is she the only sister you have? A Yes, sir, only living sister.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q You are twenty-four or five now you say? A Yes, sir.
Q You haven't made any effort at all to secure your own enrollment until now? A No, sir.
Q Haven't appeared before the Commission at all or written to them or done anything about it? A No, sir.
Q And you have been of age for the last three or four years? A Yes, sir, I thought my father had all that fixed up until the last year, he has been telling me he was looking after it and I thought he had it all fixed up.
Q Did you know when the rolls were to be closed? A No, sir.
Q Didn't you know that September 25, 1902 was fixed as the time for closing the rolls? A No, sir.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above, and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February 1905.

Edward Friend

Notary Public.

MEMORANDUM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER., FEBRUARY 28, 1905.

In the matter of an alleged application for the enrollment of Jim Colbert as a Choctaw freedman.

R. R. Cravens appears as attorney for applicant.

Jim Colbert being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q What is your name? A Jim Colbert.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-eight, born March 13, 1873.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee.
Q How long have you lived in Muskogee? A Lived there for about twelve years.
Q Where were you born? A Close to Fort Smith.
Q Do you know whether you were born in the state or Territory? A In the Territory.
Q Choctaw Nation? A Place called Skullyville.
Q What is your father's name? A Bynum Colbert.
Q What is your mother's name? A We call her Josephine, her name was Mima.
Q Is she living? A No, sir, dead.
Q Did you ever make application to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes, sir, I have been here several times.
Q Did you ever make an application? A After I came here?
Q Did you ever apply? A Yes, sir.
Q When? A Gentleman right around there; we called here four or five years ago and I had him look for my mother's name on the roll and I told him to the best of my knowledge he would find a good many years ago - and he looked and he told me to come around again and I brought old man Jack Bailey and Chalk with me.
Q When was the first time you come here? A I don't know - six or seven years ago the first time I come here.
Q You came here before the Dawes Commission six or seven years ago? A Some commission; there was a commission here - I don't know whether it was in 1895 or 1894 or 1896 - I wasn't home in 1896 I know it wasn't in 1896, I was in Oklahoma in 1896.
Q Was it before or after the year you were in Oklahoma? A I don't remember, I was here when the Commission first came.
Q Did you ask to be enrolled at that time? A Yes, sir, and the man told me that I would have to get further information. I couldn't even tell who my grandfather was. The next time my father and I come together.

Q When was the next time you came? A Really I don't know.
Q About how long? How many years after the first visit?
A Mit have been in 1898.
Q Might have been in 1898 - when was it? A Really I don't know.
Q Don't you know how many years ago it was? A No, sir.
Q What did you do then who did you see? A Me and papa come to see - and I saw the man this morning - and when we come up that man we asked him to try to locate our name and I told him to find our names on the roll: Marchie, Jim and Leo, three of us.
Q You don't know when you did come the second time? A No, sir.
Q Was anybody with you? A The second time I came I think Mr. Jack Bailey come with me and the next time Jim Chalk, and my brother and I came.
Q When was that? A I don't know exactly when that was. That was the time we tried to get him to look on the rolls - I saw the man awhile ago that we talked to. The time my mother registered for us was the time the colored people was registered for money or forfeit their right - some thing of that kind.
Q I want to know when you made application to the Commission. You say you came here with your father one time? A Yes, sir.
Q Don't you remember when that was? A No, sir.
Q You can remember coming here two or three different times but you can't remember what year any of those visits were?
A No, sir, I can not.
Q Can't you come within two or three years of it? A No, sir.
Q But still you remember you came? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you sworn on any of those occasions that you came here? A I think I was sworn.
Q Do you remember when that was? A When I came with my father.
Q You stated you made three visits, now you came with your father on the third visit did you? A I don't remember, you see I lived right here in town and I come up here several times.
Q What happendd when you came with your father? A We asked this gentleman to look and see - and my father stated that at the time the rolls were made and we asked him to look on the roll and he referred us to Colonel Needles, I think, and we went to see him. I don't know what conversation him and my father had.
Q Well did you at any time come here and ask to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman or did you just come here and [illegible] tell them your mother had listed you and to look up your name on the roll? A The first time I asked them to find my name - the name of my mother and the next time they told me I would have to get more information and the last time I come with my father and if he got on I thought it would be all right.
Q You are twenty-eight years old are you? A Yes, sir.

Q And you say the first time you came here was four or five years ago? A Might have been that long and might have been longer - I married after the Cherokee payment. I was married the 17th of April 1898 and I think I come here in 1898, I know it was after I married. I think the payment was in 1897 and I married 17th April 1898 and I come here after that, might have been in '99 and might have been 1900.
Q You came here after April 1898? A Yes, sir, might have been in July and might have been in August.
Q It was after April 1898 some time after that? A When I come here the first time? No I had been here before that, but when I came with my father I know it was after the payment
Q I want to know when it was you first came here? A That is something I couldn't swear to.
Q You say you were here once before your father come? A I might have been here before he came here with me.
Q You say you might have been I want to know what happened? A When I came here I didn't know no more than you would if you went to a place you never were in - the first Mr. Jack Bailey says to me "why don't you go up and file and what is the matter your aunt Emma that they don't come up here" and he said he would he would come up with me and so I come on here before that and I didn't know.
Q Did you know what you were coming up here for? A I expected to be enrolled.
Q Did you ask to be enrolled? A Yes, sir, I asked for enrollment.
Q Can you tell me when that was? A I can not, I don't really know when it was.
Q Well can you remember when any of these visits were that took place? A No, sir, me and my father come up here and I think he employed Mr. McRea to look after us.
Q What I want to know is, can you remember when any of these visits took place? A No, sir.
Q All you know is that you made application for enrollment but you don't know when it was? A No, sir, I don't know what day or year.
Q And you can't come within a year or two of it? A No, sir, to be honest with you I can't, I just waited on the old man to tend to this .
Q You have relied on your father to attend to it all the time? A Yes, sir.
Q You never tried to attend to it for yourself? A Yes, sir, I come here.
Q For what did you rely on your father? A I expected him to give me the information. What do I know about something that happened before I was born.
Q I am not asking you what happened then I am asking you about your own application. You were up here with your father last month weren't you? A Yes, sir.
Q Well prior to that time when were you last here? A I don't know been some time ago.
Q Well your father testified for you about two or three years ago? A Well I came here with him.
Q Two or three years ago you were twenty-five years old weren't you? A Yes, sir.

Q And at that time you were still relying on his making application for you? Didn't make application for yourself? A No, sir, did not, the information I wanted I couldn't give myself and I relied on him.
Q And you made application on your own behalf before that? A I went there with him.
Q Who did you go to see? A I don't know who that gentleman was. Papa knows him.
Q And you can't remember when that was at all? A No, sir, I can not.

EXAMINATION BY MR. CRAVENS:

Q Do you remember the old Creek land office? A I know every land office in town.
Q Do you remember where the Dawes Commission oppened up in that little frame building down here - in the little store building that use to set right down here? A I know Miss Alice Robertson use to have a large boarding house right around here and the church was on the corner.
Q When you first came to the Dawes Commission were they in that twostory frame building or here in this brick building? A The first time I went to see them I don't know whether it was brick or frame I know it wasn't in this building - when I went into it I asked him could I enroll as a Choctaw freedman and asked if they could find my mother on the roll and he told me I would have to get more information. I never came back no more until my father come up here.
Q Can't you give some idea as to the time you came here? A When I come to Muskogee?
Q No, the time you come before the Dawes Commission? A Been good while ago, I don't know what year or day it was - I swear I don't know - I married in 1898 might have been before I was married I don't know. Mr. Jack Bailey will know more about that than I know. Might have been in 1900 in April - I don't know when it was. I am sort of a rowdy and don't try to keep up with dates.
Q When you came here with your father did you untertake to make application for yourself? A Yes, sir, and I was under the impression that we were waiting for a hearing. When my father come up the other day I though he was coming to make application for himself.
Q Did you think you had made application for yourself? A Yes, sir, I was under that impression and we were waiting. We made arrangements for my forty acres, got it under the impression that I was a Choctaw freedman. I though it took some time for the Secretary of the Interior to make a ruling on my case and thought he hadn't ruled on it yet.
Q Where were you at the time Muskogee burned up the last time? A I was - I left. I moved away just before that. I moved away in October and stayed away until next May. I think the fire was on the 28th of February.
Q Do you remember how long after that you made application to the Commission? A I think I come before that because I lived here before the fire, the firm I was working for got burned up and they sent me up to Wagoner.
Q Have you any children? A No, sir

Q Have you ever had any children? A Yes, sir.
Q When was that child born do you remember? A Child was born on the 9th of August 1899 I think.
Q Well now do you remember with reference to that when your first application was made before the Commission, did you come here before or after the child was born? A Before and after too.
Q The first visit was before? A I think I come once or twice before I was married.
Q How long did that child live? A Died on -
Q Just about how long did the child live? A About nine months I think. I don't know exactly. I know she died in May. She died 16th May I think.
1900? A Yes, sir, 1900 I think she was nine months old when she died.
Q When was the last time you untertook to make application before the Dawes Commission? A That has been some time ago, me and my father come here.
Q Were you sworn at that time? A I think I was.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q You say you though all the time that they hadn't passed on your case? A Yes, sir.
Q When did you think you had made that application? A When me and my father come up here.
Q Was it the last time? A No, sir, I thought all the evidence had to prove - I got a letter from a colored fellow in Muskogee Fort Smith and I gave that to the Commission and I got a letter from Ed Givens I believe and I got a letter from Charlie Ainsworth.
Q You say you were under the impression that you had made application and you were waiting for them to pass on the application? A Yes, sir.
Q Well when did you make that application? A Might have been in '99 I don't know what date.
Q The size of it is simply this: you believed you had made application but you don't know when it was? A No, sir not exactly.
Q Not within a year or two of it? A No, sir, I don't know. Might have been in 1898.
Q Well might have been? A Might have been in '99 or 1901 to be definate I couldn't say.
Q You can't come within a year of it? A I know this: In 1894 I went to Texas with some race horses and it might have been in 1895, 1896, 1897 - I wasn't in this country in 1896.
Q Where have you lived since you were born? A Why in McAlester - worked in McAlester - and I have lived in Muskogee and Wagoner and Fort Smith.
Q Those four places you have lived in all your life? A Yes, sir.
Q When did you live in Fort Smith? A Stayed in Fort Smith until my mother died, off and on. When I was a kid I never left home.
Q When did you go to Fort Smith can you remember that? A No, sir.

Q How long did you live in Fort Smith? A Went to school there I think when I was seven years old, went to school until I was twelve.
Q You lived in Fort Smith five years is that right? A Yes, sir.
Q Then from Fort Smith where did you to to?. A McAlester and stayed there a year.
Q As I understand you left Fort Smith when you were twelve years of age? A In the Indian Territory.
Q How long did you live in Texas when you were with the race horses? A I wasn't living in Texas.I was there during the fair.
Q You have never lived outside of the Territory since you were twelve years of age? A No, sir.
Q And you were born in the Territory? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of March 1905.

J. B. Campbell

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of an application for the enrollment of Nellie Colbert, Leo Colbert, Jim Colbert and Marchie Colbert as Choctaw freedmen.

- --oOo----

It appears from the record herein that on February 20, 1905 Bynum Colbert appeared before the Commission and testified relative to an application alleged to have been made by him for the enrollment of his children, Nellie Colbert, Leo Colbert, Jim Colbert and Marchie Colbert, as Choctaw freedmen, within the time limited by the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641). Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory on February 24th and 28th 1905.

It appears from the record herein that the said Bynum Colbert claims to have made said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory "the first day the Commission opened here in Muskogee", and that he was at that time told that the Commission was not then attending to Choctaw business. He claims to have appeared before the Commission on several occasions thereafter and to have been sworn and examined and gives as his reason for not mentioning the names of his children on those examinations his belief that his original application for their enrollment was all that was necessary and that the testimony which he gave in the matter of his own application for enrollment would also apply to theirs.

The applicant Leo Colbert testifies that he appeared before the Commission for the purpose of making application for enrollment about the year 1900, when he was nineteen or twenty years of age, and that he was then told that he was too young and that his parents would have to make application for him. He also testifies that he appeared before the Commission at McAlester, Indian Territory, although he says he does not know in what year he appeared there, and he further says that he again appeared at Muskogee, Indian Territory with his father "two or three years ago".

The applicant Jim Colbert testifies that he appeared before the Commission "four or five years ago" and made application for enrollment but was unable to give any information tending to establish his right to enrollment and was then told that he would have to get further information, and that he thereafter appeared before the Commission with his father when application was made for him and the other applicants herein.

The Creek Land Office was opened in Muskogee, Indian Territory on April 1, 1899 and that is probably the date which the witness Bynum Colbert has in mind when he says he came here "the first day the Commission opened here in Muskogee". On that date a number of people did seek to make application for enrollment as Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen and it is probable that said Bynum Colbert was among the number.

The Commission is of the opinion that the evidence fairly establishes that application was made by said Bynum Colbert for the enrollment of his children, Nellie Colbert, Leo Colbert, Jim Colbert and Marchie Colbert, within the time limited by the said Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and that it should now proceed to hear and determine said application and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

C. R. Breathitt

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAY 25 1905

17-1477.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nellie Colbert, Leo Colbert, Jim Colbert and Marchie Colbert as Choctaw Freedmen.

- - : D E C I S I O N : - -

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Nellie Colbert, Leo Colbert, Jim Colbert and Marchie Colbert as Choctaw Freedmen.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicants are the children of Bynum Colbert, a recognized and enrolled Choctaw Freedman, whose name appears as No. 5066 upon the lists prepared by said Commission under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), of persons entitled to enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen, approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 20, 1905; that the applicants (excepting the said Marchie Colbert) were residents in good faith of the Indian Territory on June 28, 1898, and up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Marchie Colbert died in the month of August, 1902.

I am therefore of opinion that the application for the enrollment of Marchie Colbert as a Choctaw Freedman should be dismissed; and that Nellie Colbert, Leo Colbert and Jim Colbert should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

OCT 3 - 1905.

17-1477

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 3, 1905.

Bynum Colbert,

Wagoner, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered October 3, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of your children, Nellie, Leo, and Jim Colbert, as Choctaw freedmen, and dismissing the application for the enrollment of Marchie Colbert as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of Nellie, Leo and Jim Colbert as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1477.

17-1477

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 3, 1905.

Jim Colbert,

Wagoner, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 3, 1905, rendered his decision granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Registered.

Commissioner.

17-1677

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 3, 1905.

Lee Colbert,

Wagoner, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on October 3, 1905, rendered his decision granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Registered. Commissioner.

17-1477

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 3, 1905.

R. R. Cravens,

Attorney at Law,

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on October 3, 1905, rendered his decision granting the application for the enrollment of Nellie Colbert, Lee Colbert and Jim Colbert, as Choctaw freedmen, and dismissing the application for the enrollment of Marshie Colbert as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of the said Nellie, Lee and Jim Colbert. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Registered.

Commissioner.

17-1477

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 3, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered October 3, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Nellie Colbert, Leo Colbert and Jim Colbert, as Choctaw freedmen, and dismissing the application for the enrollment of Marchie Colbert as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the enrollment of above named applicants. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1477.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of-

Bynum Colbert.

17-1477.

Memorandum

Raymond Colbert

Claims to be Choctaw

freedman.

Jany 16. 1903

Department of the Interior
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes
Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1903.

M E M O R A N D U M

Bynum Colbert being first duly sworn testified as follows;

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Bynum Colbert.

Q What is your age? A Fifty some odd years old.

Q Do you claim to be a Choctaw freedman? A Choctaw and Chickasaw together.

Q Have you ever prior to this time made application to this Commission to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir I come here once before, two years ago or a year ago any way

It does not appear from the records of the Commission that any application has ever been made by this man for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. Under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902 this Commission is now without authority to receive or consider the application of any person as a citizen or freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Clara Mitchell Wood being first duly sworn states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported the above proceedings on the 15th day of January 1903 and that this is a true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of the same.

Clara Mitchell Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15thday of January 1903.

Charles H. Sampson

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

MUSKOGEE, I.T., OCTOBER 21, 1904.

Memorandum of statement in the matter of the alleged application of Bynum Colbert for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION.

BYNUM COLBERT, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Bynum Colbert.
Q. How old are you? A. Something over fifty now, I expect.
Q. What is your post office address? A. Wagoner, I.T.
Q. How long have you lived at Wagoner? A. I went there in 1896.
Q. Have you lived in Wagoner continuously until now since 1896?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You claim to be a Choctaw freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you ever personally made application to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman?
A. I came here once or twice with my witnesses before -- when the Commission was downstairs.
Q. When was the first time that you ever came to the Commission?
A. I came here the first day they opened and I think it was in April.
Q. Of what year? A. I cannot remember now.
Q. What do you mean by the first day the office opened? A. In this this building-there were some tents here and some little frame buildings and the tents were in front of them.
Q. Here in Muskogee? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You say you came here the first day the office opened and was that the time they opened the Creek Land Office? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who came with you? A. My wife and three or four others.
Q. Is there anybody here now who was here with you at that time?
A. I couldn't say that, excepting this old gentleman.
Q. What did they tell you? A. Mr. Bixby told me to wait; that they were not dealing with the Choctaws at that time.
Q. Did you ever after that time make any application? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where? A. Right here. I came here with my witnesses.
Q. When was that? A. Last year, I think.
Q. The early part of last year? A. I was here two or three times last year.

STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSION:

It appears that Bynum Colbert was at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory on January 15,1903.
Q. Did you at any time after the 1st day of April, 1899, when the office opened here to make allotments to Creek citizens, up to December, 1902, ever make application before the Commission at any of its appointments in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A. I sent a letter there with the names of my people in the letter.
Q. When was that? A year ago last October that I got Mr. Thomas Ainsworth to write a letter to the Commission and I presented the letter to a man by the name of Warriner.

Q. You brought that letter here yourself? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When was that? A. Some time the last of October.
Q. In what year? A. Last year, 1903.
Q. That was when Mr. Ainsworth wrote the letter for you? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What I am trying to find out is if you, prior to December 25, 1902, ever made application? A. Yes, sir, I came here six or seven times after I came the first time; I came here often. One time I came here I wrote a letter to Mr. Bixby and came in myself. They said he had to go to Washington on business and he would attend to it when he came back. I suppose in the last two years, I have been here 8 or 9 times.
Q? I am trying to find out if you ever came here before December 25, 1902. A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you any witness to prove that you came here and made application before that time? A. Yes, sir, because my boy and I, we both came in here and got this old gentleman and came in when you were downstairs and for some reason they told me to wait and come in again. At that time I drew up a letter and sent it to McAlester.
Q. Who to? A. To the Commission.
Q. When was that? A. I think it was when the Commission was there it was just before they closed there.
Q. Did you personally ever go down there when the Commission were enrolling Choctaw freedmen at any of the places where they had their appointments in the Choctaw Nation? A. I went to McAlester and left a letter there.
Q. What do you mean? A. I got the names of myself and children and registered Tuskohoma before that and then I went.
Q. I want to know if you, yourself, at any time during the time the Commission was in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation hearing applications for enrollment, if you ever went down there and went before the Commission and made application yourself. A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where and at what place? A. South McAlester.
Q. When was that? A. That was a little better than a year and a half ago. Somewhere along there.
Q. At what place in McAlester? A. Where the Commission was; I went in there and some gentleman told us to wait and said we can't do anything at the present, and I left a letter there.
Q. Were you ever put on the stand and asked any questions? A. No, sir, I just reported to them in a letter the names of all my folks down there.
Q. As an actual fact, then, this is the first time, right now, that you have been sworn and been asked any questions that have been reduced to writing? Now is that correct? A. I was sworn up here once but they didn't ask me any questions.
Q. When was that? A. Last year.
Q. That was when you were here January 15, 1903? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was there anybody with you when you went to McAlester? A. My boy.
Q. Is he here? A. No, sir, he is in Fort Smith; but when I came up here I brought two witnesses.
Q. You do not know what day of the month or the year that you were at McAlester? No, sir, but I have got the dates I think at home, but I got this letter and jumped right on the train and come on. I have the dates at home.
Q. Was anybody with you the time you came here to Muskogee? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who? A. A fellow named London, a cousin of mine and a fellow named Jimmie and an old lady that they called Aunt Lucy.

Q. Thatwill be all to-day.

Mildred S. Cummings, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Mildred S. Cummings

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1904.

Charles D. Swearer
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

--oOo--

In the matter of the application of Rynum Colbert for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman.

--oOo--

It appears from the record herein that on January 28, 1903, Rynum Colbert appeared before the Commission, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and testified in support of his claim that he had theretofore, and within the time limited by the provisions of section thirty-four of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), made application to the Commission for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman. He again appeared before the Commission and testified relative to said matter on October 21, 1904.

From his testimony it appears that he claims to have made said application at Muskogee at the time the Creek Land Office was opened, and that he was then told that he would have to wait, and that the Commission was not dealing with Choctaws at that time. He also claims to have appeared before the Commission at South McAlester Indian Territory, "where the Commission was", and that he was then told to wait, and left a letter there. The Commission was at that place to receive applications, December 2 to 24, 1902.

The Creek Land Office was opened at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on April 1, 1899, and on that date several persons presented themselves for enrollment as citizens or freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and it is probable that the applicant herein was among the number.

The Commission is of the opinion that the evidence fairly establishes that application was made by Rynum Colbert for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman within the time limited by said act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and that it should now proceed to determine the application on its merits, and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

C. R. Breckinridge

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

JAN - 6 1905

17-1477.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER., JANUARY 16, 1905.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Bynum Colbert as a xxxxxx freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Bynum Colbert being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Bynum Colbert.
Q What is your post office address? A Wagoner, Indian Territory.
Q How old are you? A I am about fifty-five I expect.
Q Where were you born? A Kiamitia Choctaw Nation.
Q Were you born a slave? A My mother was yes, sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A Easter Colbert.
Q Is she living? A Died in 1865.
Q Was she living in Kiamitia County? A Yes, sir, when I left her.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was her owner? A Sim Folsom.
Q What was your father's name? A Ben Colbert.
Q Where did he live - is he dead? A He is dead.
Q Where did he live? A He lived in Skullyville county at the time.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q To whom did he belong? A He belonged to a widow woman I was small when he died, her name I think was Morris McGilberry.
Q Was Sim Folsom a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q You were born about 1850, A Yes, sir.
Q Where were you during the war? A I was in the war, I enlisted at Fort Gibson and was transferred to the eastern army and stayed there until 1866 and was discharged and enlisted in 1867 and went back with the western army and stayed until 1872; in '72 I came back here and got on the marshal's force and have been here ever since.
Q You say you are the son of Easter Colbert and she was a slave belonging to Sim ~~Colbert~~ Folsom? A Yes, sir.
Q At the beginning of the war where were you? A I was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Where? A On Red River.
Q With whom? A Fellow named Frank Colbert.
Q Was x he a Choctaw Indian? A Part Choctaw and part Chickasaw.
Q Were you a slave at that time? A Yes, sir, my mother was set free just about the time the war come up and her children were to be returned to the owners and during that time the war come up and I come up to Fort Gibson and then I enlisted and xxxx went east.
Q Enlisted in the regular army? A No, sir, volunteer, stayed two years and then went into the regular army, I came back here in '72 in Skullyville county and voted and was on the marshal's force - I was under Col. Needles.

Q So at the beginning of the war you were free? A No, sir, I was with my mother but then I was to be turned over to the owners when I was big enough to work.
Q Was your mother a slave? A Yes, sir, died a slave the Colberts married into ~~x~~ the Folsom family they were Choctaw and C ickasaw.
Q When did your mother die? A She died about 1865.
Q Was she a slave at the time of her death? A Yes, sir.
Q You say you enlisted in the volunteer army? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know what year that was? A I think in 1863.
Q What regiment did you join? A Fifty-fourth colored.
Q And you stayed in the army two years? A Two years.
Q And then you reenlisted in the regular army? A Yes, sir.
Q When were you discharged from the army? A '72 discharged at Fort Sill.
Q When did you first go to Fort Gibson? A I was at Fort Gibson in 1863 and 1867.
Q Where were you in 1866? A Little Rock and my father come after me.
Q At the close of the war where were you? A The day of the surrender I was at Little Rock under Colonel Williams.
Q After your discharge from the army in 1865 what did you do then? A Come up to Fort Smith with my father we all had to come in, the treaty was to be made then, then I taken the boat and went back to Little Rock and enlisted in the army.
Q As a matter of fact from the beginning of the war you never lived in the Choctaw Nation until 1872? A I was born there but I wasn't exactly raised there; there was a gentleman brought me to Fort Gibson during the war and I enlisted; then I was transferred to Little Rock under Colonel Williams; then I stayed there in the eastern army until 1866; I was discharged in 1866 and come to Fort Smith with my father and after that I reenlisted in the regular army and went to Fort Arbuckle.
Q So really you never lived in the Choctaw Nation since the beginning of ~~x~~ the war? A I lived in the Choctaw Nation from 1872; I ~~lived~~ left the Choctaw Nation during the war went into the army and in 1866 I come back to the Choctaw Nation.
Q Where did you stay in the Choctaw Nation? A Skullyville County.
Q With whom did you stay? A With Bill Kizer.
Q Who is he? A He is part Choctaw and part white.
Q Indian was he? A Yes, sir.
Q How long did you stay with him? A Three years.
Q How do you make that out? A I said when I came back in 1872.
Q I am talking about 1866? A I came to Fort Smith.
Q You stated that soon after the beginning of the war you went to Fort Gibson and enlisted in the army? A Yes, sir.
Q When was the first time that you went back to the Choctaw Nation after that? A I come back to the Choctaw Nation after - I come from the Choctaw Nation in 1866 and went back to Little Rock then I enlisted in the 10th cavalry and went to the Chickasaw Nation - that is to Fort Arbuckle.

Q But you don't claim, do you, that you were a slave during the war? A Well my mother was a slave.
Q But you were not? A I was taken from there before the surrender but then I xx suppose I was a slave; I was taken from there by x friends.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir, I remember the treaty it was in '66.
Q Where were you at that time? A Fort Smith.
Q In Arkansas? A Yes, sir.
Q And it was after the treaty of Fort Smith that you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Come back before the treaty; my father come after me; then after the treaty I went back; I went back in '67 I think the first day of February.
Q Now will you tell me where you were at the signing of the treaty of Fort Smith? A Right at Mr. Kizer's.
Q You claim you were in the Choctaw Nation when the treaty was signed? A Yes, sir.
Q How long had you been living in the Choctaw Nation at that time? A From the time I was discharged until I went back.
Q Do you know the date of your discharge? A I think it was the 6th of February 1866.
Q When were you discharged? A I was discharged I think in 1865.
Q What month was it? A Long in April or May.
Q April or May 1865? A Yes, sir.
Q Then you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q And did you stay there until after the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir.
Q Then you enlisted in the army, when was that? A 6th of February '67 I think.
Q When you enlisted you went away and have been away from the Choctaw Nation until 1872? A At Fort Arbuckle.
Q When you were at Fort Arbuckle you were in the army? A Yes, sir.
Q But you never took yp your home in the Choctaw Nation until 1872? A I lived with my brother over here in 1873.
Q Then where did you go? A To Wagoner, I was deputy marshal here and in the Choctaw Nation for ten or twelve years.
Q What years were they? A I think I was apointed in 1873; I worked under Colonel Needles and Kell and Meeks and Bowles.
Q How long have you made your home at Wagoner? A I have been there about six or seven years.
Q During all these years where did you consider you home when you were in the army? A Choctaw Nation.
Q You refer to a marshal called Needles is that Mr. T. B. Needles one of the commissioners? A Yes, sir.
Q Anything further you wish to say? A I voted in Skullyville County when I was there - they registered us there; we were to take $100.00 in money or take land; I registered for my children.
Q Did you accept the money ? A No, sir.
Q Was it offered you? A Yes, sir; I registered at Tuskahommah.

Q You didn't register in 1896 did you? A '84 I think.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January 1905.

Charles A. Sawyer
Notary Public.

17-1477.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Bynum Colbert as a Choctaw freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N:--

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made to this Commission for the enrollment of Bynum Colbert as a Choctaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory on January 13, 1903, October 21, 1904 and January 16, 1905.

It further appears from the record herein that at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion the mother of the applicant, Easter Colbert, was a slave of Sim Folsom, a recognized Choctaw citizen, and that the applicant (who was born about the year 1860) was also the slave of said Sim Folsom; that in the year 1863 the applicant enlisted in the volunteer army and was discharged in the year 1865; that he then returned to the Choctaw Nation and remained in said nation until the year 1867 when he enlisted in the regular army where he remained until he was discharged in the year 1872, since which time he had been a resident in good faith of the Indian Territory up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Bynum Colbert should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

APR 6 - 1905

17-1477

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1905.

Bynum Colbert,

Wagoner, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 6, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1477.

17-1477

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 6, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Bynum Colbert as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

T. B. Needles

Registered. Commissioner in Charge.

Incl. 17-1477.

(See 17-826 for registry receipt for this letter.)

17-1477

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1906.

Byrum Colbert,

Wagoner, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 6, 1906, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

T. B. Needles

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1477.

17-1477

COPY,

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 6, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Bynum Colbert as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

T. B. Needles.

Registered. Commissioner in Charge.

Incl. 17-1477.

(See 17-826 for registry receipt for this letter.)

17-1477

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 20, 1905.

Bynum Colbert,

Wagoner, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 11, 1905, asking the status of your enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that your name has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior and you will be notified when your enrollment has been approved.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Y.O.B.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMS BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary.

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
Choctaw Freedman
1477

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 9, 1905.

Bynum Colbert,

Wagoner, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed herewith copy of the order of the Commission of January 6, 1905, in which it is held that you made application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

You should now appear before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, at the earliest date practicable, for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

AR 1-9

Choctaw Fr. 1478

Sam Williams

Fr. 1478

1478

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Sam Williams

Transferred from Chickasaw

Freedman # 1. Feb. 27, 1905

1478

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Corrinne Williams as a Choctaw freedman .....

17-NB-60

Chickasaw Freedmen Card 1106.

IN RE application of Sam Williams and others.

Sworn by Commissioner A.S.McKennon,

Sam Williams says:

I belonged to Sampson Fulsom. I lived here in 1867 and 1868. I have been living backwards and forwards. I have been most of the time over here.

My wife is was a U.S. citizen. I was married to her by Duckworth, J.P. at Sevoy, Texas.

I have children: Charley,19;Lee,15;Maxey,12; Hugh,9; Myrtle,6; and Addene,3.

(See testimony of Mollie Owens and others, Chickasaw Freedmen Card 1105) 14

Sam Williams
Charley Williams
Lee Williams
Maxey Williams
Hugh Williams
Myrtle William
Addene Williams

enrolled.

71 B 60 217

IN RE
Application for Enrollment of
INFANT CHILD

Corrine Williams

as a citizen of

Choctaw Freedman Nation.

Approved *190*

.....

Commissioner.

APR 26 1906

APR. 24 1905

17-1478

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Freedmen Chickasaw Nation,

of Connie Williams (Here insert name of child), born on the 12 day of September, 1901

Name of Father: Charles Williams a citizen of the Freedmen Chickasaw Nation.

Name of Mother: Emma L Williams a citizen of the U.S. Nation.

Postoffice Caney Ind. Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central DISTRICT. }

I, Emma L Williams, on oath state that I am 23 years of age and a citizen by —, of the United States Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Charles Williams, who is a citizen, by Freedmen, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a Female (Male or Female) child was born to me on 12 day of September, 1901 that said child has been named Connie Williams, and was living March 4, 1905.

Emma L Williams

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of April, 1905.

E Dalton Phillips
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central DISTRICT. }

I, Bettie Guess, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Emma L Williams, wife of Charles Williams on the 12 day of September, 1902 that there was born to her on said date a Female (Male or Female) child; that said child was living March 4, 1905, and is said to have been named Connie Williams

Bettie Guess

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses) }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of , 190

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, Indian Territory, February 21, 1907.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith duplicate records in the following cases:

17-NB-60, Wm. E. Williams
Corrine Williams
7-D-410, Lucy Brown

The only person I could find who claims to know the whereabouts of Charles and Emma Williams was Giles Watkins of Atoka, I. T., and he stated that they now live in Kansas City, Missouri, but does not know their local address.

I went to Coalgate, I. T. to-day to procure information in the case of Lucy Brown, but could find no one who was acquainted with this applicant. A notation appears upon the information slip to the effect that she has a half brother named Ed Dufer. I found a person at Coalgate by the name of Ed Dufour, but he advised me that he had no relative by the name of Lucy Brown, and further that no relative or acquaintance of his had ever made application to be placed upon the rolls of the Commissioner.

Commissioner # 2.

This evening we shall go to South McAlester, I. T., and after looking up cases in that vicinity we shall proceed to Calvin, I. T., and drive from that place to Guertie, I. T. and Citra, I. T. This will complete all the cases in my possession.

Kindly address all mail to South McAlester, I. T. for the next two or three days.

Respectfully,

Richard Shanafelt,

In Charge Choctaw Feild Party.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, Indian Territory, February 19, 1907.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your telegram of the 18th instant, received by me on the morning of the 19th, directing that I proceed to Caney, Indian Territory, and procure the testimony of Charles Williams, Choctaw Freedman, roll No. 5068, relative to the paternity of Corrine Williams, and if possible evidence of the marriage of Charles and Emma Williams, I today visited the vicinity of Caney, and found near there one Charles Williams and his wife, Emma Williams, who have been receiving correspondence from the Commissioner regarding the application for enrollment of Sam E. and Corrinne Williams, Choctaw Freedman New Born No. 60, exhibiting to me letters in regard to this matter of December 13, 1906 and February 5, 1907, and telegram of February 16,1907. You are advised that this Charles and Emma Williams are not the father and mother of Corrinne Williams; nor is said Charles Williams identical with the person enrolled as No. 5068 upon the Choctaw Freedman roll.

After dilligent inquiry I am convinced that the Charles Williams who is the father of Corrine Williams does not reside in the vicinity of Caney; the postmistress informs me that the

person above referred to is the only Charles Williams who receives mail at the Caney post office.

I saw Mr. Richard Shanafelt this evening, who has in his possession for investigation the case of Sam E. and Corrinne Williams, and he states that he h s received indefinite information that the mother of these children may live near Stringtown; that he has some work in that vicinity and will investigate the matter while there.

Respectfully,

W. T. Martin.

Form No. 260.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

23,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

Receiver's No.	Time Filed	Check
		Government Paid.

SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT ON BACK.

MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS

To guard against mistakes or delay, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this service half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that the Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or the non-delivery of any REPEATED message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially valued, and an additional charge paid or agreed to, nor for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or from any cause beyond its own immediate control. And the Company hereby makes the agreement the sender, whose name is subscribed to the message, expressly assents to, that any company when necessary may forward it over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of this Company cannot be insured except in virtue of a special contract in writing, guaranteeing a specified amount beforehand, to be paid by the sender thereof, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charges for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and a message sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, for that purpose, is the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal offices. For delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

The Company will not be liable for damages or other penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Sam Williams and his children, Charley Williams, Lee Williams, Maxey Williams, Hugh Williams, Myrtle Williams and Addene Williams, as Chickasaw freedmen. 19-1106.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mollie Owens and her children, Joe Owens, Gertie Owens, Arthur Owens, Lawrence Owens, Roma Owens, Harold Owens and Willie Owens, as Chickasaw freedmen. 19-1105.

Sam Williams, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Sam Williams.
Q How old are you? A Forty-seven, I guess.
Q What is your post office address? A Platter, I.T.
Q Were you a slave yourself? A Yes sir.
Q What was your master's name? A Sampson Folsom.
Q Was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw. Mistress Chickasaw, she was Colbert.
Q Sampson Folsom was a Choctaw and his wife a Chickasaw?
A yes sir. She was a Colbert, daughter of Pittman Colbert.
Q Now, to whom did you belong, to Sampson Folsom or his wife? A Belonged to Sampson Folsom.
Q Were you the slave of Sampson Folsom at the beginning of the war of rebellion? A Yes sir.
Q Did you remain his slave? A Yes sir.
Q Were you the slave of Sampson Folsom at the beginning of the war of rebellion? A At the beginning of the war.
Q How long did you stay with him after the beginning of the war? A Stayed with him till '66.
Q Until the slaves were freed? A yes sir.
Q And was his slave all that time? A I was born belonging to him; my mother belonged to him.
Q Do you know Mollie Owens? A Yes sir.
Q Who is she? A My sister.
Q Same father and same mother? A Yes sir.
Q Did Mollie Owens belong to Sampson Folsom? A Yes sir.
Q Did she belong to him all through the war? A Not all through the war, she was born during the war.
Q At the end of the war when the slaves were freed, she was freed under Sampson Folsom, is that right? A Yes sir.

Q What is your mother's name? A Eliza Ann Folsom. They alled her Eliza mostly.
Q Do you know your father's name? A Yes sir, George Foster
Q Was George Foster a state man? A No sir.
Q He a slave? A yes sir.
Q Who was his master? A Must have been Foster, name he went by.
Q Your mother, Eliza Ann Folsom, belong to Sampson Folsom?
A Yes sir.
Q When did you and your mother and Mollie Owens leave the Choctaw Nation? A About '75, I reckon.
Q You stated awhile ago you left '66. A No, I said with my master.
Q You continued to live in the Choctaw country, you, your mother and Mollie Owens until 1875? A Yes sir.
Q Are you sure about that? A Yes sir.
Q Where did you go in 1875? A Went over to Bonham, Texas.
Q Did you live all in same place after this, after you went away? A We did, me and my sister lived close to Bonham, Texas.
Q How long after you went to Texas, did you and your sister remain in Texas? A We stayed there until just year before the enrollment at Colbert.
Q Came back year before that? A Yes sir.
Q Since you came back year before the enrollment at Colbert have you lived continuously in the Choctaw Nation? A My folks have but I have been working at Denison.
Q Where has your home been since you returned to the Choctaw country? A Been in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q You say that you returned to the Choctaw-Chickasaw country for the first time since 1875 in the year before the enrollment at Colbert? A First enrollment, yes sir.
Q And since that time have you made your home in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes sir, Chickasaw Nation.
Q Have you been in Denison, Texas? A Yes sir.
Q What were you doing down there? A Working on the railroad.
Q Has your sister been in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country since coming back before the enrollment? A Yes sir.
Q Your sister, Mollie Owens, has been living in Texas ever since 1875? A No she has been here, come back same time I did, one year before the enrollment at Colbert.
Q How long did she stay? A She was there about--she still makes this her home.
Q Where have your children been living? A They have been in the Territory.
Q How many children have you? A Six.
Q What are their names? A Charley, Lee, Maxey, Hugh, Myrtle, Addene.
Q These children all born in Texas, were they? A No sir. Charley and Lee born in the Territory, rest born in Texas.
Q Addene, Myrtle and Hugh born in Texas? A Yes sir. Other three born in the Territory.

Q Have these children been living with you since their birth?
A Yes sir.
Q When you lived in Texas, they lived in Texas; when you lived in the Territory, they lived in the Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Prior to September 25, 1902 where has our son, Charley Williams, been living? A He has been in the Territory, where I did.
Q Where did he live out of the Territory? A He never has been out of the Territory.
Q Did Charley Williams live with you in Texas? A Yes sir.
Q When he was of age he went to Caddo? A Yes sir.
Q Did he come to the Choctaw Nation before you did?
A This last time, yes sir.
Q Did he live in the Choctaw nation from the time he came back from Texas up to and including September 25, 1902?
A Yes sir.
Q Where has your son, Lee, been living? A Been living in Atoka awhile.
Q How long been living in Atoka? A Here last year.
Q Has Lee been living in the Choctaw Nation for the last eight years? A Well, yes sir.
Q You sure about that? A Yes sir, been most of the time with me.
Q Have you been a resident of the Choctaw Nation for the last eight years? A Yes sir, Chickasaw Nation I am close to the line.
Q Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes sir.
Q Were you and all your children residents in good faith of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country on June 28, 1898? A Yes sir.
Q Sure about that? A Well, if I understanding right.
Q Did you return and settle in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country prior to June 28, 1898? A 1898, yes sir.
Q Since that time you have continued to make this your home and all your children up to and including September 25, 1902? A Yes sir.

Wollie Owens, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Wollie Owens.
Q How old are you? A Thirty-nine.
Q What is your post office? A Platter, I.T.
Q Were you a slave? A I was born second year of the war and do not know anything about slavery.
Q How long after the war did you remain a resident of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A I could not tell you, I stayed here until I was a grown up girl.
Q What year was it you went to Texas? A Went about--I was a good sized girl before I went to Texas. Suppose four or five years, I can remember my owner.

19-1106.--4.

Q Four or five years after the war? A Yes sir, I suppose so.
Q From the time you went to Texas four or five years after the war, how long was it before you returned to the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A I stayed there from that time until I was about fourteen, then I married and my husband and I came over here and went back and forth.
Q How long have you been a resident of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuous1 ? A Well, we moved over here just about six or seven years ago and stayed awhile, me and my husband went back.
Q How long did you stay when you moved over here? A About two years.
Q Then where did you go? A Went to Texas.
Q Were you a resident in good faith of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country on June 28, 1898? A Yes sir.
Q What time of the year did you come back to the Choctaw Nation from Texas? A In the fall.
Q Fall six years ago? A Fall seven years ago.
Q Then you came back to the Choctaw Nation in the fall of 1897 and lived here two years and all your children lived here with you? A Yes sir, all three oldest.
Q Did Joe, Gertie and Arthur, your children, make their home with you at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you then during the two years you were in the Territory? A Boy and girl in Marshal, Texas to school nine months one time. Went back to work over in Denison, then we moved back over there on account of no school here for the children; no I was living here, had been here about one year and three months on my place.
Q Name all your children? A Joe, Gertie, Arthur, Lawrence, Roma, Harold and Willie.
Q You came back to the Choctaw country in the fall of 1897?
A Yes sir, he was here before we enrolled.
Q One year before the enrollment at Colbert? A Yes sir.
Q And you stayed here for two years after you came back?
A Yes sir.
Q Then went back to Texas? A Yes sir.
Q From the time you went to Texas up to and including September 25, 1902 you lived in Texas you and all your children?
A Up till last one year and six months.

Sam Williams, being recalled, testified as follows:

Q Did you and your mother and Mollie here leave the Choctaw country before the close of the war? A No sir, we were always right here. The war closed and we were here.
Q And you and your mother and Mollie lived for how long in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? after the war. A We left there in '76.

Q Up until 1875 you always lived in the Choctaw-Chickasaw count y and were freed as slaves of Sampson Folsom? A Yes sir.

Wollie Owens, being recalled, testified as follows:

Q Awhile ago you stated that you returned to the Choctaw country from Texas in the fall of 1897, do you now wish to correct that statement and make it to a pear that you did not return until the enrollment at Colbert? You were living in Texas at the time of the enrollment at Colbert? A We had been living over here and I had an awful sick sister and we moved back to the other side of the river and it seems to me when I came over here and enrolled I came right from Texas, we had been living over here then.
Q Where was your home then? A I had been livin here; my home in Denison.
Q At the time that ou made application to the Commission in 1898 you were living in Denison were you not? A Yes sir.
Q That was your home at that time? A Yes sir I think I was, I am confident of it; I had been there four or five months.
Q Where did you live before that four or five months?
A I had been here two years.
Q Two years before that? A Yes sir.
Q Two years before you e rolled in 1898 you had been living in the Choctaw Nation but had gone back to Texas about five months before you enrolled; but at the time you were enrolled you were living in Denison? A Yes sir.

Sam Williams, being recalled, testified as follows:

Q Were you not livin in Denison in 1898? A Yes sir, before we enrolled I took up this Brown lease.
Q Where was your family living at the time you enrolled in 1898? A They were living in Denison, I was here.
Q There was your home at the time you enrolled in 1898?
A My folks in Denison; but I called this my home, I had house built and took up some land.
Q Folks over there for the purpose of sending the children to school? A Yes sir.
Q Your home in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes sir.
Q How long had your been living in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the time you enrolled in 1898? A Two years.
Been here all the time.
Q For two years been here? A Yes sir.

19-1105.--6.
19-1106.--6.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D. Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 21 day of September, A.D., 1904.

W. J. Martin Jr.
Notary Public.

19-1105.
19-1106.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Sam Williams, et al, as Chickasaw freedmen.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mollie Owens, et al, as Chickasaw freedmen.

Dick Williams, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Dick Williams.
Q Are you any relation to Sam Williams? A No sir.
Q Do you know Sam Williams? A I know him great many years ago when he was a young man.
Q Do you know this is the identical Sam Williams you knew long while ago? A Yes sir.
Q Who is Sam Williams' mother? A His mother's name Eliza Folsom.
Q To whom did Eliza Folsom belong? A Her mistress was Mittie Folsom.
Q Was Mittie Folsom the wife of Sampson Folsom? A Yes sir.
Q Was Sampson Folsom a white man? A No sir, a Choctaw.
Q Was Mittie Folsom a white woman? A No sir, Chickasaw.
Q Was Sam Williams a slave himself, this man? A Yes sir, he was a small boy.
Q He belonged to Sampson Folsom, was he Choctaw? A Yes sir Choctaw.
Q And his wife Chickasaw? A Yes sir.
Q Who is the father of Sam Williams? A His name is Foster.
Q What is his given name? A He belonged to Fosters, all I know.
Q Do you remember seeing the mother of this applicant, Liza Ann Folsom, and this applicant during slavery time?
A Yes sir.
Q Were the e people and their mother freed? A Yes sir, freed in the Choctaw nation.
Q On whose place were they freed? A On Sampson Folsom's place.
Q Did they remain on Sampson Folsom's place until the end of the war and remain with him until he said they could go?
A Yes sir.

Q How old are you? A Sixty odd.
Q After the war where did Sam Williams and Mollie Owens go? A They stayed down there where they were freed long time.
Q How long after the war? A I think six or seven years.
Q After the war? A Yes sir.
Q Then where did they go? A First and last just traveled about; sometimes go across the river in Texas and come back. Did not stay in one place long, just traveled round.
Q When was the next time you saw these applicants after they went to Texas? A Been about seven years ago.
Q Since they were freed? A Yes sir.
Q First time after that went to Texas seven years ago?
A Yes sir.
Q Where were they? A In lower part of the Nation.
Q Did they come back from Texas seven years ago? A Yes sir.
Q Were they living here then? A Yes sir.
Q Since they returned from Texas seven years ago have they lived in the Choctaw nation? A Yes sir, first and last going over the river.
Q Never lived here continuously? A Just traveled round, back and forward.
Q As a matter of fact you do not know they made their home in the Choctaw nation or in Texas? A Do not know; in the nation first and last.
Q Were Sam Williams and Mollie Owens living in the Choctaw nation on June 28, 1898? A I can not read and write.
Q Six years ago from last summer? A I saw them about seven years ago in the Territory.
Q How long did they stay in the Territory after that?
A I do not know, sir.

Jane Ward, being first duly sworn upon oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Jane Ward.
Q Do you know Sam Williams and Mollie Owens? A Yes sir, knew them when they were young.
Q Knew them when they were slaves? A Since then been many years since I saw them; they were quite small when I saw them last.

19-1106.--3.

Q Who is the mother of Sam Williams and Mollie Owens?
A Eliza Folsom, belonged to Sampson Folsom and Kittie Folsom.
Q Was Sampson Folsom an Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Of what Tribe? A Choctaw.
Q Who was Sampson Folsom's wife? A Kittie Folsom.
Q She was a Chickasaw? A Yes sir.
Q Mollie Owens and Sam Williams were slaves themselves at the time the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q They were children by slaves? A Yes sir.
Q How near did you live to them at that time? A They called it four miles.
Q Did you see them frequently at that time? A Yes sir, pret near raised up together. My mistress and their mistress were kin folks.
Q Were these applicants, Mollie Owens and Sam Williams, living with Sampson Folsom, their master, at the time the slaves were freed and were freed as his slaves? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know that of your own knowledge? A Yes sir.
Q They never ran away from their master? A No sir.
Q How long after they returned home did they continue to live in the Choctaw Nation? A I could not tell you how long they stayed there.
Q After they were turned loose you do not know anything about them up to the present time? A No sir.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D. Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 22 day of September, 1904.

Wm. L. Martin Jr.
Notary Public.

19-1105.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory,
September 28, 1904.

Mollie Owens being first duly sworn upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q. What is your name? A. Mollie Owens.
Q. What is your posteffice address? A. Platter, Indian Territory.
Q. How long have you lived in Indian Territory? A. I have been living at Platter about one year and a four months.
Q. Were did you live before that? A. In Denison.
Q. You were born in Dehison were you not? A. No sir.
Q. How old are you? A. About 39, I was born two years after the war.
Q. What is your mothers name? A. Eliza Ann Folsom.
Q. What is your fathers name? A. George Folsom.
Q. Was your mother a slave? A. Yes sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. Sampson Folsom.
Q. What was he a Choctaw? A. Yes sir.
Q. He was not a white man was he? A. I dont know, he was a half blood, I was very small.
Q. Is he living now? A. No sir.
Q. Has he any children living? A. I do not know.
Q. Where was your mother at the close of the war? A. She was here.
Q. Where did she live at? A. At Horse Prairie.
Q. What nation is that in? A. I dont know, what nation that is in.
Q. Where were you born? A. Over there.
Q. When did you go to Texas? A. About three or four years after the surrender.
Q. Have you been living in Texas ever since, until about one year ago? A. All my household goods have been in Denison Texas.
Q. You have been living there then? A. Yes sir.
Q. Have you any children. A. I have.
Q. What are their names? A. Joe, Gertie, Arthur, Lawerence, Roma, Harold and Willie.
Q. Are they all sons? A. All but the one called Gertie.
Q. Are they all living at the present time? A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you say that Sam Folsom was a Choctaw? A. Yes sir.
Q. What relation are you to Sam Williams? A. He is my brother.
Q. What relation is Dick Williams to you? A. Dick Williams is no relation to us, he just knew my father and mother no relation at all.

Q. Has Sam Williams and his children always been living in Texas the same as you have? A. Yes sir, every time I have heard of them they have been living in Texas. I lived in
Q. Denison quite awhile and he was living in Fannin down the river for the last five six or seven years. I have not been been where I could see him personally.
Q. You have always understood that he lived in Texas? A. Yes sir.

(Witness excused)

Minerva Anderson being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q. What is your name? A. Minerva Anderson.
Q. Are you a freedman woman? A. Yes sir.
Q. What Nation? A. Chickasaw.
Q. Are you on the final rolls? A. Yes sir.
Q. What do you know about this woman and her children?
A. I know that she belonged to Sam ~~Fix~~ Folsom.
Q. And he was a Choctaw? A. Yes sir.
Q. Did her mother, Eliza Ann live with Sampsen Folsom during the war? A: Yes sir.
Q. Did she run away? No sir.
Q. Was she sold? A. No sir.
Q. She was the property of Sampsen Folsom during the war? A. Yes sir.
Q. How soon after the war ~~is~~ did she leave the Choctaw Nation?
A. The last time I seen her was three or four years after, I dont know how soon after that.
Q. Where was Sampsen Folsom living at the time the slaves were freed? A. At Old Daoksville.
Q. Is that in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes sir.
Q. Anything else you know about this case Aunty? A. ~~W~~ I know that she was freed and that her mother and lived here.

Mollie Owens Re-called.

Q. You were not here on June 28 1898 ?
A. I dont know.
Q. Six years ago were you living in Texas? A. Yes sir

The evidence in this case will be taken in conjunction with the case of Sam Williams and his children, Chickasaw Freedman card number 1106.

Q. Have your children been living with you? A. Yes sir

they have all been living with me.

The applicant files an affidavit of Nannyh Potts and is made a part of the record in this case.

(Witness excused)

I, Minerva M. Gilbert, stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on oath state that the above and foregoing is a true full and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Minerva M. Gilbert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28, day of September 1904.

J. B. Campbell
Notary public.

Chickasaw Freedmen Cards 1105, 1106, and 1108.

The note placed upon the face of the cards at the time of enrollment states:.....have lived in Texas since the second or third year of the war".

The testimony states:.....have lived in Texas since the second or third year after the war."

17-1478.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Sam Williams and his minor children, Charley Williams, Lee Williams, Maxey Williams, Hugh Williams, Myrtle Williams and Addene Williams, as Choctaw Freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on October 14, 1898, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Sam Williams and his minor children, Charley Williams, nineteen years of age, Lee Williams, fifteen years of age, Maxey Williams, twelve years of age, Hugh Williams, nine years of age, Myrtle Williams, six years of age, and Addene Williams, three years of age, as Chickasaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1904, and at Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 28, 1904.

It appearing from the record herein that the owner of the said Sam Williams was a recognized citizen of the Choctaw Nation, as hereinafter set forth, this application is considered by this Commission as an application for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen.

It further appears from the record herein that the principal applicant was the slave of Sampson Folsom, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that at the close of the war he resided in the Choctaw Nation and continued to reside therein until the year 1875, when he removed to the State of Texas, but returned to and was a resident in good faith of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Country on June 28, 1898, and up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that the minor applicants are the children of the said Sam Williams, and have made their home with their father since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that the said Sam Williams, Charley Williams, Lee Williams, Maxey Williams, Hugh Williams, Myrtle Williams and Addene Williams should be enrolled

as Choctaw Freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAY [illegible] 1905

17-NB-60
W.A.B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Corrine Williams as a Choctaw freedman.

-D E C I S I O N-

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Corrine Williams as a Choctaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

It further appears from the record herein and from the records of this office that Corrine Williams was born September 1[illegible], 1901; that she is the daughter of Emma L. Williams, a non-citizen, and Charles Williams, whose name appears as Charlie Williams opposite No. 5068 upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 2[illegible], 1905, and said applicant was living on September 25, 1902.

I am of the opinion that Corrine Williams should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641) and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 3 1907

19-1106.

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 24, 1904.

Sam Williams,

Denison, Texas.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the enrollment of yourself and your children, Charley, Lee, Maxey, Hugh, Myrtle and Addene Williams, as freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission and testify relative to your rights as such freedmen.

Such appearance may be made before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1478.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 25, 1905.

Charles Williams,

Caney, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavits of Emma L. Williams and Bettie Guess, to the birth of Corrine Williams and Sam E. Williams, children of Charles and Emma L. Williams, September 12, 1901, and February 25, 1904, respectively.

It appears from our records that you are a Choctaw freedman, and your wife is a non-citizen, and under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, the Commission is authorized, for a period of sixty days from that date, to receive applications for enrollment of children born to enrolled citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, prior to March 4, 1905. You will therefore see that the Commission is without authority to enroll children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

COPY. 17-1478.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 3, 1905.

Sam Williams,

Platter, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 3, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children, Charley Williams, Lee Williams, Maxey Williams, Hugh Williams, Myrtle Williams and Addene Williams as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision, and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-1478.

COPY.

17-1478.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 3, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 3, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Sam Williams, Charley Williams, Lee Williams, Maxey Williams, Hugh Williams, Myrtle Williams and Addams Williams as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-1478.

17-1478

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 24, 1906.

Sam Williams,

Care of Mollie Owens,

Platter, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter, of February 16, 1906, asking if the Secretary of the Interior has passed upon your case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on July 20, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior approved the enrollment of Sam Williams and his children Charley, Lee, Maxey, Hugh, Myrtle, and Addene Williams as Choctaw freedmen and selection of allotment may now be made in their behalf in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the selection of allotments and the designation of homesteads in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

The matter of the land referred to in your letter will be made the subject of a separate communication.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1478

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 31, 1906.

Charley Williams,

Platter, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 21, 1906, in which you state that you have recently learned that you were enrolled by your father Sam Williams as Charley Williams instead of Charles W. Williams as given by you in the affidavits to the birth of your children Corinne and Sam Williams and this information has been filed with the affidavits to the birth of these children.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-NB-60

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Charles Williams,

Caney, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 27, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Corrine Williams as a Choctaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Corrine Williams granted in said decision has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 17-NB-60

17-NB-60

CC.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 27, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Corrine Williams as a Choctaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Corrine Williams granted in said decision has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 17-NB-60

Sam Williams	44
Charley	19
Lee	15
Mary	12
Hugh	9
Myrtle	6
Addie	3

1a-1106

Choctaw Fr. 1479

Kizzie Gaffney

Fr. 1479

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Kizzie Gaffney, et, al.

Transferred from Choctaw Freedman
D-10- April 6, 1905.

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Tom Gaffney, for the enrollment of his wife and children as Choctaw Freedmen, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Alikchi, I.T., April 24th, 1899, being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Tom Gaffney?

Q. Are you a state man? A. yes sir.

Q. What is your wife's name? A. Kizzie Gaffney.

Q. Who was her master? A. Her mother belonged to Harris

Q. Who was her mother? A. Sukie Adams she went by, it might have been Sukie Adams before she married.

(Indian Records show she belonged to Wm. Harris.)

Q. Have you got any children? A. yes sir, six.

Q. Any body here know Lilly, the baby? A. Yes sir.

Henry Adams, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Henry Admas.

Q. Do you know Tom Gaffney.

Q. Do you know his children? A. yes sir.

Q. What is his youngest child's name? A. Lilly Gaffney.

Q. How old is it? A. Two years old.

Q. Its alive is it? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where do you live? A. In Texas, my wife was sick and I carried her over there where we could be close to a doctor.

W. How long have you lived there? A. About two years.

Q. Are your children living there? A. Yes sir.

Q. You have lived in Texas about two years? A. yes sir.

Q. And you went there in about 1897? A. Yes sir about that time.

Q. How old was your wife when you married her in Texas? A. A. About sixteen.

Q. Had she lived there all her life? A. No sir, I don't know exactly, but her mother came from over there here to cook, and after she was adopted we married.

Q. When did her mother move to Texas? A. I don't know that.

Q. Was her mother living in Texas when you got acquainted with your wife? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where is your wife's mother? A. She is dead.

Q. Is there any body here that knows her? A. Yes sir, her kin people here know her.

Ruthy Ann Burris being duly sworn testified as follows:

Q. What is your name. A. Ruthy Ann Burris.

Q. Do you know Sukie Adams? A. yes sir.

Q. Is she alive or dead? A. Sh is dead.

Q. When did she move to Texas. A. I can't tell about that.

Q. Has she been there a long time? A. Yes sir, I suppose she stayed there a good while.

Q. How long did you know herm after you were turned loose? A. I can't tell that, I know she died four or five years ago.

Q. You don't know how big or how old she was when she went to Texas? A. No sir, I do not.

Q. was Sukie here w en she was turned loose? A. Yes sir, she stayed here a long time after she was turned loose, until my father died.

Q. When did your father die? A. About fifteen years after the war.

Q. was Kizzie born in Texas? A. No sir, she was born here, in the Nation.

Tom Gaffney re-examined.

Q. Your wife is named Kizzie and now resides in Texas? A. Yes sir.

Q. you always have lived in Texas? A. yes sir.

Q. You married her in Texas, and then came here and lived here about two or three years, and then went to Texas, and live there now ? A. yes sir.

Q. Your children were born here were they? A. yes sir.

Q. And they went back with you? A. yes sir.

Q. Was the young child born in Texas? A. No sir, this is the second year I have been in Texas.

Q. What is your post office address? A. McCullough, Texas.

(Kizzie Gaffney and six children put on white card as Choctaw Freedmen)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

M Smiley

17-D-10.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory August 8, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Kizzie Gaffney, Eddie, Florida, Georgia Ann, Brown, Aleck and Lilly Gaffney as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Kizzie Gaffney being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Kizzie Gaffney.
Q What is your father's name? A Bill Cole.
Q Is he living? A No, sir, he died when I was small.
Q Was he a Choctaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q To whom did he belong? A Sophia Pitchlynn.
Q What is your mother's name? A Susan Allen.
Q Was she ever called Sookie? A They call her that for a nick-name.
Q Did she use to go by that name? A No, sir.
Q Sure about that? A They called her Sookie for a nickname.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q To whom did she belong? A Pitchlynn.
Q Howold are you? A About thirty-four or '5.
Q Didn't your mother belong to William Harris? A Belonged to his wife.
Q Was he married to a Pitchlynn? A Yes, sir.
Q What was his wife's name? A Sophia.
Q Where were you born? A Down in the Nation some where, I don't know exactly where.
Q Is your mother dead? A Yes, sir.
Q When did she die? A Died in 1894.
Q Where was she living when she died? A She was lingin in the Nation.
Q Where have you ~~it~~ always lived? A In the Nation.
Q ~~Always lived in the Nation?~~ A Yes, sir.
Q Haven't lived any where else? A Yes, sir, we have lived in Texas since.
Q When did you first live in Texas? A When my father died my mother went to Texas to cook, since I have been married I have lived in Texas and the Nation both.
Q When did your father die? A He died before I could remember.
Q After his death you went with your folks down to Texas? A Mother did.
Q Didn't you go with her? A No, sir, she sent after us.
Q Where did you stay? A With my brother Phil Cubit.
Q Where is he living now? A At Lukfata.
Q How long did you stay in Texas that time? A I don't know how long.
Q Was it ten years? A Might have been and may have been longer.
Q When did you come back to the Nation? A After I was married.
Q When were you married? A In 1885.

17-D-10---2.

Q Where were you married - in Texas? A Yes, sir.
Q Your husband is Tom Gaffney? A Yes, sir.
Q He is a noncitizen? A Yes, sir.
Q Then after yourmarriage you moved to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation then? A About three years.
Q Then where did you go? A Moved back to Texas.
Q How long did you stay at that time? A I stayed two years I think.
Q Then what did you do? A Come back to the Nation, we moved like Arkansawyers.
Q Then how long did you stay? A About two years.
Q Then where did you go? A Back to the Nation.
Q Have you lived in the Nation ever since? A No, sir, I live in the Nation now.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Idabell.
Q Is that in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Where in the Choctaw Nation, what county? A In Red River County it is on the prairie.
Q Have you got any children? A Yes, sir.
Q What are their named? A Eddie.
Q How old is Eddie? A Eighteen; Florida is sixteen, Georgia Ann is fourteen in November; Brown is eleven; Aleck is nine and Lillie is seven.
Q Where have these children been living during all this time? A With me.
Q How is it you are not on the 1896 roll? A I was unable to come and my husband come and registered me, I don't know how it happens.
Q Five of the children are on the 1896 roll but you are not how is that? A I don't know.
Q Where were these children living in 1896, that is eight years ago? A I don't know sir.
Q What were you doing in Texas? A Farming.
Q Have you got any property in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q When did you get it? A About ten years ago.
Q How much did you have? A I don't know sir what they are worth.
Q Did you have a farm there in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q You owned it did you? A Yes, sir.
Q Got any stock? A Yes, sir.
Q How much? A Three horses and a mule and some cows.
Q Where have you considered your home to be? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you have a house in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you lived in that house? A I have two there, lived in the last one I put up - it has been there two years the other has been there nine years.
Q How much of a farm have you got there? A Not much, small field.
Q Have you always considered the Choctaw Nation as your home? A Yes, sir.
Q Are these children living now? A Yes, sir.
Q Was your mother ever known by any other name? A Yes, sir, she was married to Cole.
Q Who else was she married to? A Cubit.
Q What relation is Mark Cubit to you? A Half brother.
Q

Mark Cubit is identified on Choctaw freedman card #200 and is numbered 132 on the final roll.

Q What relation is Phil Cubit to you? A Half brother.
Q Same mother? A Yes, sir.
Q And Phil is a full brother to Mark? A Yes, sir.
Q What about Sam? A He ain't my mother's son.
Q He is a half brother to the others? A Yes, sir.
Q What about Harry? A He is my half brother from the same mother.

In the matter of the application of your child Lillie Gaffney it will be necessary for you to file evidence of its birth.

Witness excused.

Tom Gaffney being first duly swonn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Tom Gaffney.
Q You are the husband of this woman? A Yes, sir.
Q Where were you and your wife and the children living in 1896?
A In Red River County.
Q Did you appear before the authorities in 1896? A Yes, sir.
Q Who did you enroll at that time? A My wife and five children.
Q Do you know any reason why your wife's name doesn't appear on the rolls? A No, sir.
Q Did you turn in the name of anybody else at that time? A No, sir.
Q Did you turn in her sister at that time? A No, sir, her sister was there, she was sick and I enrolled her.
Q Did you give her name at that time as Kizzie Gaffney? A Yes, sir.
Q Since 1896 where have you been living? A Lived in Texas two years.
Q Where were you living on June 28, 1898? A I was living in Texas, stayed there in Texas 1898 and 1899.
Q When did you come back to the Choctaw Nation? A 1900.
Q Have you lived there ever since? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you have any property or did your wife have property in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q What did you have? A A home there.
Q Have any land? A Yes, sir, had some she claimed, we worked it.
Q Where did you consider your home during all this time? A With her here in the Nation.
Q Did you and she go to Texas with the intention of making a home in Texas? A No, sir, we were living in a bottom and it came high water and we moved over on the hill and I got in debt and had to stay the next year.
Q You have always considered the Choctaw Nation as your home? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas T. Difendafer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of August 1904.

Charles H Sawyer

Notary Public.

17-D-10. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Kizzie Gaffney and her children, Eddie, Florida, Georgia Ann, Brown, Aleck and Lilly Gaffney, as Choctaw freedmen.

-: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that on April 24, 1899, at Alikchi, Indian Territory, Tom Gaffney appeared before the Commission and made application for the enrollment of his wife, Kizzie Gaffney, thirty-one years of age, and her minor children, Eddie Gaffney, thirteen years of age, Florida Gaffney, eleven years of age, Georgia Ann Gaffney, nine years of age, Brown Gaffney, seven years of age, Aleck Gaffney, five years of age, and Lilly Gaffney, two years of age, as Choctaw freedmen. Further proceedings were had in this case at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on August 8, 1904.

The evidence in this case shows that the principal applicant, Kizzie Gaffney, is the daughter of Susan (or Sukie or Sookie) Adams (or Allen), deceased, who was a slave at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion of William Harris and his wife Sophia Harris, nee Pitchlynn, both of whom were recognized Choctaw citizens; that she continued as such slave until the close of the War, and died in the Choctaw Nation in 1894; that for the last ten years the principal applicant, Kizzie Gaffney, has had property interests consisting of a farm and home and has maintained her residence in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and that the minor applicants herein have always resided with their mother.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Kizzie Gaffney, Eddie Gaffney, Florida Gaffney, Georgia Ann Gaffney, Brown Gaffney, Aleck Gaffney and Lilly Gaffney should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
MAR 21 1905

17-D-10.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Kizzie Gaffney,

Idabell, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered March 21, 1905, granting the application for enrollment of yourself, and of your children, Eddie Gaffney, Florida Gaffney, Georgia Ann Gaffney, Brown Gaffney, Alack Gaffney and Lilly Gaffney as Choctaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-10.

17-D-10

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered March 21, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Kizzie Gaffney, Eddie Gaffney, Florida Gaffney, Georgia Ann Gaffney, Brown Gaffney, Aleck Gaffney and Lilly Gaffney as Choctaw Freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-10.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In Re Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,

of Lilly Gaffney (Here insert name of child), born on the 27th day of April, 1897

Name of Father: Tom Gaffney a citizen of the U.S. Nation.

Name of Mother: Lizzie Gaffney a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Post-office Idabel I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, District.

I, , on oath state that I am

years of age and a citizen, by , of the Nation;

that I am the lawful wife of , who is a citizen, by

, of the Nation; that a (Male or female) child was

born to me on day of 1 ; that said child has been named

, and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 190

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, District.

I, Lon Jackson, a Mid Wife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lizzie Goffney, wife of Tom Goffney on the 27 day of April, 1897; that there was born to her on said date a Female (MALE OR FEMALE) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Lilly Goffney

WITNESSES TO MARK:

Lon X Jackson

(Must be Two Witnesses) Willa Short

Daniel Webster

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of May 190 7.

My commission expires Feb 7 1908

J. J. Roberts

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Comm. Dec 27

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

[illegible]

as a ~~citizen~~ of

[illegible] Nation.

Approved [illegible] 190

Commissioner.

[illegible]

Issued [illegible] 190.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

FILED
AUG [illegible] 190[illegible].

TAMS BIXBY
Chairman.

[illegible] Freedman
D 10.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the [illegible] Nation,

of Lilly Gaffney, born on the 29 day of April, 1[illegible]
(Here insert name of child)

Name of Father: Tom Gaffney a citizen of the U.S. Nation.

Name of Mother: Kizzie Gaffney a citizen of the Choctaw Freedman Nation.

Post-office Idabell I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY }
[illegible] District. }

I, Kizzie Gaffney, on oath state that I am 54 years of age and a citizen, by [illegible], of the [illegible] Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Tom Gaffney, who is a citizen, by [illegible], of the U.S. Nation; that a [illegible] child was born to me on 29 day of April, 1[illegible]; that said child has been named Lilly Gaffney, and is now living.

Kizzie X Gaffney
her

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses) David C. Lloyd
Chas T. Detenbeck
(SEAL)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6. day of August 190..

J. B. [illegible]
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
District, }

I, , a , on oath state that I attended on Mrs. , wife of on the day of , 1 ; that there was born to her on said date a child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
(male or female)
named .

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses) }
}

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 190 .

NOTARY PUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,

of Lilly Gaffney, born on the 29 day of April, 1[illegible]

(Here insert name of child)

Name of Father: Tom Gaffney a citizen of the U. S. Nation.

Name of Mother: Kizzie Gaffney a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Post-office Idabel I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, District.

I, , on oath state that I am

years of age and a citizen, by , of the Nation;

that I am the lawful wife of , who is a citizen, by

, of the Nation; that a (male or female) child was

born to me on day of 1 ; that said child has been

named , and is now living.

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of . 190 .

NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, District.

I, Lee Jackson, a [illegible], on oath state that I

attended on Mrs. Kizzie Gaffney, wife of Tom Gaffney,

on the 29 day of April, 1[illegible]; that there was born to her on

said date a female (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been

named Lilly Gaffney.

Lee X Jackson

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses)

(SEAL) Gilla Fort

Daniel Webster

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of April 190 .

[illegible] Jan. - 10 .

[illegible] J. Roberts

NOTARY PUBLIC

General Dist. Ind. T.

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Lilly Gaffney

as ~~Freedman~~ citizen of

Choctaw Nation.

Approved AUG 19 1904 190

[redacted]

Commissioner

Proof of birth of child
listed for enrollment
prior to Dec 25 ~~1902~~

AUG 19 1904

[redacted]

Choctaw Freedman
D 10.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20 17 D 10.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,

of Lilly Gaffney (Here insert name of child.), born on the 29 day of April, 1897

Name of Father: Tom Gaffney a citizen of the U. S Nation.

Name of Mother: Kizzie Gaffney a citizen of the Choctaw Freedman Nation.

Postoffice Idabell I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Western DISTRICT.

I, Kizzie Gaffney, on oath state that I am 34 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Tom Gaffney, who is a citizen, by ....., of the U. S Nation; that a female (Male or Female.) child was born to me on 29 day of April 1897, that said child has been named Lilly Gaffney, and is now living.

Kizzie her X mark Gaffney

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) David C Lloyd

Chas. T. Difendafer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of August 1904.

J. B. Campbell
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MID-WIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, DISTRICT.

I, ..., a ....., on oath state that I attended on Mrs. ....., wife of ....., on the ..... day of ....., 1; that there was born to her on said date a ..... (Male or Female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named .....

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 190.

Notary Public.

17

Choctaw Freedman
D 10

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 7, 1904.

Kizzie Gaffney,

Bokhoma, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 27, giving the names of members of your family and stating that you think you should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply you are advised that as soon as the Commission passes upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman you will be notified of the action therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 10

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 1, 1904.

Kizzie Caffney,

Idabell, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 16, asking the status of the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen, and in reply you are advised that before further consideration can be given your application for the enrollment of yourself and your six minor children it will benecessary for you to appear before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the purpose of testifying relative to your residence and the right of yourself and your children to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen. You should make this appearance as early as practicable.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-B-15

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 17, 1904.

Minnie Gaffney,

Idabell, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 11th inst., requesting to be advised if it will be necessary to furnish testimony in support of the application for enrollment of yourself and minor children as Choctaw freedmen, also if it will be necessary to bring witnesses before the Commission.

Under date of June 1, 1904, you were advised that it would be necessary for you to appear before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the purpose of testifying relative to your residence and the right of yourself and children as Choctaw freedmen. This you should do at your earliest convenience for the reason that further consideration cannot be given said application until such testimony is furnished.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-B-10

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 22, 1904.

Thomas Cole,

Idabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 18th inst., requesting to be advised relative to the enrollment of Kizzie Gaffney and her family, and you desire to know what steps it would be necessary for her to take in the matter.

You are informed that under date of June 17, 1904, Kizzie Gaffney was advised that it would be necessary for her to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the purpose of testifying relative to her residence and the right of herself and children to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen. Until such testimony is furnished no further consideration can be given the application for enrollment of Kizzie Gaffney and her family, therefore you will understand that the matter should receive prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 10

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 19, 1904.

Kizzie Gaffney,

Idabell, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the affidavit of Lou Jackson relative to the birth of Lilly Gaffney, child of Tom and Kizzie Gaffney, April 29, 1897, and the same has been filed with the record to complete the proof of birth of this child.

Respectfully,

17-D-10

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 11, 1904.

Kizzie Gaffney,

Idabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 5, 1904, in which you ask if you have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-10

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 21, 1905.

Kissie Gaffrey,

Idabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 17, 1905, asking if your enrollment has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Kissie Gaffrey for the enrollment of herself and her six children as Choctaw freedmen. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1479

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 29, 1905.

Kizzie Gaffney,

Idabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 12, 1905, asking if you and your children have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of yourself and your children Eddie, Florida, Georgie Ann Brown, Aleck and Lilly Gaffney have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior but the Commission has not yet been advised of Departmental action thereon.

That portion of your letter referring to the land which you desire to select in allotment has been made the subject of a separate communication.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1479

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 30, 1906.

Kizzie Gaffney,

Idabel, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 23, 1906, in which you state that your two youngest children Nellie and Agusta Gaffney who were born prior to 1902 have not yet been enrolled and you now desire to make application for their enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that there is no provision for the reception of original applications for enrollment of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 1899.

Name

Choctaw? County Year No.

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day,

Wife's name, Virginia Daffin (31)

Choctaw? " County Year No.

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day

Names of children:

13 Eddie Daffin, " County Year Page No. 1571

11 Florida " County Year Page No. 1572

9 [illegible] " County Year Page No. 573

7 Bruce " County Year Page No. 1574

5 Clark " County Year Page No. 1575

2 Lilly " County Year Page No. [illegible]

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

$10

Intermarried Citizen

Justice McCullough Twp

Choctaw Fr. 1480

Taylor Jackson

Fr 1480

1480

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Taylor Jackson, et al

Transferred from Choctaw

Freedmen # D-14- May 20, 1905

1480

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen of -

Taylor Jackson et al.

17-D-19.

FREEDMAN

In the matter ofmthe application of Taylor Jackson, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Alikchi, I.T., April 25th,1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Taylor Jackson.

Q. How old are you? ---

Q. Who was yow mother? A. Sukie Clark.

Q. Whose slave was she? Mrs. Widow Wyatt's.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a state woman? A. No sir, she is a citizen by her father's dide.

Q. What was your wife's name? A. Eliza Stanley before I marrie d her.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir, one. Legusta Jackson.

Q. How old is she? A. About eight months old.

Q. Were yow married to her mother? A. Yes sir.

Q. Any body here knows you were married to her? A. Yes sir, Louis Perkins.

Louis Perkins being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Louis Perkins.

Q. How old are yow A. 34

Q. Do you know Taylor Jackson? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know his wife? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know they were married? A. Yes sir, I was at the wedding.

Q. Who married them? A. A. John Taylor.

Q. What was he , a preacher or Judge. A. County Judge.

Q. Do yow know his young child? A. Yes sir, its name is Legusta

(Put on white card. See testimony of Sukie Clark)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 6, 1904.

17-D-19.

See testimony in 17-D-14.

In the matter of the enrollment of Taylor Jackson and his minor daughter, Legusta Jackson, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Taylor Jackson, being first duly sworn, testified asfollows:

Q. What is your name? A. Taylor Jackson.
Q. How old are you? A. 28.
Q. What is your mother's name? A. Suky Clark.
Q. What is your father's name? A. Harry Jackson.
Q. He is a statesman, is he? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where have you lived all your lifetime? A. Part of the time in Texas and part over here.
Q. How old were you when you went to Texas? A. I don't know.
Q. Where were you born? A. In Texas.
Q. About how old wereyou when you came to the Territory?
A. About thirteen years old.
Q. You lived in Texas for thirteen years, anyway? A. Yes, sir, along about that.
Q. Did you live with your mother all that time? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where have you been living since you were thirteen yearsold?
A. Here in the Nation in Shawneetown.
Q. Didn't you go back to Texas to live? A. No, sir, I have not been over to live since I came back.
Q. Have you any children? A. One.
Q. What is her name? A. Legusta Jackson.
Q. Who is her mother? A. Eliza.
Q. She is a states woman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you a marriage certificate? A. No, sir, never could get it. We was married by the Choctaw law; Judge Taylor married me and I never could get it.
Q. Who knows that you are married. A. All these people here.

Witness excused.

Jack Clark, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Jack Clark.
Q. You are not a Choctaw freedman? A. No, sir.
Q. States man? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know Taylor Jackson? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you known him? A. All his life.
Q. Where has he been living? A. With his mother in the Choctaw Nation.
Q. All the time? A. Yes, sir, he was born in Texas but moved over here.
Q. Do you know anything about his marriage? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you present? A. No, sir, but I know he wasmarried, for he stole my horse to run away on.
Q. Do you know whether he and Eliza have been living together?
A. Yes, sir, they lived right in my house part of the time. Their child was born there.

(Commission to Taylor Jackson):

In your case and the case of your child, it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with proof of the birth of your child, Legusta.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she reported the proceedings above, and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of September, 1904.

J B Campbell
Notary Public

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 6, 1904.

17-D-14. See also testimony in 17-D-15

In the matter of the enrollment of Suky Clark and her minor children, Ada, Pearlie, Sallie, Lela, Frank and Jinnie Clark, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Suky Clark, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Suky Clark.
Q. How old are you? A. Forty-five.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q. Whom did you belong to? A. To Minerva Hawkins.
Q. What was Minerva Hawkins' husband's name? A. Wyatt, the first one.
Q. You were not a slave of Minerva Wyatt, were you? A. Yes, sir. Her first husband was Bill McCleary.
Q. Bill McCleary was the husband of Minerva Hawkins, or Minerva Wyatt, was he? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you any relation to Caledonia Adams? (17-D-15).
A. Yes, sir, sister.
Q. Have you any other sisters? A. No, sir, none but these, (indicating Caledonia Adams and Sarah Cheatham).
Q. Where were you at the beginning of the war? A. Here in the Nation.
Q. Where? A. In Red River county, at Shawneetown.
Q. Did you stay here during the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you go to Texas? A. I was small and do not know exactly.
Q. Did you go along with Caledonia? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You came back at the same time? A. Yes, sir.
Q. With whom did you make your home after you came back? A. With my sister.
Q. How old were you at the time you went to Texas? A. About eight.
Q. How long did you stay in Texas? A. I don't know. About two or three years, I reckon.
Q. Then what did you do? A. Came back to the Nation.
Q. How long did you stay here then? A. Off and on, ever since.
Q. With whom did you make your home then? QA. Withmy sister here until I was married.
Q. Where were you married? A. I was married in Texas.
Q. How long did you live in Texas? Before you were married?
A. I don't know.,
Q. How long did you live there after you were married? A. I didn't live there very long. A year or two after I was married I moved to the Nation .
Q. You have been living in Texas since then? A. No, sir.
Q. Where is Bryarly, Texas; you lived there, didn't you? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long ago was that? A. That was before I was married.
Q. Didn't you live there five years ago? A. No, sir.
Q. How far is Bryarly from the line? A. Right on the bank of the river.
Q. Have you any children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What are their names? A. Ada, Pearlie, Sallie, Lela, Frank, and Jinnie Clark.
Q. Are all these living now? A. Yes, sir. I have also a married

son called Taylor Jackson. He is my eldest son.
(Taylor Jackson is identified on card 17-D-19.)
Q. Did you ever receive any money from the Cheatam Nation? A.
A. No, sir.
Q. Jim Smith, your son, is dead, is he not? A. Yes, sir.
Q. He died in July, 1902? A. Yes, sir.

Sarah Cheatham, beinf first sworn, testified asfollows:

Q. What is your name? A. Sarah Cheatham.
Q. What relation are you to Suky Clark? A. She is my youngest sister.
Q. When was she taken to Texas? A. She was taken there by mother when quite small.
Q. How soon after the war ended? A. I don't know exactly, about a year.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported the proceedingsabove and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribedand sworn to before me this/4 day of September, 1904.

J. Campbell

17 D-19.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Taylor Jackson and his minor daughter, Legusta, as Choctaw Freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N:--

It appears from the record herein that on April 25, 1899, at Alikchi, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Taylor Jackson and his minor daughter, Legusta Jackson, as Choctaw freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the principal applicant was born in the State of Texas about the year 1876, and is the son of Suky Clark, who was the slave of Minerva Wyatt, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, and who continued to reside in the Choctaw Nation about one year after the close of the war; that the principal applicant removed to the Choctaw Nation about the year 1890, and has contined to reside therein since that time, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the minor applicant was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth, up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Taylor Jackson and Legusta Jackson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAY 4 1905

C O P Y .

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Taylor Jackson to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Alikchi, I. T., April 25th, 1899, for the enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Taylor Jackson.
Q How old are you? ---
Q Who was your mother? A Sukie Clark.
Q Whose slave was she? Ans. Widow Wyatt's.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q Is your wife a state woman? A No sir, she is a citizen by her father's side.
Q What was your wife's name? A Eliza Stanley before I married her.
Q Have you got any children? A Yes sir, one. Legusta Jackson.
Q How old is she? A About eight months old.
Q Were you married to her mother? A Yes sir.
Q Anybody here knows you were married to her? A Yes sir, Louis Perkins.

Louis Perkins being duly sworn, testified as follows:
Q What is your name? A Louis Perkins
Q How old are you? A 34.
Q Do you know Taylor Jackson? A Yes sir.
Do you know his wife? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know they were married? A Yes sir, I was at the wedding.
Q Who married them? A John Taylor.
Q Was he a preacher or judge? A County judge.
Q Do you know his young child. Yes sir, its name is Legusta.

(Put on white card. See testimony of Sukie Clark.
Department of the Interior
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
I hereby certify upon my official oath as stenographer to the above named Commission that this transcript is a full, true and correct translation of my stenographic notes.
(Signed) W. A. Smiley.

I, Frances R. Lane, stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and accurate copy of testimony filed in the Choctaw Freedman Citizenship case of Taylor Jackson et al., 17-D-19.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this October 2, 1905.

Edward Merrick.
Notary Public.

C O P Y .

FREEDMAN.

In the mater of the application of Dan Battle, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Alikchi, I. T., April 25th, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him et al., he testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Dan Battles
Q How old are you? A About 44.
Q Who was your master? A Widow Wyatt.
Q Is she a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw.
Q Where have you been living since you were turned loose?
A Part of the time in Texas and part of the time here.
Q What is your wife's name? A Victoria Battle.
Q Is she a state woman? A Yes sir.
Q Where was you when you were turned loose? A Down here at Shawneetown.
Q How long did you stay in the Nation? A I don't recollect exactly.
Q How old was you when you went to Texas? A I was a pretty good sized boy.
Q How long did you stay in Texas? A I don t know.
Q How long since you came back from Texas? A About 5 or 6 years.
Q What are our children's names? A Florida, Mary, Jim, Sarah, Judie.
Q Who is Eliza Battle? A Mt Step child.
Q Youw wife's child? A Yes sir.
Q Who was its father? A Joe Stanley.
Q Is he a citizen? A Yes sir.
Q Who did he belong to? A I don't know.
Q Your wife is a state woman is she? A Yes sir.
Q Was the child named Battle when you married its mother?
A She had a child when I married her.
Q Was she married to the father of the child? A No sir.
We cannot enroll the child then.

Lin Colbert being duly sworn testified as follows:
Q What do you know about this man Lin? A I know he was turned loose here under Minerva Harkins.
Q You know that he was freed here do you? A Yes sir, I know that

Sarah Cheatham being duly sworn testified as follows:
Q What is your name? A Sarah Cheatham.
Q How old are you? A About 56.
Q Do you know Dan Battle? A Yes sir, I knew him ever since he was a baby, he was my mother's child.
Q Was he carried to Texas after he was turned loose? A Yes sir.
Q How long did he live in Texas? A I don't know; he was not big enough to do anything, and my mother had hired out, and she had him go with his father because he could take better care of him. He was about grown when he was brought back to the Territory.
Q Do you know this man's wife? A No sir, not until he brought her to the Territory.
Q He brought her here from Texas did he? A Yes sir.
We were freed herein 1865, after his mother went and hired, she

let his father have him because he could take better care of him.
Q Did his father take him right tomTexas? A No sir, not right away.

We cannot register you Mr. Battle without you can get more proof. A I can get proof that I was here in 1866.
Q Well, if you can get that it will be all right; meet us at Goodland.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

(Signed) W. A. Smiley.

I, Frances R. Lane, stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and accurate copy of testimony filed in the Choctaw Freedman Citizenship case of Ban Battle et al, 17-D-23.

Frances R Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this October 2, 1905.

Edward Merrick
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.....OF.....

ELIZA STANLEY.17-1480.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Shawneetown, Indian Territory, January 21, '07

In the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of Eliza Stanley, card No. 1480.

Eliza Jackson, nee Stanley, being duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Eliza Jackson
Q How old are you? A Twenty-seven.
Q What is your post office address? A Foss.
Q Are you a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your husband? A Taylor Jackson
Q How many children have you? A Two.
Q What are their names? A Legusta and James Henry Jackson.
Q You are the wife of Taylor Jackson, whose name appears as 5081 upon the approved Choctaw Freedman roll? A Yes sir.
Q Your name now is Eliza Jackson? A Yes sir.
Q What was your name before you married Taylor Jackson? Eliza Stanley.
Q What is the name of your father? A Joe Stanley.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Victoria Battle.
Q Is your father, Joe Stanley, living? A Yes sir.
Q Is he a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Has he been enrolled and approved? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know the name of his father, your grandfather? A No sir.
Q Do you know the name of his mother? A No sir.
Q Do you know who owned your father? A No sir.
Q Has he any other children? A Yes sir.
Q What are their names? A Lucinda Prince,
Q Is she your full sister? A No sir, half sister.
Q Have you any more brothers or sisters? A Yes sir.
Q What are their names? A Sam Stanely, Cub and Rhoda Stanley.
Q Are they your full brothers and sisters? A No sir, half.
Q Have you any full brothers or sisters? A No sir.
Q What is the name of the mother of these half brothers and sisters of yours? A I do not know.
Q Is your mother living? A Yes sr.
Q Is she a freedman of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation? A No sir.
Q She is a non-citizen? A Yes sir.
Q Was she the lawful wife of your father, Joe Stanley? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know when they were married? A No sir.
Q Do they now live together as husband and wife? A No sir.
Q How long have they been separated? A I dont know exactly; I was small.
Q Do you know how long they lived together as husband and wife? No sir.
Q Do you know they lived together at all as husband and wife? A No sir, I have to go by what I hear people say; I wassmall.
Q Do you know that they were ever married? A No sir, I just heard it; I do not know.

Q Have you heard they were legally married? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A Lamar county, Texas.
Q How long did you live there after your birth? A Thirteen years.
Q Then where did you go? A Dome to the Nation.
Q How long have you lived in the Chotaw Nation? A Eleven years.
Q Ever ~~xxx~~ since you came from Lamar County, Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Have you lived here continuously ever since that time? A Yes sir.
Q Were you ever know as Eliza Battle? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any witnesses here who can testify as to whether your father and mother were ever married? A Yes sir, Dan Battle.
Q Is he the only one? A Yes sir.

DAN BATTLE being duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONER:
Q What is your name? A Dan Battle.
Q How old are you? A Fifty years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Boss.
Q Do you know Eliza Stanely or Eliza Jackson? A Yes sir.
Q Is she any kind to you? A Step-daughter.
Q Are you the husband of her mother? A Yes sir.
Q What is her name? A Victoria Battle.
Q What is the name of Eliza's father? A Joe Stanley.
Q Was your wife, Victoria Battle, at one time the wife of Joe Stanley? A Yes sir, was the wife of him before she was me.
Q Do you know of your own knowledge that Joe Standey and your wife were legally married? A Yes sir.
Q How do you know it? A I was there.
Q Were you present when the marriage ceremony was performed? A Yes sir.
Q Where were they married? A Lamar County, Texas.
Q Who performed the marriage ceremony? A A man by the name of Moore, a preacher.
Q Was he a minister of the gospel? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know whether he issued a certificate to your wife and Joe Stanley when they were married? A No sir, their marriage license they got it at Paris.
Q Have you known Eliza Jackson or Eliza Stanley all her life? A Yes sir.
Q How old is she now? A 25 years old.
Q How has she lived in the Choctaw Nation in Indian Territory? A Eleven years.
Q Has she been living in the Choctaw Nation for the past eleven years continuously? A Yes sir.
Q And before that time did she live in the state of Texas from the date of her birth? A Yes sir.
Q Is she also some times called Eliza Battle? A Yes sir.
Q Is she the wife of Taylor Jackson and the mother of Legusta

Jackson? A Yes sir.
Q Is your wife, Victoria, a non citizen? A Yes sr.
Q Was Joe Stanley, father of Eliza, a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know who his owner was? A No sir, all I know it was Stanley.
Q Do you know his father's name? A No sir.
Q Or his mother's name? A No sir.
Q Is Joe Stanley living now? A Yes sir, the last I heard of him he was liv9ng.
Q Where was he living? A In Kiamiche County.
Q Do you know his post office address? A No sir.

Frank L. Doble being duly sworn on oath states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in the above entitled cause at Shawneetown, In ian Territory, on January 21, 1907.

Frank L. [illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this January 21, 1907.

W.W. Martin

Notary Public.

17-1480

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Eliza Jackson as a Choctaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the census card record in this case that application was duly made for the enrollment of Eliza Jackson, nee Stanley, as a Choctaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, (34 Stats., 137).

It further appears from the record herein and from the records in the possession of this office that the applicant was born subsequent to the War of the Rebellion and is the daughter of Joe Stanley, whose name appears opposite No. 1216 upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 3, 1903, and that said applicant was a resident in good faith of Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the applicant, Eliza Jackson, should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

FEB 20 1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 6, 1904.

17-D-19.

See testimony in 17-D-14.

In the matter of the enrollment of Taylor Jackson and his minor daughter, Legusta Jackson, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Taylor Jackson, being first duly sworn, testified asfollows:

Q. What is your name? A. Taylor Jackson.
Q. How old are you? A. 28.
Q. What is your mother's name? A. Suky Clark.
Q. What is your father's name? A. Harry Jackson.
Q. He is a statesman, is he? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where have you lived all your lifetime? A. Part of the time in Texas and part over here.
Q. How old were you when you went to Texas? A. I don't know.
Q. Where were you born? A. In Texas.
Q. About how old wereyou when you came to the Territory?
A. About thirteen years old.
Q. You lived in Texas for thirteen years, anyway? A. Yes, sir, along about that.
Q. Did you live with your mother all that time? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where have you been living since you were thirteen yearsold?
A. Here in the Nation in Shawneetown.
Q. Didn't you go back to Texas to live? A. No, sir, I have not been over to live since I came back.
Q. Have you any children? A. One.
Q. What is her name? A. Legusta Jackson.
Q. Who is her mother? A. Eliza.
Q. She is a states woman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you a marriage certificate? A. No, sir, never could get it. We was married by the Choctaw law; Judge Taylor married me and I never could get it.
Q. Who knows that you are married. A. All these people here.

Witness excused.

Jack Clark, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Jack Clark.
Q. You are not a Choctaw freedman? A. No, sir.
Q. States man? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know Taylor Jackson? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you known him? A. All his life.
Q. Where has he been living? A. With his mother in the Choctaw Nation.
Q. All the time? A. Yes, sir, he was born in Texas but moved over here.
Q. Do you know anything about his marriage? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you present? A. No, sir, but I know he wasmarried, for he stole my horse to run away on.
Q. Do you know whether he and Eliza have been living together?
A. Yes, sir, they lived right in my house part of the time. Their child was born there.

(Commission to Taylor Jackson):

In your case and the case of your child, it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission with proof of the birth of your child, Legusta.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she reported the proceedings above, and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of September, 1904.

J. Campbell
Notary Public

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
20

INDEXED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Legusta Jackson

as a citizen of the

Choctaw *Nation.*

Approved 1907

Commissioner.

proof of birth of child for whose enrollment application was made April 25 1899

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

D 19

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,
of Legister Jackson, born on the 13th day of Sept., 1898.
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Taylor Jackson, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Eliza Jackson, a citizen of the U.S. Nation.
Post-Office: Stuartown I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Eliza Jackson, on oath state that I am 25 years of age and a citizen, by ..., of the U.S. ~~Nation~~; that I am the lawful wife of Taylor Jackson, who is a citizen, by adoption, of the Choctaw Nation, that a female child was born to me on the 13th day of Sept. 1898; that said child has been named Legister Jackson, and is now living.

her
Eliza x Jackson
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK
(Must be Two Witnesses)
John Rice
Jake Bigson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th *day of* Sept. *1904.*

S. F. Wright
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Pinkey Baker, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Eliza Jackson, wife of Taylor Jackson, on the 13th day of Sept., 1898; that there was born to her on said date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Legister Jackson.

her
Pinkey x Baker
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK
(Must be Two Witnesses)
John Rice
Jesse Bigson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th *day of* Sept. *1904.*

S. F. Wright
Notary Public.

Page 34

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 4-25 1899.

Name Taylor Jackson

Choctaw? Yes County Sec. Year No. 2075

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day,

Wife's name,

Choctaw? County Year No.

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day

Names of children:

8 mo Augusta Jackson County Choctaw Year Page No. Freedman

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

2 46 19

Choctaw D-19.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 21, 1904.

Taylor Jackson,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 17, in which you ask if you and Legusta Jackson have been approved.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Taylor Jackson for the enrollment of himself and his child, Legusta Jackson, as Choctaw Freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-19.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Taylor Jackson,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your daughter, Legusta Jackson, as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that you give your personal testimony before the Commission relative to the rights of yourself and your said daughter as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-19.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Taylor Jackson, Copy

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and daughter, Legusta Jackson, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-19.

17-D-19

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Taylor Jackson and Legusta Jackson as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED: Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-19.

See 17-D-193 for registry receipt for this letter.

17-D-26.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 2, 1905.

Lee Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 26, asking if you have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on March 23, 1905, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered its decision granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and your name will be placed upon the next schedule of Choctaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1480

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 27, 1905.

Taylor Jackson,

Bass, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 18, 1905, asking the procedure necessary in your case.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on July 20, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior approved the enrollment of Taylor Jackson and his wife Legusta Jackson.

If you are not the person referred to and will give further information relative to the time and place you made application for enrollment, your age, the names of your parents, the names of your children, if any, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1480

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 23, 1905.

Taylor Jackson,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are requested to advise this office as early as practicable the present names of the parents of your wife, Eliza, and also whether your wife has ever made application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, and if so, under what name.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1480

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 25, 1905.

Chief Clerk,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed herewith copy of name and information placed at No. 3 on Choctaw freedman roll card No. 1480, Taylor Jackson, et al., and you are directed to make duplicate Choctaw freedman roll card in the possession of your office conform to the information thereon.

Respectfully,

KB 1-25.

Acting Commissioner.

17-1480

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 25, 1905.

Chief Clerk,

Chickasaw Land Office,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed herewith copy of name and information placed at No. 3 on Choctaw freedman roll card No. 1480, Taylor Jackson, et al. You are directed to make duplicate Choctaw freedman roll card in the possession of your office conform to the information thereon.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

EB 2-25.

17-1480

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 6, 1906.

Mrs. ~~Louisa~~ Eliza Jackson,

Boss, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 3, 1906, in which you state that you are a Choctaw freedman, daughter of Joseph Stanley and was enrolled by your step-father Dan Battle

In reply to your letter you are advised that the information contained therein has enabled this office to identify you upon its records as an applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. You are advised, however, that no disposition has yet been made of your application for enrollment and you should introduce testimony of your father Joseph Stanley to the effect that you are his daughter notice of the time of the taking of such testimony having been first served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

8

17-1480

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 23, 1907.

Taylor Jackson,

Shawneetown, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 8th, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Eliza Jackson as a Choctaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Eliza Jackson granted in said decision has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 17-1480.

17-1480

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 23, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw & Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 23, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Eliza Jackson as a Choctaw freedman.

You are further advised that the name of Eliza Jackson granted in said decision has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 17-1480.

Choctaw Fr. 1481

Enoch Arnold

Fr. 1481

1481

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Enoch Arnold, et al

Transferred from Choctaw

Freedman #D-20- May 20, 1905

1481

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of -

Enoch Arnold et al.

17-D-20.

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Enoch Arnold to the Commission to the five Civilized tribes, at Alikchi, I.T., April 22nd, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Enoch Arnold.

Q. How old are you? A. About 38

Q. Who was your mother? A. Sallie Shelton.

Q. Who was her master? A. Patsy LeFlore.

Q. Was your father a slave? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who did he belong to? A. I don't recollect of ever seeing him.

Q. Didn't you live in Texas awhile? A. Yes sir, awhile.

Q. When? A. I have been here five years.

Q. Were you always in Texas until five years ago? A. I went to Texas a year or two after the surrender, my grand father carried me.

Q. Any body here know you? A. yes sir.

Warrick Prince. being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Warrick Prince.

Q. Do you know Enoch Arnold? A. Yes sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. About 40 or 50 years

Q. Are you any kin to him? A. Yes sir, second cousin.

Q. Who was his mother? A. I didn't know her very well, her name was Sallie.

Q. Whose slave was she? A. I believe Patsy LeFlore's

Q. Where was Enoch born? A. In Mississippi I think.

Q. How long did he stay in Mississippi? A. He came here just before the war..

Q. Did he come here before the war? A. Yes sir, with his mistress.

Q. How long after the war did he stay here? A. Several years after the war.

Q. Are you sure of that? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know when you were turned loose? A. Not exactly.

Q. You know he stayed here several years after the war ended? A. yes sir.

Q. How old are you? A. About 49 or 50

Q. How big was this boy when you first knew him? A. He was a good sized boy.

Q. Where did you know him first? A. Down here in Towson County .

Q. When was that? A. That was before the war.

Enoch Arnold re-examined.

Q. Do you recollect anything about the war? A. Yes sir.

Q. What were the names of Mrs. LeFlore's children? A. One was named William and one named Green.

Q. Do you know any of her daughters? A. The old lady Patsy had a daughter named Sophy, and the old lady died, and I fell to Sophy

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a state woman? A. Yes sir.

You are not on any of the rolls here, and you will have to bring some body here that knows you.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W. A. Smiley

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Enoch Arnold, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Alikchi, I. T., April 25th,1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Enoch Arnold.

Q. How old are you? A. About 43

Q. Who was your father? A. My father's name was Jake Arnold, and my grand father took me when I was quite small and raised me. His name is Dick Shelton He was freed in Towson County.

Q. Did he ever go by any other name? A. Yes sir, Dick LeFlore.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Sallie Shelton.

Q. Who did she belong to? A. I don't recollect.

Q. You were not a slave were you? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. LeFlores, I first belonged to Patsy LeFlore, and she died and I fell to her daughter Sophy.

Q. Have you lived in the territory all the time since you were freed? A. I lived in Texas a good long while.

Q. Were you taken away from here just as soon as you were freed? A. I don't remember how long it was I stayed here after I was set free. My grand father got into trouble here and he took us to Texas.

Q. Do you live in Texas Now? A. No sir, I live here now.

Q. How long have you lived here? A. I came here to live about five years ago..

Q. Is your wife a state woman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you marry her in Texas? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where were they born, in Texas? A. All but one.

Q. Is there any one here who knows you? A. Yes sir.

Enoch Arnold #2

Lucinda Stewart being duly sworn testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Lucinda Stewart.

Q. Do you know Enoch Arnold? A. Yes sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. I can't tell exactly. It was before the war. Ever since he was a little fellow, his mother was my sister.

Q. He was carried down to Texas right after he was freed wasn't he? A. He stayed over here a year or so I think before he went to Texas.

Q. He lived in Texas until a few years ago didn't he? A. Yes sir.

Enoch Arnold: My grand father carried me to another place here in the nation and we lived there awhile, and he then took me to Texas.

Q. Didn't he take you to Texas right after you were turned loose? A. No sir, it was a year or so after that.

Lucinda Stewart: His grand father took him right after freedom and raised him. He belonged to the LeFlores.

Q. What kin are you to this boy? A. His mother was my sister.

Q. Who did his grand father belong to? A. Susan LeFlore.

Q. Was he living with Susan when he got free? A. Yes sir.

Q. What was his grand father's name? A. Dick Shelton.

Enoch Arnold re examined:

Q. Is your wife a state woman? A. Yes sir.

Q. And all your children were born in Texas except one? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was that one born since you came back to the Territory? A. Yes

Lucinda Stewart: Q. Do you know that Dave Arnold is this mans child? A. Yes sir. Q. Its alive is it? A. Yes sir.

(Put on white card)

17-D-20.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER. NOVEMBER 4, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Enoch Arnold and his minor son Dave Arnold as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Enoch Arnold being duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Enoch Arnold.
Q What is your post office address? A Garvin.
Q Who do you appear for today? A Myself.
Q Who else? A Children.
Q You have only one child? A No, sir, I have four children.
Q How old are you? A Me? I am about forty-seven, right at it.
Q Were you born a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was your former master? A Sophia LeFlore was my mistress.
Q Where were you born? A I was born in Mississippi.
Q When did you first come to the Territory? A I couldn't tell you I was quite a small child when I come here.
Q What was your mother's name? A Sallie.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q To whom did you belong? A To Sophia too.
Q Did you come with your mother? A Out here?
Q Yes, sir? A Yes, sir, I think she come to this country with us.
Q Same time you did? A I forget whether she come here or died on the road coming here but it seems like she come here.
Q Were you a slave of Sophia LeFlore at the beginning of the war? A Yes, sir.
Q How long did you stay with her? A I stayed with her until the surrender.
Q How long after the surrender? A I left the year of the surrender.
Q Where did you go then? A I stayed in the Choctaw Nation.
Q How long? A Several years and went to Texas and stayed awhile and then come back here home.
Q What year did you go to Texas? A I couldn't tell you what year it was.
Q When did you come back from Texas? A I couldn't just tell that, I was married over there and then come back.
Q How long did you stay in Texas? A I couldn't tell you how long I stayed over there.
Q Well if you can't tell I am sure I don't know what I can do about it? A I stayed over in Texas I suppose - wouldn't be certain - maybe fifteen or twenty years and then I come back; I married over there and come back here and settled down.
Q But you stayed down in Texas didn't you? A Yes, sir, stayed over there good little bit.
Q Raised a family of children over there didn't you? A None of them was grown when I come here.
Q How many children did you have over there? A Four over there.
Q You applied for Dave Arnold, who is Dave? A He is my youngest child.

Q Where was that child born? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Can't you tell how many years it has been since you come back from Texas? A No, sir.
Q You say Dave was born here? A Yes, sir.
Q How old is Dave? A About seven years old.
Q He was born here? A Yes, sir.
Q The one before him wasn't born here? A No, sir, he was born in Texas.
Q Since Dave was born where have you lived? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Any where else? A No, sir.
Q You have only applied for yourself and ~~xxxx~~ this boy Dave? A I don't understand that they was put down by some one who did the writing I have four children by my wife; my oldest daughter is going on eighteen years old; I don't see how they got in that shape; don't understand it. I have five children ~~xx~~ by my wife but one is dead the one next to Ada.
Q Were you married to the mother of Dave? A Yes, sir.
Q By whom were you married? A Man in Texas.
Q By whom? A Well now I couldn't tell you - old man Vaughn married us.
Q Did you have a license? A Yes, sir.
Q What have you ~~xxxx~~ done with it? A Sent it back after I married
Q Is it recorded down there? A Yes, sir.
Q Since the war you have lived in Texas about fifteen or twenty years? A Yes, sir, as near as I can come at it.
Q Come abak about seven years ago? A Yes, sir.
Q The rest of the time you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Richard Arnold being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Whatis your name? A Richard Arnold.
Q You have testified in this case before have you not? A No, sir.
Q What relation are you to Enoch? A I am his brother.
Q Full brother? A No, sir, half brother.
Q Same father but not the same mother? A Same mother.
Q Which is the older? A I am the oldest.
Q Were you born a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you an applicant before the Commission as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q Have you taken your allotment yet - have you filed? A Filed some of it.
Q You are on the final roll then? A Yes, sir.
Q And have taken some of your land already? A Yes, sir.
Q What do you know about Enoch Arnold? A I know he was born in Mississippi and he belonged to Sophia LeFlore. He was brought from Mississippi whin ~~xxxx~~ he was a small child and our mother died on the road and our ~~grand~~ mistress kept us until we were freed. When we were freed our grandfather took us in hand and he moved to Texas and I didn't stay there with him, I come back, and he come back ten years ago.
Q How soon after the war until you went to Texas? A We went to Texas the next year after the surrender.

Q What time of the year was it? A Long in February I think, it was cold when we moved to Texas, our grandfather carried us there.
Q Can you fix the time when you went to Texas? A We went the year after the surrender.
Q About a year after the surrender? A Yes, sir.
Q And he lived there until about ten years ago? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know whether he was married over there? A Yes, sir, he married over there.

Witness excused.

Mr. Arnold in the matter of the enrollment of your child it will be necessary for you to file with the Commission a certified copy of your marriage certificate.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November 1904.

Charles N. Haugen
Notary Public.

Choctaw Freedman
MEMORANDUM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER. NOVEMBER 4, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ada Arnold, Nellie Arnold and Levi Arnold as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Enoch Arnold being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Your name is Enoch Arnold? A Yes, sir.
Q You are an applicant as a Choctaw freedman before the Commission?
A Yes, sir.
Q Did you appear before the Commission in person about five years ago - in '99? A Yes, sir.
Q You were then examined , were you not, with reference to your right and the right of your child Dave? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you have any more children than Dave at that time? A Yes, sir.
Q You claimed that one child was born in the Choctaw Nation named Dave? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you apply for any one else at that time? A I think I did.
Q For whom did you apply that time? A All my children.
Q What were the names of your children? A One named Ada, the oldest.
Q How old is she? A She is about eighteen now.
Q What is the next one? A Nellie.
Q Is that a boy or girl? A A girl, she is about twelve.
Q What is the next one? A Levi.
Q Is that a boy? A Yes, sir, he is about twelve.
Q Who is the mother of these children? A Lizzie.
Q Same mother as the mother of Dave? A Yes, sir.
Q These children were born in Texas were they not? A Yes, sir these three were.
Q Did they come to the Choctaw Nation the same time that you came?
A Yes, sir.
Q Are these children living today? A yes, sir, they are living.

Witness excused.

Richard Arnold being duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Do you know anything about these children? A Yes, sir.
Q Are they living? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know that of your own knowledge? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the

above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. F. Dysenhaft

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November 1904.

Chauncey F. Dawson

Notary Public.

Marriage License

Enoch Shelton

and

Lizzie Shelton.

Issued September 2nd. 1886.

A.P. Corley, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
NOV 1904
CHAIRMAN.

State of Texas,
Red River County.

To Any Judge of the County or District Court, Regularly Licensed or Ordained Minister of the Gospel, or Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Red River, Greeting:-

You are hereby authorized to solemnize the Rites of Matrimony between Mr. ENOCH SHELTON and LIZZIE SHELTON and make due return to the Clerk of the County Court of said County within Sixty Days thereafter certifying you action under this License.

Witness my Official signature and seal of office at office in Clarksville, this 2nd. day of September, A.D. 1886.

A.P. Corley,

Clerk of the CountyCCourt, Red River County.

I, Rev. Elisha Barnes hereby certify that on the .....day of September, A.D. 1885 I united in marriage Enoch Shelton and Lizzie Shelton, the parties above named. Witness my hand this .....day of 188

Elisha Barnes.

The State of Texas.
County of Red River.

I, F.M. Smith, Clerk of the County Court of Red River County Texas, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Marriage License issued to Enoch Shelton as appears of record in my office in Marriage License Record F. page 124.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th. day of November, 1904. F. M. Smith ...ClerK

County Court, Red River Co. Texas.

By A. P. Corley ..Deputy/

17-D-20.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Enoch Arnold and his minor Children Ada, Nellie, Levi and Dave Arnold, as Choctaw Freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N:--

It appears from the record herein that on April 22, 1899, at Alikchi, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Enoch Arnold as a Choctaw freedman, and on April 25, 1899, application was made for the enrollment of his minor children, Ada, Nellie, Levi and Dave Arnold, as Choctaw freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on November 4, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the principal applicant was a slave of Sophia LeFlore, a recognized Choctaw citizen during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that at the close of the war he resided in the Choctaw Nation and continued to reside therein for about one year thereafter, when he removed to the State of Texas, where he remained until about the year 1894, when he returned to the Choctaw Nation and has resided in said Nation continuously since that time, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the minor applicants Ada, Nellie and Levi Arnold were born in the State of Texas, but removed to the Choctaw Nation with their father about the year 1894, and continued to reside therein, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the minor applicant Dave Arnold was born in the Choctaw Nation and resided therein since the date of his birth, up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Enoch Arnold, Ada Arnold, Nellie Arnold, Levi Arnold and Dave Arnold should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902,(32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

APR 22 1905

17-D-20.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Ada, Nellie, Levi and Dave Arnold, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you and your children as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-20.

17-D-20

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for enrollment of Enoch Arnold, Ada Arnold, Nellie Arnold, Levi Arnold and Dave Arnold as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-20.

See 17-1329 for registry receipt for this letter.



(Blank 731.)

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN ROLL.

Number.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Blood.	Card No.
5087	Arnold, Dave	5	M	---	1481

Blank 734.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE.
Office of
SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA.

This is to certify that I am the officer having the custody of the records pertaining to the enrollment of the members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Tribes of Indians, and the disposition of the land of said tribes, and that the copies of the following papers, attached hereto, are true and correct copies of that portion of the enrollment record on file in this office in connection with the application of Dave Arnold, Roll No. 5087, for enrollment as a Freedman Citizen of the Choctaw Nation, so far as same relates to the age of said citizen.

Choctaw Freedmen Census Card No. 1481; Census Card No. D-20; Memoranda; Testimony dated Nov. 4, 1904 and Approved Roll as to No. 5087.

GABE E. PARKER, Superintendent,

BY [signature] CLERK

IN CHARGE. Choctaw

DATE April 23, 1918.

HHB

Choctaw Freedman
D 20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 12, 1903.

Richard Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 7, in which you state that there seems to be some doubt about Enoch Shelton, but that he is a Choctaw freedman, and your brother, and was formerly the slave of Sofa Laflore. You state that he desires to know the status of the enrollment of himself and his children, and that his wife is a noncitizen named Lizzie Shelton.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the information contained therein has enabled the Commission to identify the person referred to in your letter as Enoch Arnold, about forty six years of age, formerly the slave of Sophia LeFlore. He appears as the son of Jake and Sallie Arnold, and his wife's name is given as Lizzie Arnold.

It also appears that application has been made for the enrollment of Dave Arnold, son of Enoch and Lizzie Arnold as a Choctaw freedman. The Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Enoch Arnold for the enrollment of himself and his son Dave Arnold, as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case

R A E

he will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 25, 1903.

G. A. Spaulding,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 14, relative to the enrollment of Enoch Shelton or Arnold and his children, David, Ada, Levi and Neilla.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that application has been made to this Commission for the enrollment of Enoch Arnold and his son, Dave Arnold, as Choctaw Freedmen, but the Commission has not up to this time passed upon this application.

You are further informed that it appears from our records that at the time Enoch Arnold appeared before the Commission as an applicant for the enrollment of himself and his son, Dave Arnold, he stated that he had other children but as they were born in Texas prior to his removal to Indian Territory, he did not give the names of these children, nor did he state how many children he had. It is presumed that these are the children referred to in your letter as

S.A.S. 2

Ada, Levi and Neilla.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 11, 1904.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 6, asking if you and your children have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Enoch Arnold for the enrollment of himself and his son, Dave Arnold, as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 17, 1904.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 17, relative to the claim of yourself and your son, Dave Arnold, as freedmen, and in reply you are advised that as soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1904.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 30, 1904, requesting to be advised relative to your enrollment.

You are informed that it appears from our records that Enoch Arnold and his minor son, Dave Arnold, are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, but their final rights to such enrollment have not yet been determined.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen
80;

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 14, 1904.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 5th relative to your enrollment as a Choctaw. In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your son, Dave Arnold, as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-80

Muskogee, Indian Territory August 30, 1904.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 24th inst., requesting to be advised relative to the status of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

You are advised that the Commission has not yet determined the rights of yourself and minor son Dave Arnold as Choctaw Freedmen.

When a decision has been rendered in the case you will be duly notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

W. D. B.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMS BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

WM. O. BRALL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
19-D-80

ADDRESS ONLY THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 14, 1904.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 9th instant, requesting to be advised relative to the status of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and whether or not it will be necessary for you to appear with witnesses in person before the Commission for the purpose of giving further evidence in support of your application for enrollment.

You are advised that if you desire to offer further testimony in support of the application for enrollment of yourself and son Dave Arnold as Choctaw freedmen, you and your witnesses will be heard upon personal appearance before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory. It is important, however, that the matter receive prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of Acme letter of the 8th instant, referring to be stayed relative to the stamps of Acme Signature for execution for Acme to obtain at any time, but it will be necessary for Acme to obtain writing authority to the counterpart of Stamps of Acme Signature for execution.

Acme are stayed that it Acme desire to offer further security in exchange of the obligation for authority of Acme Signature may thereon in exchange for Acme and Acme will be stayed in the office of Acme Signature before the Commissioner at its office in Montreal, Indian Territory. If is impossible, please, the Acme Signature attention.

Yours respectfully,

Commissioner in Chief.

17-[illegible]-80

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 10, 1904.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 7, 1904, enclosing a certified copy of the marriage license and certificate between Enoch Shelton and Lizzie Shelton under date of September 2, 1886, and the same has been filed with the record in the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your child as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-N-20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 5, 1904.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 26, 1904, inquiring if you can now file on your allotment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of yourself and your son Dave Arnold as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be duly notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

W.O.B.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMS BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary.

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
Choctaw Freedman
D 20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 28, 1904.

Enoch Arnold,

Gains, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 22, relative to the enrollment of your children, for whom you made application when you appeared at Muskogee, and stating that in our letter of December 5, 1904, no mention is made of any of your children except Dave Shelton.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from our records that application has been made to the Commission for the enrollment of any of your children named in your letter, except Dave Arnold, and the Commission has not yet taken action upon your claim that your children, Ada, Nellie, Levi and Lizzie Arnold were also included in your original application made to this Commission. When action is taken in this matter, as well as in the matter of your application for the enrollment of yourself and your son, Dave Arnold, you will be duly notified.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 19, 1905.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 14, 1905, asking if the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of Enoch Arnold and his children Dave, Ada, Nellie, and Levi Arnold as Choctaw freedmen. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1905.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 17, 1905, in which you ask relative to the enrollment of yourself and your children and request to be notified when a decision is reached in your case.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of yourself and your four children as Chickasaw freedmen, but when a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-20

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 17, 1905.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 11, 1905, asking to be notified when the Commission passes upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that when a decision is reached in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-40.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 26, 1905.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

DEAR SIR:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 17th, asking if your citizenship case has been decided.

In reply, you are advised that on April 22, 1905, the Commission rendered its decision granting the application of Enoch Arnold, for the enrollment of himself and four minor children as Choctaw freedmen, and on the same date, a copy thereof was forwarded you by registered mail at Garvin, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
1481.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 8, 1905.

Enoch Arnold,

Garvin, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 29, asking if the enrollment of yourself and Ada, Nellie, Levi and Dave Arnold, has been approved.

In reply you are advised that the names of the persons above named are now being placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior, and you will be notified when your enrollment is approved by him.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1481

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 8, 1905.

Enoch Shelton,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 3, 1905, asking if you have yet been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of Enoch Arnold and his children Ada, Nellie, Levi and Dave Arnold have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior but this office has not yet been notified of Departmental action thereon. You are requested to sign the communications addressed to the Commission under the name of Enoch Arnold as you expressed your desire to be enrolled under that name instead of the name of Enoch Shelton.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1481

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 11, 1905.

Enoch Shelton,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 3, 1905, asking if you have yet been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of Enoch Arnold and his children Ada, Nellie, Levi and Dave Arnold, have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior but this office has not yet been notified of Departmental action thereon.

You are requested to sign any communications addressed to this office under the name of Enoch Arnold as you expressed your desire to be enrolled under that name instead of the name of Enoch Shelton.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 4-25 1899.

Name Enoch Arnold

Choctaw? yes County Red River Year ... No. Not on roll

Chickasaw? ... County ... Year ... Page ...

Citizen by blood? ... Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen? ...

Married under what law? ...

License filed this day, ...

Wife's name, ...

Choctaw? ... County ... Year ... No. ...

Chickasaw? ... County ... Year ... Page ...

Citizen by blood? ... Mother's citizenship ...

Intermarried citizen? ...

Married under what law? ...

License filed this day ...

Names of children:

2 Dave Arnold County Choctaw Year ... Page ... Not on roll

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

(20) Put on white Card

Post office

Garvin I.T.

Choctaw Fr. 1482

Matilda Graham

Fr. 1482

1482

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Matilda Graham, et, al.

Transferred from Choctaw Freedman # D-24 - May 20-1905

1482

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Mollie Dodson, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Woodland, I.T., - May 8th, 1899, for enrollment as a Chóctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, she testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Mollie Dodson.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Matilda Graham.

Q. How old are you? A. 39

Q. Were you born a slave? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your master? A. My mother belonged to the LeFlore' and the LeFlore's gave her to Dillards, and I belonged to Dillards.

Q. Have you lived here all the time? A. No sir, not all the time. I lived here a long while and then went to Texas and stayed there awhile, and came back here.

Q. How long after you were freed did you go to Texas? A. I don't know.

Matilda Graham being duly sworn, testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Matilda Graham

Q. How old are you? A. 59

Q. Who was your master? A. William LeFlore, his daughter was my mistress, Elizabeth Dillard.

Q. Were youfreed in Texas? A. No sir

Q. You went to Texas right away didn't you? A. No sir.

Q. How long did you stay here after you were freed? A. About two or three years.

Q. And then you went to Texas didn't you? A. Yes sir.

Q. How long did you live in Texas? A. Eight or ten years I guess.

Q. How long have you been back? A. Seven or eight years.

Q. Where did you live just after the war? A. Down there by Doaksville.

Mrs. Carrie Woods being duly sworn, testified as follows :-

Q. What is your name? A. Carrie Woods.

Q. Do you know this old lady here, Matilda Graham? A. Yes sir

Q. Do you know how long she lived around Doakesville? A. I don't know how long after the war she remained there, but she was there at least eight years before she was freed. She was brought out from Mississippi by Mrs. Dillard who was a daughter of LeFlore.

Q. Do you know about how long they stayed there after they were freed? A. No sir. I don't remember.

Q. You just knew them while they were slaves? A. Yes sir, I knew her to be the property of Mrs. Dillard. I know that the negroes remained there a year or two, but couldn't tell how long she remained there.

Q. Do you know tat she remained a year? A. No sir, not particularly.

(Enrolled on white card No. D-24. Mollie Dodson enrolled as Marilda Dodson)

Department of the ...
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1904.

In the matter of the application of Matilda Graham, et al., for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen.

MARILDA DODSON, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows, to-wit:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Marilda Dodson.
Q How old are you? A Forty-four.
Q Where do you live? A Hugo.
Q Were you a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Who did you belong to? A Elizabeth Dillard.
Q Is that name Dillon or Dillard? A I don't know, sir, how it is spelled.
Q Have you any children? A Yes, sir, two.
Q What are their names? A Thomas Dodson and S. W. Dodson.
Q Has Thomas a child named Robert? A Yes, sir.
Q Do they all live with you? A No, sir, they lives down there on their place.
Q Who is Mattie Graham? A My brother's child.
Q Has she a child named Willie Graham? A No, Lonzo Graham has got a boy named Willie.
Q Who is Sweetie Harris? A My mother's child.
Q Have you and your children always lived here in the Choctaw Nation? A Not always. My mother married and then she moved to Texas and then she moved back here.

Witness excused.

MATILDA GRAHAM, having been first duly sworn, testified in her own behalf as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Matilda Graham.
Q How old are you? A Over fifty.
Q Your daughter says she is nearly fifty. I want your age. A Well, I can't tell my age. This gal here was born the first day of February before the war, and we come out to this nation from Mississippi. Started in August, and went out there, and in February she was one year old. Now, you can come nigh her age. I can't count.
Q How old were you when the war began? A I don't know.
Q How large were you? A 16 or 17 I reckon.

Q Where were you from? A Carroll County, Mississippi.
Q You came out here before the war? A We started out in August.
Q Who did you start with? A Hamp Dillard and Miss Elizabeth.
Q Who were they? A She was William LeFlore's daughter, her mother's name was Martha LeFlore.
Q Where did they come to out here? A Doaksville.
Q Were you a slave in Mississippi? A Yes, sir. They brought me out west.
Q Where did they settle when you got here? A At Doaksville.
Q How long was that before the war broke out ? A The war broke out,--we got out there about 4 weeks before Christmas and the war broke out next March.
Q Now, this Elizabeth Dillard you say she was a Leflore? A Yes,
Q A Choctaw Indian? A She was William LeFlore's daughter.
Q Back in Mississippi? A Yes, sir.
Q That was the brother of Greenwood LeFlore? A Yes, sir.
Q Now, these Dillards came out here just before the war began, and you were their slave back in Mississippi; they brought you out here and you got out here about Christmas, and the war, you say, started in March? A yes, sir.
Q Did the Dillard's stay here all the time the war was going on? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you right there at Doaksville? A Yes, sir.
Q Never were anywhere else? A No, sir, my master he overseed once on Kitty Folsom's farm, and then we went back betwixt Doaksville and Shawneetown.
Q Elizabeth Dillard owned you at that time? A Yes, sir.
Q All the time the war was going on you were right here in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Did Elizabeth Dillard ever sell you to anybody? A No, sir.
Q You belonged to her all the time until the slaves were freed? A Yes, sir.
Q Where were you living when the slaves were freed? A Down there near Doaksville.
Q Do you remember when the Indians went out near Fort Smith, in 1866? A I don't know.
Q You heard about it? A Oh, yes, Oh, yes.
Q Where were you living then? A Lived right there.
Q Are you still living there with Elizabeth Dillard? A Yes.
Q Have you lived there ever since then? A Until I married. We made two crops over there, and my husband come from Texas backwards and forwards, and then I married Graham.
Q When did you marry Daniel Graham? A Sometime after the war; I couldn't tell you. We made two crops over here after we were freed.
Q How long did you stay over in Texas after you married Graham? A I couldn't tell you.
Q About how long was it,--several years? A yes, I reckon so.
Q How long has it been since you came back here in the Choctaw Nation? A We lived on Mills' place two years.
Q You have been back here a good many years? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you been living down about Grant? A About 8 years, I think. We lived on Miller's farm two years.
Q What became of the Dillard's after the war? A I don't know sir what became of them after I married.
Q Do you ever see any of them around here now? A No, sir.
Q You have lost all trace of them since the war? A No, sir, Mrs. Leflore was telling me about one of my old masters being dead.
Q Who was your oldest child? A Marilda Dodson .
Q What is the next one? A Walter Graham.

Q What is the next one? A Matt.
Q What is the next one? A Lonzo.
Q What is the next one? A That is all.
Q Haven't you one named John? A No, sir, him and Sweetie is dead.
Q What year did Johnddie? A Last year. He died in March; she died in June.
Q Has John been dead about a year? A A little over a year.
Q How long has Sweetie been dead? A A little over a year.
Q Do you remember when they were talking about the voting on the treaty here last time, about two years ago? A yes, sir.
Q You heard the Indians and everybody talking about the treaty? A Yes, sir.
Q Were John and Sweetie living then? A Johnnie died in March and Sweetie died in June; I can't tell you the years.
Q How long have they been dead? A Johnnie died in March and Sweetie in June .
Q What year, last year? A yes, sir.
Q You know they died last year? A yes, sir.
Q Are all these children of yours living here with you? A Yes, four is; the rest of them is living around in the same neighborhood. Matt and Marilda is living in Hugo; Walter and Lonzo live between Hugo and Grant,--they live with me.

Witness excused.

MARILDA DODSON, being re-called, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q When did John die? A March 7th.
Q What year? A 1903.
Q Are you sure about that? A yes, sir.
Q Did you go to the funeral? A Yes, sir.
Q When did Sweetie Harris die? A June 27th.
Q Same year? A Yes, sir.
Q Where are they buried? A Down here on Boggy. Down above Grant. It is up on Boggy 8 or 10 miles, I think, from Grant.
Q Do you remember when they were talking about voting on the treaty down there,--you lived in Hugo, didn't you? A No, sir, I have been there only 8 months .
Q Down where you lived you heard them talking about it, didn't you? A No, sir; I tell you the way it was. Every night then the colored people they breaks out a brand new tale--that they was going to register all the babies. That was a mistake [illegible] there every night. I don't remember nothing about the treaty. I never think much about the white folks nohow, but that is the truth,--that's singing down there right now.
Q You are sure these two died a year ago? A Yes, sir.
Q They have not been dead two years? A No, sir.

Witness excused.

17--D-24, ---------- 4

Mary E. Rogers, having been by me first duly sworn, on oath states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes, as taken in said cause, on said date.

Mary E. Rogers

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 15 day of September, 1904.

Notary Public.

---O---

In the Matter of the Application of Matilda Brohan for Enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

On this came personally before me Elijah H Kingsbury and who being duly sworn makes the following Statement I am a Choctaw Citizen by blood my Citizen Post office Caddo I.T.

I am well and Personally acquainted with Matilda Brohan the Applicant and have known her since her birth, she was born a slave of my father in Mississippi and after his death she fell to me and I brought her from Mississippi to this Choctaw Nation, Since the Applicant from the date of my father until she was freed at the close of the civil war I and the same Servant the said Matilda, to that

was known of my first husband.

This old darkey is certainly a freedman of the Choctaw Nation & my certain knowledge.

Elizabeth C. Simpson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 13th day of March 1905

[illegible]
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
MAR 13 1905
CHICKASAW

Central District
Choctaw Nation Ss. } Before me D. T. Harrold
a Notary Public duly commissioned and
acting in and for the Central District
Choctaw nation I.T. Personally appeared
Dana Ward who on oath states that she
was present and witnessed the Marriage
of Jim Dodson and Sarah Ward on the
9th day of Dec AD 1893, Dana Ward

Subscribed and Sworn to before me
this the 5th of Dec AD 1902

D T Harrold
Notary Public
Grant I. T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 10 1902

Acting Chairman.

GRANT, I. T. _____, 190

Central District
Choctaw Nation I.T. } Before me D.P. Harrell
a Notary Public Duly Commissioned and acting
in and for the Central District Choctaw Nation
I.T. Personally appeared Wm Fletcher, who on
oath states, that he was Present at the marriage
of Tom Dodson and Sarah Ward on the 5th
day of Dec A.D. 1893. Wm his X mark Fletcher

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this
the 5th day of Dec A.D. 1902

D.P. Harrell
Notary Public
Grant I.T.

17032

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 10 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN 20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

L. W. Woodson.

as a citizen of the

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN. Nation.

Approved, JUL 11 1900 190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
JUL 11 1900

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

EEDMEN.

D

Department of the Interior,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation

of S W Dalton (Here insert name of child.), born on the 19th day of April

Name of Father: Bill Jones, a citizen of the Creek

Name of Mother: Matilda Dalton, a citizen of the Choctaw

Postoffice,

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY.
Central District.

I, Matilda Dalton, on oath state that I am 40 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of No one, who is a citizen, by , of the Nation; that a Male (male or female) child was born to me on the 19th day of April, 1900, that said child has been named S W Dalton, and is now living.

Matilda Dalton

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.)
Ed Hunt
John Keck

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th *day of* June 1900

B C Nelson
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY.
Central District.

I, Jone Freeny, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Matilda Dalton, wife of No one on the 19th day of April, 1900, that there was born on said date a Male (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said child named S W Dalton

her
Jone X Freeny
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.)
Ed Hunt
John Keck

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th *day of* June 1900

B C Nelson
NOTARY PUBLIC.

No Letter

17-A24

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

_____

as a citizen of the

_____ *Nation.*

Approved _____ *190*_

_____

Commissioner.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. —120 ~~81~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ~~citizen~~ of the Choctaw Nation,

of S. M. Dodson, born on the 19 day of Apl, 1900

(Here insert name of child)

Name of Father: Bill Jones, a citizen of the Creek Nation.

Name of Mother: Marilda Dodson, a ~~freedman~~ citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Post-Office: Grant

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Marilda Dodson, on oath state that I am 43 years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of George Dodson, who is a citizen, by ~~_____~~, of the Choctaw Nation, that a male child was born to me on the 19 day of Apl. 1900; that said child has been named S. M. Dodson, and is now living.

(Male or female)

Marilda Dodson

WITNESSES TO MARK.

(Must be Two Witnesses) }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 *day of* May *1900*

H. A. Riston

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
_____ District. }

I, _____, a _____, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. _____, wife of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 190__; that there was born to her on said date a _____ child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named _____.

(Male or female)

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses) }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ *day of* _____ *190__*

Notary Public.

INDEXED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

L W Dodson

as a citizen of the

Choctaw Freedma ~~Nation.~~

Approved, DEC 9 1902 190..

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 9 1902

Department of the Interior,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Choct

of S W Dalton (Here insert name of child), born on the 19 day of

Name of Father: Bird Jones, a citizen of the Ch

Name of Mother: Mally Dalton, a citizen of the Ch

Postoffice, Gra

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY.
Central District. }

I, Mary Dalton, on oath state that I am years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw that I am the lawful wife of No One, who is , of the Nation; that a Male (male or female) born to me on the 19th day of Sept 1902, that said child has named S W Dalton, and is now living.

Millie Watson

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { .....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th *day of* Jan

B A Mc

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY.
Central District. }

I, Jane Henry, a Midwife, of Mary Dalton wife of No on the 19th day of Sept, 1902, that there was said date a Male (male or male) child; that said child is now living and named S W Dalton

Jane H

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses) { Jane Henry
Sarah Daddow

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th *day of* Jan

B A Mc

17-D-24.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Matilda Graham, et al., as Choctaw freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein and from the census card record in this case that on May 8, 1899 application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Matilda Graham and her children, Alonzo Graham, Walter Graham, Matt Graham, John Graham, Sweetie Harris and Marilda Dodson, and her grandchildren Thomas Dodson and Mattie Graham, as Choctaw freedmen; that on July 11, 1900 application was made for the enrollment of S. W. Dodson, born April 11, 1900, son of the said Marilda Dodson; that on April 28, 1902 written application was made for the enrollment of Willie Graham, born December 20, 1901, son of the said Alonzo Graham, and on December 10, 1902 written application was made for the enrollment of Robt. Dodson, born April 29, 1901, son of the said Thomas Dodson, as Choctaw freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the principal applicant, Matilda Graham, and her daughter the said Marilda Dodson were slaves of Elizabeth Dillard, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that at the close of the war they were residents of the Choctaw Nation and continued to reside therein for two or three years thereafter when they removed to the State of Texas where they remained for six or seven years and then returned to the Choctaw Nation where they resided continuously since said time up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants Alonzo Graham, Walter Graham, Matt Graham, John Graham and Sweetie Harris are the children of the said Matilda Graham; that the applicant Thomas Dodson is a son of the said Marilda Dodson; that the applicant Mattie Graham is a daughter of the said Matt Graham, and that all of said applicants were residents in good faith of the Choctaw Nation on June 28, 1898; that the applicant S. W. Dodson is a son of the said Marilda Dodson, the applicant Willie Graham is a son of the said Alonzo Graham and the applicant Robt. Dodson is a

son of the said Thomas Dodson, and that all of said applicants above mentioned were living on September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Matilda Graham, Alonzo Graham, Walter Graham, Matt Graham, John Graham, Sweetie Harris, Marilda Dodson, Thomas Dodson, Mattie Graham, S. W. Dodson, Willie Graham and Robt. Dodson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAY 4 1905

INDEXED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Robt Dodson

as a citizen of the

Choctaw Freedman

Approved DEC 10 1902 *190*

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 10 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

Choctaw-Freedman
D-24

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Robt Dodson, born on the 29 day of April, 1901
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: Tom Dodson, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Sarah Dodson, a citizen of the United State~~s~~ Nation.
Post-Office: Grant I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Sarah Dodson, on oath state that I am 32 years of age and a citizen, by _____, of the United States Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Tom Dodson, who is a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a Male child was born to me on the 29 day of April 1901; that said child has been named Robt Dodson, and is now living.

Sarah Dodson

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses) _____

_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of Dec 1902

D.P. Harrold
Notary Public.
Grant I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Rhoda Homer, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Sarah Dodson, wife of Tom Dodson, on the 29 day of April, 1901; that there was born to her on said date a Male child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Robt Dodson.

her
Rhoda x Homer
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses) J. B. Middlecoff

A. Bohannon

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of Dec 1902

D.P. Harrold
Notary Public.
Grant I.T.

17-D 24

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Willie Graham

as a citizen of the

Cherokee *Nation.*

Approved _____ *190*_

_____ *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 10 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation,
of Willie Graham, (Here insert name of child) born on the 25 day of Dec, 1901
Name of Father: Alonzo Graham, a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Pinkie Graham, a citizen of the United States Nation.
Post-Office: Grant I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Pinkie Graham, on oath state that I am 18 years of age and a citizen, by ____, of the United States Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Alonzo Graham, who is a citizen, by adoption, of the Chickasaw Nation, that a male (Male or female) child was born to me on the 25 day of Dec 1901; that said child has been named Willie Graham, and is now living.

Pinkie her X Graham
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses) Peter Nelson
Tom Williams

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 *day of* Dec *1902*

D P Harrell
Grant I. T.
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Matilda Graham, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Pinkie Graham, wife of Alonzo Graham, on the 25 day of Dec, 1901; that there was born to her on said date a Male (Male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Willie Graham.

Matilda her X Graham
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses) Peter Nelson
Tom Williams

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 *day of* Dec *1902*

D. P. Harrell
Grant I. T.
Notary Public.

Enc W. 4

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN 20 INDEXED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Willie Graham

as a citizen of

Choctaw Nation.

Approved APR 28 1902 190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
APR 28 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

5

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN
D 24

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,
of Willie Graham, (Here insert name of child.) born on the 20 day of Dec, 1901
Name of Father: Alonzo Graham a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Pinky Graham citizen of the United States Nation.
Post-office Grant I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY }
Central District. }

I, Pinky Graham, on oath state that I am 16
years of age and a citizen, ~~by~~ , of the United States Nation;
that I am the lawful wife of Alonzo Graham, who is a citizen, by
adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that a Male (male or female.) child was
born to me on 20 day of Dec 1901 that said child has been
named Willie Graham, and is now living.

her
Pinky x Graham
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses) { Tom Johnson
J. W. Plumley

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 *day of* April 1902

D. P. Harrell NOTARY PUBLIC
Grant I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District, }

I, Matilda Graham, a Midwife on oath state that I
attended on Mrs. Pinky Graham, wife of Alonzo Graham
on the 20 day of Dec, 1901 that there was born to her on
said date a Male (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been
named Willie Graham,

her
Matilda x Graham
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Tom Johnson
J. W. Plumley

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 *day of* April 1902

D. P. Harrell NOTARY PUBLIC
Grant I.T.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

Land.
50577-95461-
1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON. February 20, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is forwarded herewith report of Commissioner Bixby dated June 9, 1906, relative to a petition filed March 5, 1906, praying for the transfer of the name of Mattie Graham from the roll of Choctaw freedmen to the roll of citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, with the order of the Commissioner of June 9, 1906, denying the petition.

The petitioner has been enrolled as a Choctaw freedmen, and the Commissioner in decision of June 9, 1906, says that it does not appear from the records of his office that at the time application was made for the enrollment of the petitioner as a Choctaw freedmen, or at any time subsequent thereto and prior to December 25, 1902, was any application ever made for her enrollment as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation, nor does it appear from the tribal records in the office of the Commissioner that the petitioner or her alleged mother, Carrie Graham was ever recognized by the tribal authorities of the Choctaw Nation as a citizen thereof by blood, nor have either of them been admitted to citizenship by any duly constituted court or committee of the Nation, or the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or the United States Court, or by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship

Court.

With reference to this petition the Commissioner in report of October 26, 1906, which was forwarded to the Department November 20, 1906, says:

Forwarded Department June 9, 1906. No application for admission as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation under the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1896, (29 Stat. L., 321).

The records contain no documentary evidence to show that application has ever been made by or on behalf of the petitioner who has been enrolled as a Choctaw freedmen, for enrollment as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation prior to March 5, 1906, the date of the petition herein. No additional right to enrollment as a citizen by blood accrues to her by reason of the provisions of Section 4 of the Act of April 26, 1906, (34 Stat. L., 137), and it is therefore recommended that the petition be denied.

Very respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

AJW(P)

11792

1 4.552

Aloc Fr
1482

Atoka, Indian Territory, June 8, 1900.

Molly Dotson,

Bromt, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

The Commission is in receipt of an application for the enrollment of S. W. Dotson, the infant son of Bill Jones and Mollie Dotson, born April 19th, 1900. In the affidavit of the mother, you state that you are a citizen of the Choctaw Nation by adoption, but a careful search of the records of the Commission fails to disclose the name of Molly Dotson as being listed for enrollment, either as a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian or Freedman. If you have been listed for enrollment by the Commission, please state where and when you appeared as an applicant for enrollment, the names of other members of your family who appeared with you, and any other information that may lead to your identification. Until you have been identified as being listed for enrollment by this Commission, no further attention can be given the application for enrollment of S. W. Dotson.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 25, 1900.

Molly Dotson,

Grant, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

The Commission is in receipt of the information that you were enrolled on Freedman list at Goodland, Indian Territory, May 1899 as Rildy Dotson, and that you were enrolled with Tildy Graham and all of her family.

In reply thereto, you are advised that the Commission has been enabled to identify you as Marilda Dodson of Grant, Indian Territory, thirty nine years of age; In the application for the enrollment of E. W. Dotson, your name is signed to the affidavit of the mother as Mollie Dotson, The discrepancy in names is too great to be accepted by the Commission. There is inclosed you herewith a new blank birth certificate to be executed by you instead of the one herewith returned to you. In executing this birth certificate, be careful to sign your name as you gave it when you were listed for enrollment, Marilda Dodson. Upon receipt of this new application in proper form, the matter of your son's application for enrollment will receive proper consideration.

Yours truly,

In reply to this letter,
please refer to 17-D 84.
D.C.
1-23

Acting Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 11, 1900.

Marilda Dodson,

Grant, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

The Commission is in receipt of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of H. W. Dodson, the infant son of Marilda Dodson and Bill Jones, born April 19th, 1900, and the same, being in proper form, has been duly filed with the records of the Commission.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

17-D 24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 6, 1901.

Tom Dotson,

Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of Robert Dotson, the infant son of Tom and Sarah Dotson, born April 29, 1901, and the same is returned to you herewith.

You are requested to state whether your name is Dotson or Dodson, your age, the time and place application was made for your enrollment and the names of other members of your family who made application at the same time.

You are also requested to forward to this office evidence of your marriage to Sarah Dotson, the mother of the child for whom application is made.

Upon receipt of this information and the evidence of marriage requested and the return of the application the matter will receive further attention.

Yours truly,

Commissioner in Charge.

17 B 14

Muskogee, I.T.

Date of Initial Hearing, April 4th, 1906.

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Willie Graham infant son of Alonzo and Pinky Graham, born December 20, 1903, and the same is returned to you herewith, and you are informed that the mother of the child being a non citizen it will be necessary that you furnish the Commission with either your original marriage license and certificate or a certified copy thereof.

Upon return of the application accompanied by legal evidence of your marriage to the mother of the child named therein, the matter will receive further consideration.

Yours truly,

Enc. W.A.

Acting Chairman.

17 D 84

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 28, 1902.

Alonzo Graham,
Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of Willie Graham, infant son of Alonzo and Pinkey Graham, born December 20, 1901, and the same being in proper form has been accepted and filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of the birth of this child.

Receipt is also acknowledged of the marriage certificate between Alonzo Graham and Pinkey Shorten, and the same has been filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the application for the enrollment of the above named child.

Yours truly,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-B-24.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 1, 1902.

Tom Hudson,

Mount, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 30th ultimo, in reply to the letter written by the Commission September 6, 1901, returning the application for enrollment of your infant child for further information as to the proper spelling of your surname, your age, the time and place application was made for your enrollment and the names of the other members of your family for whom application was made at the same time; and also requesting evidence of your marriage to the mother of the child for whom application was made.

It is stated in your letter that you are 27 years of age, the son of George and Nildie Hudson and that the minister who performed the marriage between your wife and yourself is dead, therefore you are unable to furnish a certificate and you request to be advised whether or not you should submit affidavits of

witness the seal present.

You are informed that upon return of the application for the enrollment of your child correctly executed, accompanied by certificate of the witnesses to your signature, the matter will receive proper consideration.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

17-D-84.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 11, 1902.

Alonzo Graham,

Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Willie Graham, infant son of Alonzo and Pinkie Graham, born December 25, 1901; and the same being in proper form has been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of birth of the above named child.

Receipt is also acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Robert Dodson, infant son of Tom and Sarah Dodson, born April 29, 1901; and the same being in proper form has been duly filed with our records as evidence of birth of the above named child.

Further acknowledgment is made of the affidavits of Sarah Ward and William Fletcher relative to the marriage of Tom Dodson and Sarah Ward, which occurred December 9, 1893; and the same have been duly filed with the record in this case.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 12, 1903.

Matilda Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 9, asking if your name has been approved as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your family as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

I?-D-24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January4, I90?.

Matt Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 29, I904, giving the names of your parents and your brothers and sisters and asking if you can now select your allotment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but as soon as a decision is reached in your case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 14, 1904.

Walter Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your recent letter without date in which you give information relative to the time and place you appeared before the Commission and the Commission has been enabled to identify you as an applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but your final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw F D 24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 31, 1904.

Matilda Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 26, in which you ask the status of your application for enrollment. You also ask if you must move your fence and give a certain party possession of your land.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commissio has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grand-children as Choctaw Freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken ther[illegible].

You are further advised that the matter of moving the fences in order to give another party possession of the land claimed by you is a question that does not come within the jurisdiction of the Commission and it is, therefore, impracticable to give you any information upon this subject.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen
D 24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 22, 1904.

Matilda Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 15, in which you ask the status of your enrollment and whether you can now file on your land.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children and grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, and until you have been enrolled by the Commission and your enrollment approved by the Secretary of the Interior no selection of allotment can be made in your behalf. When a decision is reached in your case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Relative to the land to which you refer you are advised that if you will forward a description thereof, by quarter or quarter quarter section, township and range, stating whether the same is north or south of the base line and east or west of the Indian Meridian, and advise what information you desire in connection with the land, your inquiry will receive consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-24.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Matilda Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

The Commission will hold a session at Atoka, Indian Territory on September 6-7, 1904 and at Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904. It would be advisable in the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grand-children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation for you to appear at one of the above named appointments for the purpose of giving your personal testimony relative to the rights of yourself, your said children and grand-children as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-84

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 28, 1904.

Matilda Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 20th instant, requesting to be advised whether or not Roda Larcan has filed on your land.

You do not give any description of the land that you claim, therefore it is impracticable to advise you in the matter. You also request to be advised relative to your enrollment and state that you have found your mistress Josephine Dillard, and state that you can bring her before the Commission if necessary.

You are requested to forward with as little delay as possible the affidavit of Josephine Dillard relative to her Choctaw citizenship and that you were formerly her slave. Please give this matter prompt attention.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 24.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 21, 1904.

Mat Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 17, asking if your enrollment has been approved and in reply you are advised that the information contained in your letter is not sufficient to enable the Commission to identify you upon its records, but Matt Graham, now about twenty-seven years old, son of Matilda Graham and Daniel Graham, is an applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman but his final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. If you are not the person referred to as Matt Graham, and will give further information as to your age, the names of your parents and brothers and sisters, the matter of your inquiry will receive consideration.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 2, 1903.

Matilda Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 22, giving information relative to your enrollment, and you have been identified as an applicant for the enrollment of yourself, your children and grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen whose rights have not yet been determined.

Referring to your letter of February 7 in which you state that one Roda Likens has filed on a portion of your land and ask what to do in the matter you are advised that if any portion of the land on which you have improvements which you desire to select in allotment has been filed on by another person you will be permitted to make application therefor for the purpose of initiating contest upon your personal appearance at the land office for the nation in which your land is located.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 6, 1906.

Shull & McDonald,

Attorneys at Law.

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 2, 1906, in which you ask what evidence is necessary in the matter of the application of Matilda Graham for enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that on November 28, 1904, Matilda Graham was advised that she should forward as early as possible the affidavit of her mistress Josephine Dillard relative to the Choctaw citizenship of her said mistress and that Matilda Graham was formerly her slave. It does not appear that such an affidavit has been received up to this time.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-84

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 18, 1905.

E. A. Newman,

Ateka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 14, 1905, enclosing the affidavit of Elizabeth Simpson which you offer in support of the application of Matilda Graham for the enrollment of herself, her children and her grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Matilda Graham,

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, Alonzo Graham, Walter Graham, Matt Graham, John Graham, Sweetie Harris and Matilda Dodson, your grandchildren, Thomas Dodson, Mattie Graham, S. W. Dodson and Willie Graham and your great-grandchild, Robt. Dodson, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed [illegible] days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGN: Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-24.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

E. A. Newman,

Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of Matilda Graham, Alonzo Graham, Walter Graham, Matt Graham, John Graham, Sweetie Harris, Marilda Dodson, Willie Graham and Robt. Dodson as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED James Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Shull & McDonald,

Attorneys at Law,

Hugo, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of Matilda Graham, Alonzo Graham, Walter Graham, Matt Graham, John Graham, Sweetie Harris, Marilla Dodson, Thomas Dodson, Mattie Graham, S. W. Dodson, Willie Graham and Robt. Dodson as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of said decision within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been file their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-24

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Matilda Graham, Alonzo Graham, Walter Graham, Matt Graham, John Graham, Sweetie Harris, Marilla Dodson, Thomas Dodson, Mattie Graham, S. W. Dodson, Willie Graham and Robt. Dodson as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-24.
See 17-D-193 for registry receipt for this letter.

17-1482

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 29, 1905.

Thomas W. Everidge,

Grant, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 12, 1905, in which you ask if Thomas Dodson has been enrolled by the Commission as a Choctaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of Thomas Dodson has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior for approval, but the Commission has not yet been notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1482

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 3, 1905.

Chief Clerk,
Choctaw Land Office,
Atoka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Refer to Choctaw freedman roll card No. 1482, Matilda Graham et al., on the reverse side of said card the name of the mother of Nos. 8 and 10 has been changed to appear "No. 7", and the names of the parents of No. 12 are No. 8 and Sarah Dodson, a noncitizen.

You are directed to make like notation upon the duplicate Choctaw freedman roll card No. 1482 in the possession of your office.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1482

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 3, 1906.

Chief Clerk,

Chickasaw Land Office,

Ardmore, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Refer to Choctaw freedman roll card No. 1482, Matilda Graham, et al., on the reverse side of said card, the name of the mother of Nos. 8 and 10, has been changed to appear "No. 7", and the names of the parents of No. 12, are No. 8 and Sarah Dodson, a noncitizen.

You are directed to make like notation upon the duplicate Choctaw freedman roll card No. 1482 in the possession of your office.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1482

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 4, 1907.

Florence Colbert,

Deese, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 26, 1907, giving information relative to your identity and the identity of your child R. P. Graham; you state that he was enrolled by his grandmother Matilda Graham in 1904.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that any application has been made for the enrollment of your child R. P. Graham, and there is now no authority for the reception of an original application in his behalf.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

APR 28 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

D. 24

B. M. EVERIDGE, Judge.
P. C. HARRIS, District Attorney.
WILL EVERIDGE, Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT THIRD DISTRICT
CHOCTAW NATION
WILL EVERIDGE, CLERK

TERMS OF COURT:
FIRST MONDAY FEBRUARY AND
SECOND MONDAY IN AUGUST.

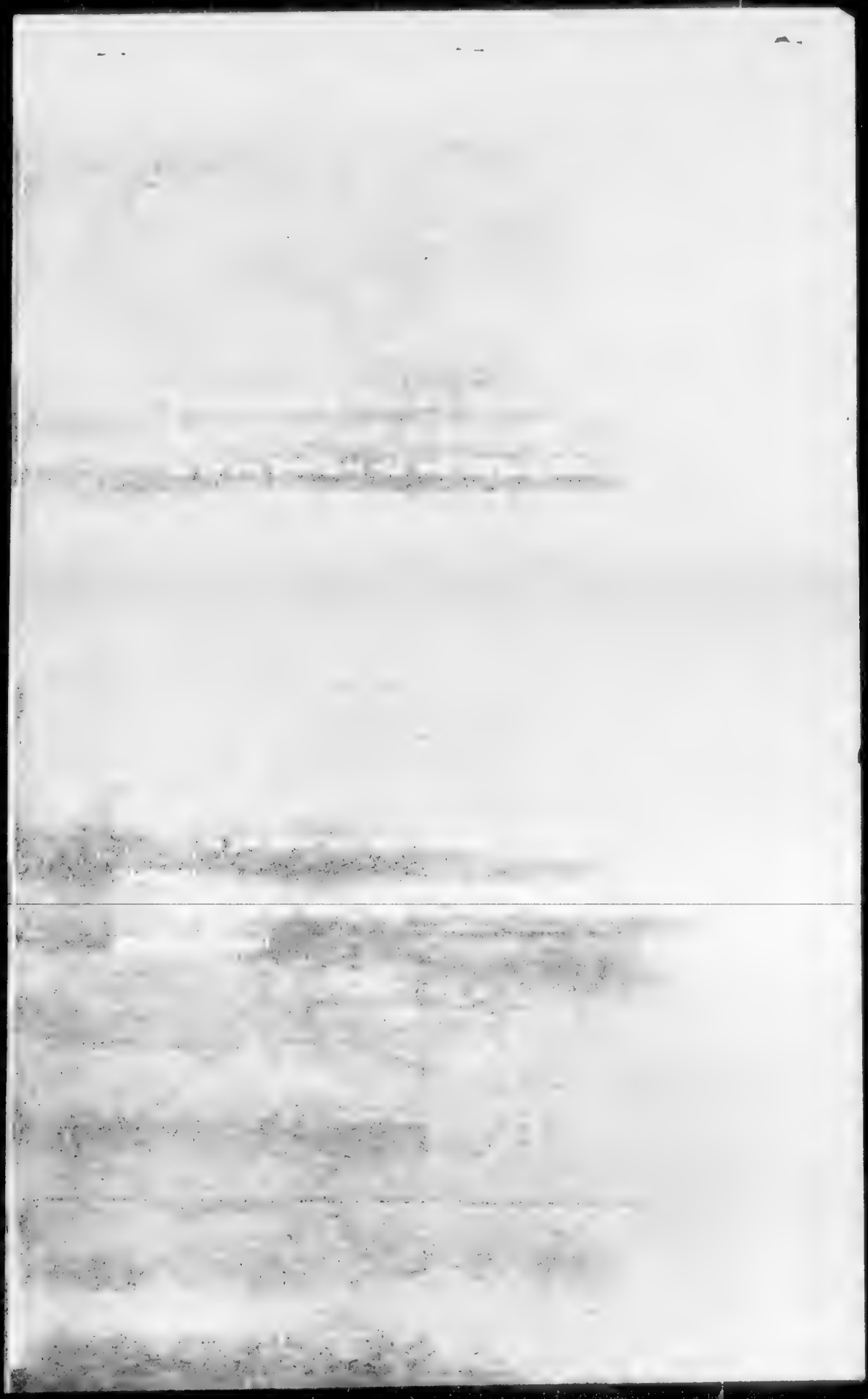
Marriage Certificate

GRANT. I. T. March The 20th 1901

This is to certify that I have this day joined in Holy Bands of Matrimony Alonzo Gotham a Citizen of the Choctaw Nation and Miss Pinky Snowton a citizen of the United States. This the 20th day of March 1901.

C R Bruster
Minister of the Gospel.

My Credentials Recorded in Book B Page. 123.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I AM THE OFFICER HAVING C[USTO]DY OF THE RE[CORDS] RELATIVE TO THE E[NROLL]MENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE [CHOCTAW] AND CHICKASAW, AND CREEK AND SEMINOLE [FREEDMEN] UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE LAW[S] AND THAT THE ANNEXED AND FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF Testimony in re enrollment of Mollie Dodson as a Choctaw Freedman.

C. L. ELLIS
Dist. Supt. in Charge.

BY Ed Funk CLERK.

IN CHARGE Choctaw RECORDS.

DATE Jan. 29, 1927.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 5/8 1899.

Name Matilda Graham

Choctaw ? Yes County Kiamitia Year No.

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship Choctaw

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day,

Wife's name,

Choctaw ? County Year No.

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day

Names of children:

Alonza Graham	County Choctaw	Year	Page	No. Not on roll
Walter "	County do	Year	Page	No. do
George "	County do	Year	Page	No. do
Mary "	County do	Year	Page	No. do
John "	County	Year	Page	No. do
Sweetie Harris	County	Year	Page	No. do
Matilda Dodson	County	Year	Page	No. do
	County	Year	Page	No.
Thomas Dodson	County	Year	Page	No. do
Mattie Graham	County	Year	Page	No. do

D 24 Put on white Card

See testimony

Choctaw Fr. 1483

Warrick Prince

Fr. 1483

1483

ENROLLMENT

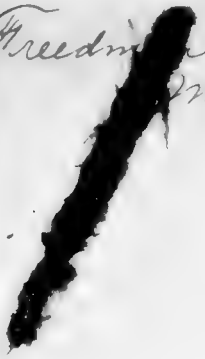
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Warrick Pierce, et al

Transferred from Choctaw

Freedman card #D-25

May 20, 1905



1483

17025

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Warrick Prince to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Alikchi, I.T., April 2nd, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Warrick prince.

Q. How old are you? A. 49 or 50

Q. Whose slave were you? A. Basee LeFlore.

Q. What was he, Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw?

Q. How long have you lived here in the territory? A. I have lived here all the time, I was born here, only a few years I lived in Texas.

Q. When did you go to Texas? A. I went to Texas the first year after my old boss turned me loose.

Q. When did you come back here? A. I have been living here four years.

Q. The year you were turned loose you went to Texas? A. Yes sir my father moved us down there, the whole family.

Q. When was that, about 1864? A. I don't know sir, my father said I was 19.

Q. Were you turned loose here or in Texas? A. Right up here at the Court house.

Q. Who was your father? A. Richmond Prince.

Q. He was living in Texas was he? A. yes sir, and he come and got me as soon as I was turned loose.

Q. Is your wife a state woman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir, I have eight children.

Q: Do they all live in Red River County? A. Four of them are in Red River County, and three dead/

Q. How many of the four are of age? A. Two of them.

The trouble with you Mr. Prince is that you were not here in

time. Under the law a person had to be here in September 1865, and before that, you went to Texas, consequently that would cut you out, and cut out your children.

Q. You came from Texas only three or fourx years ago, have you been living there 25 or 30 years? A. I gues so.

You had better meet us at Goodland, and Mrs. LeFlore will probably be there and can testify for you. We don't want to cut you out if yu were here in 1865.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of stenographic notes.

W M Smiley

FREEDM[illegible]

In the matter of the application of Warrick Prince to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Goodland, I. T.? May 9th, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Warrick Prince.

Q. Were you a slave here in the territory? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your master? A. Basee LeFlore.

Q. Were you here when you were turned loose? A. Yes sir.

Q. How long did you stay here then? A. I think about a year.

Q. Did your father move you to Texas? A. Yes sir.

Q. How soon was that after you were turned loose? A. I couldn't tell how long it was.

You will have to produce some evidence as to the time you were taken away from here.

Henry Gorgon being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Henry Gordon.

Q. Do you know Warrick Prince? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know who he belonged to? A. yes sir, to my father.

Q. How long did Warrick stay here after he was turned loose? A. I couldn't tell exactly how logg, and I don't know where he went to.

Q. He was turned loose in 1865 wasn't he? A. Yes sir.

Q. You don't know much about him after that? A. c Well I heard of him around in the neighborhood, they lived down here near the mouth of the Kiamitia.

Q. Do you know who his father was? A. I don't know his father, positively. I know he belonged to the LeFlores.

Q. Wasn't he sold over into Texas? A. Yes sir, but this man was not sold with his father.

(Further testimonxyto be introduced.

Department of the Interior,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as Stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my Stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

In Re application of Warrick Prince.

RobinClark being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Robin Clark.

Q. Do you know Warrick Prince? A. yes sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Ever since he was a child.

Q. Do you know where he was at the time of the surrender? A. He was right in here. He was bred and born right in this country.

Q. Were you living here at that time? A. Yes sir, I lived here nearly forty years.

Q. Were you living close by? A. Yes sir, in the neighborhood, he was about in the country a good long while after he was freed, and then run about awhile.

Q. Did he go off with his father? A. He went off on the Kiamitia river with his father.

Q. What was his father's name? A. Richard Clark, but his child always went by the name of Prince.

Q. Didn't this man's father come and get him and take him off as soon as he got free? A. I don't think he did.

Q. You don't know that he didn't? A. Not exactly.

Q. His father lived at a distance and we couldn't tell when he come here. His father lived with me while this boy was running about working here and in the state. He wasn't with his father all the time.

Mose Folsom being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Mose Folsom.

Q. Do you know Warrick Prince? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know where he was when the war ended? A. He was over at Fort Towson.

Q. How long did he stay there after the war? A. I don't know exactly I was living down at the mouth of the Kiamitia at the time.

Mose Folsom cont'd:

Q. Didn't his father live in Texas? A. I think he was up on Blue some where, in the Nation, and he come down shortly afterward

Q. He come and got this boy just after he got freed didn't he? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know when he was Freed? A. In 1865.

Q. Did he leave his owners the first of the year or when? A. I don't know, I was not there.

Q. Most all of the people that had children around went and got them didn't they? A. Yes sir, most of them.

Warrick Prince re-examined.

Q. Who was your father? A. Richmond Prince.

Q. Who was your master? A. Basee LeFlore

Q. Is your wife a citizen? A. No sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir, three.

Q. Are they all living at home with you? A. Yes sir.

Q. Any of them married? A. My oldest daughter is married, but she and her husband have separated, and she is living with me.

Q. What was Basee LeFlore, Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw.

(Warrick Prince and three children put on white card)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to the above named Commission that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

17-D-25.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Warrick Prince and his daughters, Hattie Milton, Lula Galloway and Cordie Prince, and his grand-children, Nobin Milton, Alice Milton and Carrie Galloway as Choctaw Freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on April 2, 1899 at Alikchi, Indian Territory, Warrick Prince appeared before the Commission and made application for the enrollment of himself, and his daughters, Hattie Prince (now Hattie Milton), Lula Prince (now Lula Galloway), and Cordie Prince as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Goodland, Indian Territory, on May 9, 1899, at Garvin, Indian Territory, on November 29, 1902, and at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1904.

The applicants, Nobin Milton, Carrie Galloway and Alice Milton were born November 15, 1899, November 4, 1901, and June 5, 1902 respectively, and are identified by proper proofs of birth attached to the record herein.

It further appears from the record herein that the principal applicant, Warrick Prince, was the slave of Basil LeFlore, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that he remained in the Indian Territory for about one year thereafter, when he removed to the State of Texas, where he lived until the year 1895, at which time he returned to the Indian Territory, with his daughters, and that he and the said children have resided therein continuously since said time up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants Nobin Milton, Alice Milton and Carrie Galloway were born in the Indian Territory, and have resided therein since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Warrick Prince, Hattie Milton, Lula Galloway, Cordie Prince, Nobin Milton, Alice Milton and Carrie Galloway should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAR 2 1 1905

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Garvin, I.T. Nov.29, 1902.

19-B25

Testimony of L.G.Folsom

In the matter of the application of Warwick Prince for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

L.G.Folsom being duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A L.G.Folsom.
Q How old are you? A Forty eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Doaksville, I.T.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Always, born right here and raised in Doaksville.
Q Are you a recognized and enrolled citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Are you acquainted with Warwick Prince? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A Ever since I can remember;- big enough to know anything;he lived right near us there, his father, Richard Prince and the boys;- about four of them.
Q Did you know them before they were freed? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of their master? A Bazil Leflore.
Q Was he a Choctaw? A Yes sir.
Q Where was his place? A East of Fort Towson.
Q This man and his brothers lived on Bazil Leflore's place before they were freed? A Yes sir.
Q How long-- do you know? A No sir; ever since I can remember; they were slaves on his place.
Q Were they freed right on his place? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know where they went after they were freed? A No, I don't they lived through that country thre a long time and there is three of them living there now, and this man lives down here 20 miles now.
Q When did he move away from there? A Perhaps a year or so after.
Q He was there a year or two after he was freed? A Yes sir.
Q You saw him at that time? A Know that he was there; he then came down here 20 or 30 miles.
Q Did he ever leave the territory to your knowledge? A No sir.
Q Could he have left the Territory right after the Surrender- after the slaves were freed-- and you not know it? A Not long; perhaps may have worked out or something of that kind but I don't think he stayed away from there long.
Q Are you acquainted with his family? A No sir not acquainted with his family.

Henry G. Hains being sworn on his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings above and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes on the [illegible] day [illegible]

Henry G. Hains

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of December, 1902.

W. A. Roberts
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 6,1904.

17-D-25.

In the matter of the enrollment of Warrick Prince, Hattie, Lula and Cordie Prince, Nobin and Alice Milton and Carrie Galloway, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Warrick Prince, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Warrick Prince.
Q. How old are you? A. About fifty-nine, I think.
Q. What is your postoffice address? A. Garvin.
Q. Were you a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who was your owner? A. Basil LeFlore.
Q. Where were you at the beginning of the war? A. Ft. Towson.
Q. Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the end of the war? A. Ft. Towson.
Q. Were you at Ft. Towson during the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you run away from your master? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you ever live in Texas? A. A little while.
Q. When? A. Never made my home there.
Q. Are you married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your wife's name? A. Violet.
Q. Is she living? A. Yes, sir.
Q. She is a white woman? A. No, sir, colored.
Q. Were you married to Violet? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you any evidence of your marriage? Anyone here who knows it? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is the names of your children? A. Hattie, Cordie and Lula--Lula Galloway, just three.
Q. Where is Hattie? A. She is living with me.
Q. Always made her home with you. A. Yes, sir.
Q. In the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What about Cordie? A. She is living with me.
Q. Where is Lula? A. She is married.Living with her husband about a mile from me.
Q. In the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Has she lived anywhere else? A. No, sir.
Q. Has she any children? A. Two.
Q. What are their names? A. One is Carrie, and she has one boy.
Q. When was he born? A. About a year ago. He is not on the roll.
Q. Have you grandchildren? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What are their names? A. Nobin Milton.
Q. Is Hattie married? A. She has been married but her and her husband parted.
Q. What is her name? A. Hattie Milton.
Q. And she has two children? A. Yes, the boy is named Nobin and the girl named Alice Milton.
Q. Now, Cordie isn't married, is she? A. No, sir.
Q. Are all these children living today? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Your three children and your three grandchildren all living today in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you remember when you were freed? A. No, sir, not exactly.
Q. Didn't go away to Texas? A. Yes, sir, I was there a little while.
Q. Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A. No, sir.
Q. Soon after the slaves were freed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you living then? A. Fort Towson.

Q. Were you living with your father at the time of the war?
A. No, sir, my master sold him off.
Q. You staid with your mother? A. Yes, and master.
Q. Your father was a states man? A. No, sir, he belongs to the nation. He was sold out.
Q. Now, you never went to live in Texas, did you? A. No, sir.
Q. Were you married to Violet? A. Yes, sir.
Q. By whom? A. Elisha Bonds.
Q. A preacher? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you lived together ever since? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Hickman Prince, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Hickman Prince.
Q. Are you related to this man? A. We are brothers.
Q. Have you been notified to appear today? A. No, sir, I came as a witness.
Q. Are you on the final roll? A. I guess so; I have filed.
Q. Have you the same father and the same mother as Warrick?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know anything at all about Violet? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who is she? A. She is his wife.
Q. Do you know when they were married. A. I remember, but do not know the date.
Q. How were they married? A. A minister married them.
Q. Have they lived together as man and wife ever since? A. Ever since.
Q. Raised a family of children. A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you live near him? A. No sir, about thirty miles.
Q. Who was the preacher who married them. A. Elisha Bonds.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported the proceedings above and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of September, 1904.

J. B. Campbell
Notary Public.

INDEXED

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Carrie Galloway
freedman
as a citizen of

Choctaw Nation.

Approved DEC 8 1902 190....

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 8 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

Choctaw Freedman
D #25

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a Freedman citizen of the Choctaw Nation,
of Carrie Gallaway, (Here insert name of child.) born on the 4 day of November, 1901
Name of Father: Oscar Gallaway a citizen of the United States Nation.
Name of Mother: Lula Prince Gallaway a Freedman citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Post-office Garvin IT

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Central (INDIAN TERRITORY) District. }

I, Lula Gallaway, on oath state that I am 21 years of age and a Freedman citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Oscar Gallaway, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ of the United States Nation; that a Female (male or female.) child was born to me on 4 day of November 1901; that said child has been named Carrie Gallaway, and is now living.

Lula Gallaway

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Melvina Taylor
Lizzie Parker.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 *day of* November 1902
Simon Taylor,
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Central (INDIAN TERRITORY.) District, }

I, Lucy Hill, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lula Gallaway, wife of Oscar Gallaway on the 4 day of November, 1901; that there was born to her on said date a Female (male or female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Carrie Gallaway.

Lucy Hill

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Melvina Taylor
Lizzie Parker.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 *day of* November 1902
Simon Taylor
NOTARY PUBLIC

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Bunk. Galloway.

AND

Lula Prince.

Issued Jan 3rd 1901

F. M. Smith

County Clerk.

By ..... Deputy.

Recorded in Book A *Page* 462

Marriage Records.

F. M Smith

Clerk.

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

JAN 28 1903

FILED

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

H. O. SHINARD & CO., PRINTERS, ST. LOUIS

429.

No 1748



To any Judge of the County or District Court, Regularly Licensed or Ordained Minister of the Gospel, Jewish Rabbi, or Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Red River Greeting:

You are Hereby Authorized to Solemnize the

RITES OF MATRIMONY

Between Mr. Bunk. Galloway.

and Miss. Lula. Prince.

and make due return to the Clerk of the County Court of said County within Sixty days thereafter certifying your action under this License.

WITNESS my official signature and seal of office at office in Clarksville, this 3rd. day of Jan. A. D. 190[illegible]

Deputy Clerk of County Court Red River County.

I H.L.Louis. Minister of the Gospel hereby certify that on the Fifteenth day of Jan A. D. 190[illegible] I united in Marriage Mr. Bunk. Galloway. and Miss. Lula. Prince. the parties above named

Witness my hand this Fifteenth day of Jan A. D. 190[illegible]

H. L. Louis.

Minister of the Gospel.

INDEXED

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Robin Milton

as a Freedman citizen of

Choctaw Nation.

Approved DEC 8 1902 190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 8 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

Choctaw Freedman
D-425

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a Freedman citizen of the Choctaw Nation,
of Robin Millon (Here insert name of child.), born on the 15th day of November 1899
Name of Father: Peter Millon, a citizen of the United States Nation.
Name of Mother: Hattie Millon (Prince), a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Post-office Freedman Garvin, I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY }
Central District. }

I, Hattie Prince (Millon), on oath state that I am 28 years of age and a Freedman citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Peter Millon, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ of the United States, ~~of the~~ Nation; that a Male (male or female.) child was born to me on 15 day of November 1899; that said child has been named Robin Millon, and is now living.

her
Hattie x Prince (Millon)
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Melvina Taylor
Lizzie Parker.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th *day of* November 190 7

Simon Taylor,
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District, }

I, Jane Forbes, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Hattie Prince (Millon), wife of Peter Millon on the 15 day of November 1899; that there was born to her on said date a Male (male or female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Robin Millon.

her
Jane x Forbes.
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Melvina Taylor
Lizzie Parker.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 *day of* November 190 7

Simon Taylor
NOTARY PUBLIC.

INDEXED

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Alice Millon
Freedman
as a citizen of
Choctaw Nation.

Approved DEC 8 1902 190..

Commissioner.

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

DEC 8 1902

FILED

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Choctaw Freedman
D 425

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a Freedman citizen of the Choctaw Nation,

of Alice Milton (Here insert name of child.), born on the 5 day of June, 1902

Name of Father: Peter Milton a citizen of the United States Nation.

Name of Mother: Hattie Prince (Milton) a Freedman citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Post-office Garvin I.T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY
Central District.

I, Hattie Prince (Milton), on oath state that I am 28 years of age and a Freedman citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Peter Milton, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ of the United States, ~~Nation~~; that a Female (male or female) child was born to me on 5 day of June A.D. 1902 that said child has been named Alice Milton, and is now living.

her
Hattie × Prince Milton
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Melvina Taylor
Lizzie Parker.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 *day of* November 1902

Simon Taylor
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District,

I, Lucy Hills, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Hattie (Prince (Milton), wife of Peter Milton on the 5 day of June A.D. 1902 that there was born to her on said date a Female (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Alice Milton

her
Lucy × Hills
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Melvina Taylor
Lizzie Parker.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 *day of* November 1902

Simon Taylor
NOTARY PUBLIC

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

County of Red River.

I, F. M. Smith. County Clerk in and for Red River County, Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a

Marriage License. and the return thereon.

as appears of record in my office in Vol. I on page 28 Record of Marriages of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office this the 31st day of Dec 1902

F. M. Smith

By ..... Deputy. County Clerk Red River Co., Texas.

No. ~~1748~~

STATE OF TEXAS.

Marriage License.

COUNTY OF RED RIVER.

To any Judge of the County or District Court, Regularly Licensed or Ordained Minister of the Gospel, Jewish Rabbi, or Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Red River Greeting:

You are Hereby Authorized to Solemnize the RITES OF MATRIMONY

Between Mr Peter. Mi ton.

and Miss. Hattie. Prince.

and make due return to the Clerk of the County Court of said County within Sixty days thereafter certifying your action under this License.

WITNESS my official signature and seal of office at office in Clarksville this 4th day of Jan A. D. ~~1897~~ 1698

By F.M.Smith, Deputy — Jno. G. Wright. Clerk of County Court Red River County.

I S. A. Patterson. hereby certify that on the 4th day of Jan A. D. ~~1897~~ 1898 United in Marriage Peter. Mi ton. and Hattie. Prince. the parties above named

Witness my hand this 4th day of Jan A. D. ~~1897~~ 1898

S. A. Patterson. J. P. Precinct No. One

Red River Co Texas.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Peter Milton

AND

Hattie Prince

Issued Jan 4 1898

Jno. G. Wright

County Clerk.

By F. M. Smith Deputy.

Recorded in Book 1 *Page* 328

Marriage Records.

Jno G Wright

Clerk.

JAN 28 1903

FILED

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

40 P. BARNARD & CO., PRINTERS, ST. LOUIS

Returned and Filed for Record the 4th *day of* Jan *A. D.* ~~190~~ 1898

and Recorded the ——— *day of* ——— ~~190~~

Jno. G. Wright. Clerk,

By F. M. Smith. Deputy.

17-D-25.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 8, 1902.

Lula Prince Galloway,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Carrie Galloway, infant daughter of Oscar and Lula Prince Galloway, born November 1, 1901; and the same being in proper form has been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of birth of the above named child.

You are advised that it will be necessary for you to furnish the Commission either the original marriage license and certificate, or certified copy thereof, between yourself and Oscar Galloway, as authority for the change of your name upon our records from your maiden name to your present married name.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

17-D-25.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 8, 1902.

Hattie Prince Milton,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Robin Milton, infant son of Peter and Hattie Milton, born November 15, 1899; also the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Alice Milton, infant daughter of Peter and Hattie Milton, born June 5, 1902; and the applications being in proper form have been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of birth of these children.

It is stated in your affidavit that you are the lawful wife of Peter Milton, and you are requested to forward either the original or certified copy of the marriage license and certificate between yourself and Peter Milton, as authority for the change of your name upon our records from your maiden name to your present married name.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

17-D-25.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 8, 1902.

Nellie Milton,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Woods Kirk Milton, infant son of Peter and Nellie Milton, born February 20, 1902; and the same is herewith returned to you, for the reason that it is stated in your affidavit that you are the lawful wife of Peter Milton, and a Choctaw freedman.

If this is correct, you are requested to state your full maiden name, the time and place application was made for your enrollment, the names of the other members of your family for whom application was made at the same time, and any other information you may have which will enable the Commission to identify Nellie Milton as being duly listed for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

If you are a Choctaw freedman and have been married to Peter Milton since the time you were listed for enrollment as such,

E W S

either your original marriage license and certificate, or certified copy thereof, should be forwarded the Commission as authority for the change of your name upon our records from your maiden name to your present married name.

Upon receipt of the information requested, together with legal evidence of marriage and return of the application for the enrollment of your child, the matter will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

Enc B I 55.

17-D-86.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 28, 1903.

Hattie Prince Newton,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 5th inst., enclosing certified copy of the marriage license and certificate of Peter Milton and Hattie Prince; and the same has been duly filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the application for enrollment of Hattie Prince and her minor children, Robin and Alice Milton, as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

17-D-25

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 28, 1903.

Warrick Prince,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 18, 1903, asking if the enrollment of yourself and your children has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Warrick Prince, for the enrollment of himself and children, Hattie, Lulu and Cordie Prince, and his grandchildren, Robin and Alice Milton and Carrie Galoway, for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen.

As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-35.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 28, 1903.

Oscar Dunk Galloway,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 5th inst., enclosing certified copy of the marriage license and certificate of Dunk Galloway and Lula Prince; and the same has been duly filed with our records in the matter of the application for enrollment of Lula Prince and her infant daughter, Carrie Galloway, as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

17-B-28

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 8, 1904.

Warwick Prince,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 25, 1904, giving information relative to your enrollment and the time application was made for the same, from which the Commission is able to identify you as an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but your rights to final enrollment as such have not yet been determined.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 25

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 21, 1904.

Warrick Prince,

Garvin, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 14, asking if you and your children have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of Warrick Prince and his children, Hattie, Lulu and Cordie Prince, and his grandchildren, Robin and Alice Milton and Carrie Galloway, as Choctaw freedmen. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-25.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Warrick Prince,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission will hold a session at Atoka, Indian Territory on September 6-7, 1904 and at Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904. In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grand-children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, you may if you so desire appear before the Commission at one of the above named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure for the purpose of offering testimony relative to the rights of yourself, your children and grand-children as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-25

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 18, 1905.

Warrick Prince,

Garvin, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 14, 1905, asking when you will be permitted to file on your allotment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission is now considering the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children and grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, and when a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken. Pending your enrollment by the Commission and the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior you will not be permitted to make selection of allotment.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-25

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Warrick Prince,

Garvin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered March 21, 1905, granting the application for enrollment of yourself, your children, Hattie Milton, Lula Galloway and Cordie Prince, and of your grandchildren, Robin Milton, Alice Milton and Carrie Galloway as Choctaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Encl. 17-D-25.

17-D-25

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered March 21, 1905, granting the application for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen of Warrick Prince, Hattie Milton, Lula Galloway, Cordie Prince, Robin Milton, Alice Milton and Carrie Galloway.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

James Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-25.

See 17-1085 for registry receipt for this letter.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 7/9 1899.

Name Warwick Prince (50)

Choctaw ? Yes County Red River Year No. 2780

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship Choctaw

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day,

Wife's name,

Choctaw ? County Year No.

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day

Names of children:

26 Hattie Prince County Choctaw Year Page No. Not on roll

16 Lulu " County do Year Page No. do

11 Cordie " County do Year Page No. do

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

D 25

Put on white Card

See Testimony

Choctaw Fr. 1484

Elsie Lewis

Fr. 1484

148

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Elsie Lewis, et al

Transferred from Choctaw Freedman # D-27- May 30-1902

See Choctaw freedmen nos. 1485, 1486-1487

1484

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen of

Elsie Lewis, et al, 17-D- 27,
Minerva Wilson, et al, 17-D- 28,
Nancy Hampton, et al, 17-D- 33,
Nancy Nelson, 17-D-181.

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Elsie Lewis to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Goodland, I. T. May 10th. 1899 for enrollment as a CHoctaw Freedman,. Being duly sworn by Commissd oner Needles and examined by him et al, she testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Elsie Lewis.

Q. How old are you? A. Fifty five.

Q. Who did you belong to. A. Robert Turnbull.

Q. What was he Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw.

Q. Where have you been living since you were turned loose. A. Here in Kiamatia County.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. What is your husbands name? A. Abe Lewis.

Q. Is he a stateman ? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where did you live when the war ended? A. I lived down here in Kiamatia County.

Q. Have you always lived there? A. I was hired out sometimes.

Q. Wasn't you over in Texas when you got free? A. I was turned loose over there, but my owners were here. I was hired out.

Q. Anybody here know you? A. Yes sir Joe Stanley.

Joe Stanley being duly sworn testified as follows:----

Q. What is your name Joe Stanley? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know Elsie Lewis? A. I used to know her when she belonged to Turnbull.

Q. Do you know where she went after she was turned free? A. She came over here.

Q. She was overin Texas was she? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was she sold over there? A. I can't tellabout that I know Robert Turnbull raised her.

Q. After she was turned free she came over here did she? A.

A. Yes sir.And she has been here ever since.

Q. Did she belong to any of the children? A. Yes sir she belonged to Flak after the old man died.

R. Elsie Lewis re-examined:---

Q. Do you know whether you were sold or not? A. Yes sir I know I was not sold.

Sukie Carney being duly sworn testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Sukie Carney.

Q. Do you know Elsie Lewis? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you know her when she was a slave.

Q. Where was she when she was turned loose? A. I do not know where she was turned loose at xx.

Q. Who did she belong to? A. Robert Turnbull.

Q. Was she sold? A. I don't know whether she was sold or not. They kept them hired out so much.

Q. How long after she was turned loose did she come back? A. She went back up to Boggy somewhere I don't know what time.

Q. Did the children divide up the slaves? A. I don't know whather they did or not.

Q. You just knew her when the old man was a live? A. Yes sir when he was alive.

Henry Pickens being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name. A. Henry Pickens.

Q. Do you know Elsie Lewis? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know who she belonged to before the war.? A. She belonged to Robert Turnbull.

Q. Do you know whether she was ever sold out or not? A. If she ever was I never knew anything about it.

Q. You knew her at that time did you? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where was she turned loose? A. She was here but I don't whet her she was ever sold out or not.

Q. Do you know where she was turned loose? A. Down at the mouth of the Kiamatia.

Q. Where was she when she was turned loose.? A. Down at the mouth of the Kiamatia inside of the Territory.

Elsie Lewis re-examined -

I said I had been turned loose down there but I was hired out there and mymowners were here and I xxx came right back to them here in the Territory.

Henry Pickens re-called.

After freedom she moved up to Armstrong Academy they moved up there and she stayed there. I know she was over here about the time of the close of the war.

(Enrolled Elsie Lewis and children on White Card as Choctaw Freedmen.)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In the matter of the application of Sarah Wilson to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Goodland, I. T. May 10th. 1899 for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissoner Needles and examinedby him,et al,testified as follows:---

(Daughter of Elsie Lewis. See testimony of Elsie Lewis.)

Q. Waht is your name? A. Sara h Wilson.

Q. Is your husband a stateman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir.

Q. Were you born in Texas? A. No sir.

Q. You were born after your mother came back were you? A. I don't know anything about my mother coming back.

Q. Have you always lived here in the Territory? A. Yes sir alw always.

(Enrolled Sarah Wilson and children on White Card as Choctaw Freedmen.)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In re application of Nancy Lewis, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Antlers, I. T., May 15th, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, she testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Nancy Lewis/

Q. Who was your mother ? A. Elsie Lewis.

Q. Who did she belong to? A. William Turnbull and Eliza Turnbull.

Q. What was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw.

Q. Are you married? A. No sir.

Q. Where have you been living all the time? A. Here in the Choctaw Nation.

Q. Wasn't your mother sold out of here during the war? A. No sir she never was.

Q. Have you got any children? A. yes sir, one.

(Put on white card as a Choctaw Freedman)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

ORIGINAL CHOC.-FREEDMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ANTLERS, I.T. DECEMBER 3, 1902.

In the matter of the application of Nancy Nelson for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Nancy Nelson being sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Before marriage?
Q Your name now? A Nancy Nelson.
Q How old are you? A I reckon I am about thirty four years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Slate Shoals. We get our mail at Arthur, State of Texas.
Q Where do you live, in Texas or the Choctaw Nation? A I am cooking over in Texas.
Q You don't live then in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, I live there.
Q What county in Texas are you cooking? A Slate Shoals, Texas.
Q How long have you been living in Texas? A About three years.
Q Where did you live before that? A Down on Saddlewater.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation before going to Texas? A Been living in the Nation all my life.
Q What is the name of your father? A Isaac Turnbull.
Q Is he living or dead? A He is dead.
Q What's the name of your mother? A Caroline Turnbull.
Q Is she living or dead? A She's dead, I don't remember her.
Q Were either of your parents freedmen? A All of them.
Q Both of them were? A Freedmen, I don't what know what you are talking about no how.
Q Who was the master of your father? A Bob Turnbull, he was a Indian
Q What tribe of Indians was he a member of? A I don't remember; I was young.
Q Who was the owner of your mother? A Bob Turnbull.
Q The same man? A Yes sir.
Q Was he also your owner? A Yes sir.
Q Are you certain of the fact that he was Indian? A Yes sir.
Q But you don't know what tribe he belonged to? A No sir; he was Indian.
Q Where did he live? A On the river; I can't tell you the place, cause I was quite young.
Q Did he live in the Choctaw Nation or in Texas? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Are you sure of that? A Yes sir.
Q But you don't know where it was? A I don't know but I could go to the place; it's down in this side of the river close to Kiamitia.
Q Do you remember when the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q How old were you then? A I can't tell you.
Q You can't remember it distinctly? A Yes I can remember when my master told me I was free.
Q Were you living on Bob Turnbull's place at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Your father and mother-- A Yes sir; my mother died when I was quite young; my father died about 20 years ago.
Q Did you ever have any other owner besides Bob Turnbull? A That's all.
Q What did you do after you were freed? A Stayed at home, run around and played, done nothing.

2-Nancy Nelson--

Q Stayed on Turnbull's place? A Yes sir.
Q How long did you stay there? A Stayed there until I followed my
sister and them around; I was quite young when they told me I was free
Q Where did you go when you left there? A From house to house, still
stayed at home; that's all I can tell you.
Q Where was your home? A Theymall moved away from the old home, made
us a log house in the woods down on Goodwater.
Q Have you ever lived any place except in the Choctaw Nation prior
to the last three years? A No sir.
Q Have always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir, bred and
born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Are you married? A My husband died, Henry Nelson.
Q Get any children? A No sir.
Q Were you ever recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities
of the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q When was that recognition? A In Goodland.
Q How lan ago was that? A About 3 or 4 years ago I think.
Q Whom did you go before at that time? A Lem Oakes, Ed Everett and
Alex Durant.
Q Did anybody at that time object and say you were not a freedman?
A No sir, cause I was.
Q Were you ever before the tribal authorities before that time?
A I was on the roll two times.

Examination by Simon Lewis:

Q was you enrolled when the slaves were first enrolled-- Green
Thompson tended to it I think? A Yes sir.
Q Did they enroll you then? A Yes sir.
Q They didn't enroll your father then? A Yes she was there.
Q Well, she wasn't in the field? A Well, she was there.

By the Commission:

Q Have you ever been before the Dawes Commission before this time
to be enrolled? A I wasn't here this last one before now.
Q Were you three years ago when the other colored people were being
enrolled- where were you then? A I was home sick- all I could tell
ou, I been on the roll two times.

Henry G. Hains being sworn on his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the above on December 8, 1902, and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said proceedings on said date.

Henry G. Hains

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of December, 1902.

A. Ledbetter

Notary Public.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Antlers, Indian Territory, December 4, 1902.

Choctaw Freedman
D--33.

In the matter of the application of Nancy Lewis for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Nancy Hampton, being first duly sworn, upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nancy Hampton.
Q What is your age? A Thirty eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Bluff, Indian Territory.
Q Did you ever make application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman to this Commission? A Yes sir.
Q When was that? A When they enrolled here at Goodland.
Q Was your name ever Nancy Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Whom did she belong to? A Flab Turnbull.
Q What was his wife's name? A I couldn't tell you.
Q Was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw.
Q Did he ever have any other name than Flab? A I don't know.
Q Was not his name William? A Flab Turnbull is all I know.

Amos Johnson, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Amos Johnson.
Q How old are you? A Fifty two.
Q What is your post office address? A Bluff, Indian Territory.
Q Do you know this applicant, Nancy Hampton? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know that she made application for enrollment to this Commission in 1899? A Yes sir.
Q What was her name at that time? A Nancy Hamilton she went by.
Q Was her name ever Nancy Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her father? A Abram Lewis.
Q Is he living or dead? A Living.
Q What was the name of her mother? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Was her mother a Choctaw freedwoman? A Yes sir.
Q And her father was a Choctaw freedman? A No sir, I don't reckon he was.
Q Do you know when Nancy Lewis was married to Hampton? A I don't know just the year I knew she was married.
Q Knew her father and mother? A Yes sir.
Q Was her mother the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What was his name? A Flab Turnbull
Q What was the name of Flab Turnbull's wife? A I don't know sir.
Q Was Flab Turnbull a duly recognized citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a full blood Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Was this applicant a slave? A Her mother was.
Q This woman is not old enough to have been a slave? A No sir.
Q Was her mother freed under Turnbull? A No sir, I couldn't swear that she was.
Q Where were you living at the time the slaves were freed? A Down here at Doaksville.

Q How far from Elsie Lewis did you live at that time? A About five miles.
Q Has Elsie lived in the nation since freedom? A Yes sir.
Q Has Nancy Hampton always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A I suppose so, I couldn't swear; they have moved around right smartly.

Nancy Hampton, recalled, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Have you any children? A Yes sir, one.
Q What is your child's name? A Mary Wilson.
Q How old is she? A Fourteen
Q What was the name of her father? A Henry Wilson.
Q Were you and Henry Wilson lawfully married? A No sir.
Q Are you married now? A No sir.
Q Were you lawfully married to Hampton? A Yes sir.
Q What was his full name? A Jeff Hampton.
Q Are you parted from him? A Yes sir.

Caroline Lewis, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Caroline Lewis.
Q How old are you? A I am close onto 90.
Q Do you know Nancy Hampton? A Yes sir.
Q Was her name formerly Nancy Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her father? A Abe Lewis.
Q What was the name of her mother? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Are they both living? A Yes sir.
Q Was her mother a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Whom did her mother belong to? A Pleb Turnbull.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a full blood? A I couldn't say whether he was a full blood or not.
Q Was Elsie Lewis freed under this man Turnbull? A I left that country before we was turned loose, and I couldn't tell you, but thar is where I found her again.
Q Have you always known this girl Nancy Hampton? A Yes sir.
Q Known her ever since she was a child? A Yes sir.

(Simon E. Lewis, Choctaw Commissioner, states that the man referred to [illegible] Pleb Turnbull, a Choctaw Indian.)

---oOo---

Harry C Risteen, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 4th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Harry C Risteen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of January 1903.

Clarence K Hampton Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis and her children, Joe, Willie, Susan and Johnnie Lewis, as Choctaw freedmen.----17-D-27.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nancy Lewis and her daughter, Mary Wilson, as Choctaw freedmen. 17-D-33.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Minerva, Eddie, Solomon, George, Ida, Joe and Frances Wilson as Choctaw freedmen.----------17-D-28.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nancy Nelson as a Choctaw freedman.-17-D-181.

Elsie Lewis, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Elsie Lewis.
Q How old are you? A I reckon sixty years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Bluff, I.T.
Q Are you Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Who was your master? A Robert Turnbull.
Q Was Robert Turnbull ever known by the name of Flab?
A That is his son.
Q Flab son of Robert Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave at the beginning of the war of rebellion?
A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living then? In slave time?
A Living in the nation?
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir Living with Robert Turnbull, he hired me out one year and six months.
Q Where were you that one year and six months? A Right across the river in Texas.
Q Did you remain the slave of Robert Turnbull during the war, all through the war and to the close of the war? A Yes sir

17-D-27.--2.
17-D-33.--2.
17-D-28.--2.
17-D-181.--2.

Q Where were you living when turned loose? A I was there when turned loose.
Q On Robert Turnbull's place? A Yes sir.
Q Did not run away before the war was over? A No sir.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation after the war was over? A Living here ever since turned loose to go.
Q When did you go to Texas? A That was before the war, when war going on.
Q That was when you were hired out you went to Texas?
A Yes sir.
Q Did you not go over to Texas after the war? A Went over there to live?
Q After the war? A I never went back there any more.
Q You mean to say you have been living in the Choctaw Nation ever since the war? A Ever since the war.
Q Made that your home? A Yes sir.
Q What are your children's names? A Nancy Lewis, Susa Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Lettie Williams.
Q All of these children, Nancy Lewis, Willie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Lettie Williams, were all living on September 25, 1902? A Yes sir.
Q Where have all those children lived during their lifetime? A Lived right here in the nation.
Q All born here? A Yes sir, but one.
Q Where was that one born? A Born in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q All born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes sir.
Q Did all of them live in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country from the time of their birth up to the present time? A Yes sir up to this day.
Q Has Nancy Lewis any children? A One.
Q What is Nancy Lewis' daughter's name? A Mary Wilson.
Q Was Nancy Lewis living at the time of surrender?
A Yes sir.
Q Living with you at the time of the surrender and a slave of Robert Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q Who is Sarah Wilson? A That is my daughter, one that is dead.
Q Sarah ever live outside of the Choctaw country? A No sir.
Q Not old enough to be a slave herself? A No sir.
Q You know the names of her children? A Yes sir, Ed, Solomon, Joe, Ida, Minerva and George.
Q What relation are you to Nancy Nelson? A My sister.
Q Nancy Nelson slave herself? A Yes sir.
Q She was? Sure about that? A Yes sir.
Q Where has Nancy Nelson lived all her life? A Lived here in the nation.
Q All her life? A Yes sir.
Q When did she go to Texas? A She went to Texas--
Q About how long ago did she go to Texas? A Been so long I do not know, to tell you the truth.
Q Were all these children of Sarah Wilson living on September 25, 1902? A Yes sir, they were all living, nary one died since been raised.

17-D-27.--3.
17-D-33.--3.
17-D-28.--3.
17-D-181.-3.

Nancy Nelson being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nancy Nelson.
Q What is your age? A Man, don't ask me, I cannot tell save my life, maybe one hundred just have to give guess at it.
Q About how old are you? A About forty-five or fifty.
Q What is your post office address? A Boswell City.
Q What is your mother's name? A Caroline.
Q Caroline Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? A Isaac Turnbull.
Q Have same father and same mother as Elsie Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q Full sisters? A Yes sir.
Q Who did your mother and father belong to? A Robert Turnbull.
Q Was Robert Turnbull Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw.
Q You know that postively? A Yes sir.
Q You were not slave yourself? A I was here in that time.
Q Were you not born since that time? A No sir.
Q You were slave of Robert Turnbull at the time of the surrender? A Living with father, mother died.
Q Were you slave from the beginning of the war on till the close of the war and stayed with your master until the close of war, until surrender? A Yes sir.
Q How long after surrender did you stay here ? A Stayed here all time I reckon. Stayed here all time but one year, I was cooking then.
Q When was that year? A I do not know.
Q Where were you cooking? A On the river.
Q In Texas? A Yes sir.
Q How long has that been? A I do not know, been good while, been four or five years.
Q You only stayed down there one year? A Yes sir.
Q And all rest of the time been living in the Choctaw Nation?
A Yes sir, bred and born here.

Matilda Williams being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Matilda Williams.
Q What is your age? A About forty-five or forty-seven, I reckon, I do not know exactly.
Q Are you relation to this applicant? A No sir.

17-D-27.--4.
17-D-33.--4.
17-D-38.--4.
17-D-181.-4.

Q How long have you known Nancy Nelson? A Ever since big enough to recollect.
Q Where was Nancy Nelson at the time you first saw her?
A At Robert Turnbull's. My master and her master brothers, and her mistress and my mistress sisters; were about four or five miles apart.
Q Have you lived in the Choctaw country all your life?
A All my life, bred and born.
Q Have you been living near Nancy Nelson? A Not since turned loose.
Q Do you remember of seeing Nancy Nelson and Elsie Lewis at the time of the surrender? A Yes sir.
Q Where were Elsie Lewis and Nancy Nelson at the time of the surrender? A Were staying at Robert's all the time.
Q Did they stay with Robert Turnbull till they were turned loose? A Yes sir, I reckon so.
Q You do not know anything about after the surrender?
A No sir.

Edith Russell, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Edith Russell.
Q Do you know the applicants, Nancy Nelson and Elsie Lewis?
Q Yes sir, I knowed them when we were girls, all small together.
Q Who did they belong to? A Robert Turnbulls.
Q Were they Choctaw Indians? A Yes sir.
Q Were they slaves all through and till close of the war?
A Yes sir.
Q They did not run away? A No sir.
Q Where were they living at the time of the surrender?
A On Kiamitia, on Robert Turnbull's place.
Q Where did they go after surrender? A Nancy Nelson went to Texas and come back, I do not know how long stay in Texas.
Q About how long, can't you tell, she stayed in Texas?
A I do not know.
Q Was she gone more than a year in Texas? A No sir, I do not know.
Q How long has that been? About how long? A About ten or twelve years ago.
Q How long did she stay in Texas? A About one year.
Q Since her return from Texas about ten or twelve years ago always lived in the Choctaw country? A Yes sir, always lived in the Choctaw country.

17-D-27.--5.
17-D-33.--5.
17-D-28.--5.
17-D-181.-5.

Q Elsie Lewis has always lived in the Choctaw country?
A She moved off from where I was staying; I do not know whether or not she lived in the Choctaw Nation. I always heard from her and they said she was up at Boggy.
Q To the best of your knowledge she has always lived in the Choctaw country? A Yes sir.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D. Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 16th day of September A.D., 1904.

J. Campbell

Notary Public.

17-D- 27.
17-D- 28.
17-D- 33.
17-D-181.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis, et al, as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Elsie Lewis, et al, 17-D- 27,
Minerva Wilson, et al, 17-D- 28,
Nancy Hampton, et al, 17-D- 33,
Nancy Nelson, 17-D-181.

--: D E C I S I O N:--

It appears from the record herein that on May 10, 1899, at Goodland, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis and her children, Willie Lewis (23 years of age), Johnnie Lewis (19 years of age), and Susan Lewis (15 years of age), and her grandchildren, Minerva Wilson (17 years of age), Eddie Wilson (15 years of age), Solomon Wilson (13 years of age), George Wilson (11 years of age), Ida Wilson (7 years of age), Joe Wilson (4 years of age), and Frances Wilson (3 years of age), as Choctaw freedmen; that on May 15, 1899, at Antlers, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nancy Hampton (daughter of the said Elsie Lewis), and her daughter Mary Wilson (8 years of age), as Choctaw freedmen; that on December 3, 1902, at Antlers, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nancy Nelson as a Choctaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Antlers, Indian Territory, December 4, 1902, and at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Elsie Lewis was the slave of Robert Turnbull, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, and that she has resided in the Choctaw Nation continuously since the close of the war, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Susan Lewis were all born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson and Frances Wilson are the children of Sarah Wilson, a daughter of the said Elsie Lewis, were born in the Choctaw Nation, were residents in good faith of said Nation on June 28, 1898, and were living on September 25, 1902; that the applicant Nancy Hampton was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth, up to and including September 25, 1902, and that the applicant Mary Wilson is the

daughter of the said Nancy Hampton, and has made her home with her mother since the date of her birth, and was living September 25, 1902; that the applicant Nancy Nelson was the slave of the said Robert Turnbull during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, resided in said Nation for some years after the close of the war, was a resident in good faith of said Nation on June 28, 1898, and was living September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this commission that Elsie Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, [illegible] Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson, Frances Wilson, Nancy Hampton, Mary Wilson, and Nancy Nelson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

[signature]
Chairman.

[signature]
Commissioner.

[signature]
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

APR 22 1905

17-D-27

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Elsie Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Susan Lewis, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you and your children as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-27.

17-D-28

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

John Wilson,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of your children, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson and Frances Wilson, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling your children as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Reg. 17-D-28.

17-D-33

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Nancy Hampton,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and daughter, Mary Wilson, as Cheotaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Cheotaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you and your daughter as Cheotaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Cheotaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 7-D-33.

COPY.

17-D-181.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Nancy Nelson,

Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-181.

Cherokee freedmen
D-17, D-18,
D-21, D-161.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1904.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 22, 1904, granting the applications for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis, Susie Lewis, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson, Frances Wilson, Nancy Hampton, Mary Wilson and Nancy Nelson as Cherokee freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Cherokee freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Cherokee freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Ens, 17-2-27, etc.
See 17-1329 for registry receipt for this letter.

D.C.L.L.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mattie Littlejohn as a Choctaw freedman.

17-D-178.

17-1484

Choctaw Freedman
O R I G I N A L

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Antlers, I. T., December 4th, 1902.

---------oOo---------

In the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Mattie Littlejohn.

Mattie Littlejohn being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your full name? A Mattie Littlejohn.
Q How old are you? A Twenty-one years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Checota, Texas.
Q What is the name of your father? A Sam Wilson.
Q Is he living? A Yes sir.
Q Is he a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Fannie Lewis.
Q Is she living? A No sir.
Q Is she a Choctaw freedman woman? A Yes sir.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is your husband's name? A Lorenzo Littlejohn.
Q Where were you born? A Born in the Choctaw Nation I reckon.
Q Whereabouts in the Choctaw Nation? A Fluff, I. T.
Q Where is your home at the present time? A Over in Texas.
Q How long have you lived in Texas? A Little over three months.
Q Why did you move to Texas? A Because I married.
Q Didn't expect you could be a Choctaw freedman woman do you and live in Texas? A I don't expect to live there always.
Q That's not your permanent home? A No sir.
Q What business is your husband engaged in; what does he do?
A He farms.
Q Is this the first time you ever appeared before the Dawes Commission for enrollment? A Yes sir, the first time I have ever been before the Dawes Commission.
Q Why have you never made any application previous to this time?
A I supposed my grandma put me in over at Goodland.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir.
Q Is she a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Now, is that right? A My grandmother was named Elsie Lewis; my mother's name was Fannie Lewis.
Q You supposed that your grandmother had made application for your enrollment? A Yes sir, I supposed she did.

Reference is made to Choctaw freedman case No. D-27, entitled Elsie Lewis, et al.; also to Choctaw freedman case No D-33, Nancy Lewis, et al.

Q You have always made your home in the Choctaw Nation until about three months ago? A Yes sir.

Q Haven't been married but once? A No sir.
Q You haven't any children? A No sir.

Applicant excused.

Caroline Lewis being called as a witness and duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Caroline Lewis.
Q What is your age? A Somewheres about ninety years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Garretts Bluff, Indian Territory.
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know this applicant Mattie Littlejohn? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A Ever since she was born.
Q Did you know her father and mother? A Yes sir.
Q What was her father's name? A Sam Wilson.
Q What is her mother's name? A Fannie Lewis.
Q Was Fannie Lewis the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Was Sam Wilson the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A No sir.
Q Who was the owner of Fannie Lewis? A Fabius Turnbull.
Q Was Fannie Lewis--the mother of Mattie Littlejohn--set free by Fabius Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q Was Fabius Turnbull living at the time the slaves were set free?
A Well, she said he was.

Witness excused.

Joe Standley being called as a witness and duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Joe Standley.
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q How old are you? A Seventy-four past.
Q Where do you live? A I liva down near Goodwater.
Q Did you know Fannie Lewis? A Knowed her when she was a little gal.
Q Did you know this girl, Mattie Littlejohn? A First time I have seen her.
Q You don't know her any better than I do do you? A No sir.
Q Did you know her mother Fannie Lewis? A Knowed her when she was a little gal.
Q Do you know that this girl, Mattie Littlejohn, is the daughter of Fannie Lewis? A I cant swear to that.
Q Whose slave was Fannie Lewis? A She was no slave; her mother was slave to old Robert Turnbull.
Q What was her mother's name; what was Fannie Lewis' mother's name? A Elsie.

Witness excused.

Caroline Lewis being recalled, testified as follows:

Q Are you any relation to Fannie Lewis? A None at all as I know of.

Witness excused.

Joe Standley being recalled, testified as follows:

Q Do you know whether Elsie Lewis was the slave of Robert Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q Were they ever sold to a white man over in Texas? A Never heard of them being sold.
Q How close did you live to her? A Lived mile apart.
Q And she lived right there with Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q And was freed under him so far as you know? A Yes sir.
Q Did she ever go to Texas afterwards? A She had been over in Texas a good while.
Q Before she was freed? A Yes sir.
Q She had been in Texas before she was freed? A Well, that's the way Turnbull done with his darkies; he didn't work them at home all the time, he worked them over in Texas.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Albert G. McMillan being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 4th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notestaken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of December, 1902.

H. C. Listen

Notary Public.

17-D-178.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mattie Littlejohn as a Choctaw freedman.

-: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that on December 4, 1902, Mattie Littlejohn appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Antlers, Indian Territory and made application for the enrollment of herself as a Choctaw freedman.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant was born in the year 1881; resided continously in the Choctaw Nation from the date of her birth up to and including September 25, 1902; and is the daughter of Fannie Lewis, now deceased, who during the war of the rebellion was a slave of a Choctaw citizen and was a resident of the Choctaw Nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith.

I am of the opinion that Mattie Littlejohn should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28,1898, (30 Stats.495), and July 1,1902, (32 Stats. 641), and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
FEB 19 1907.

17-D-178

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1907.

Mattie Littlejohn,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 19, 1907, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of Mattie Littlejohn has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered
Incl. 17-D-178

17-D-178

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 27, 1907.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:-

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered February 19, 1907, granting the application for the enrollment of Mattie Littlejohn as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that the name of Mattie Littlejohn has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval. You will be notified of Departmental action thereon.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-178

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Bluff, Indian Territory, February 16, 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mattie Littlejohn as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

SAM WILSON, being first duly sworn and examined, testifies as follows:

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Sam Wilson.
Q How old are you? A Fifty.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Bluff.
Q What is the name of your father? A Solomon Wilson.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Martha Wilson.
Q Are you married? A Yes, sir.
Q What is the name of your wife? A Louisa.
Q Have you ~~ex~~ ever had any other wife besides Louisa Wilson? A Yes, sir.
Q How many? A Two.
Q What were their names? A Lizzie Wilson and Tilda Wilson.
Q Have you ever been married to any other ones besides these? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever live with a woman by the name of Fannie Lewis? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever have any children by this woman, Fannie Lewis? A Yes, sir.
Q What were their names? A Mattie.
Q What was Mattie named? A Mattie Wilson.
Q What is her name now? A Mattie Littlejohn.
Q Fannie Lewis is the mother of Mattie Lewis and ~~my~~ you are the father, are you? A Yes, sir.
Q Who is the father of Fannie Lewis? A Abe Lewis.
Q Who is her mother? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Is either Abe Lewis or Elsie Lewis enrolled as freedmen of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Elsie is but the old man is dead.
Q Has Elsie Lewis ever filed upon lands in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Yes, sir, in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Mattie ~~Lewis~~ Littlejohn's mother's name is Fannie Lewis and her grandmother's name is Elsie Lewis is it? A Yes, sir.
Q Where does Mattie Littlejohn now live? A Wilburton.
Q Where has she always made her home? A Here, she has always lived right here with me until about a year ago and she went to Wilburton.
Q Do you know the mother of Mattie Littlejohn to be Fannie Lewis, and the mother of Fannie Lewis to be Elsie Lewis? A Yes, sir.

(Witness excused.)

I, Fay E. Blackert, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, upon oath, state that I reported the proceedings in the above and foregoing cause, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken therein.

Fay E Blackert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February, 1907.

Richard Shanafelt
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Bluff, Indian Territory, February 16, 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mattie Littlejohn as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

SAM WILSON, being first duly sworn and examined, testifies as follows:

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Sam Wilson.
Q How old are you? A Fifty.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Bluff.
Q What is the name of your father? A Solomon Wilson.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Martha Wilson.
Q Are you married? A Yes, sir.
Q What is the name of your wife? A Louisa.
Q Have you ~~ex~~ ever had any other wife besides Louisa Wilson? A Yes, sir.
Q How many? A Two.
Q What were their names? A Lizzie Wilson and Tilda Wilson.
Q Have you ever been married to any other ones besides these? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever live with a woman by the name of Fannie Lewis? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever have any children by this woman, Fannie Lewis? A Yes, sir.
Q What were their names? A Mattie.
Q What was Mattie named? A Mattie Wilson.
Q What is her name now? A Mattie Littlejohn.
Q Fannie Lewis is the mother of Mattie Lewis and ~~ex~~ you are the father, are you? A Yes, sir.
Q Who is the father of Fannie Lewis? A Abe Lewis.
Q Who is her mother? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Is either Abe Lewis or Elsie Lewis enrolled as freedmen of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Elsie is but the old man is dead.
Q Has Elsie Lewis ever filed upon lands in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Yes, sir, in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Mattie ~~Lewis~~ Littlejohn's mother's name is Fannie Lewis and her grandmother's name is Elsie Lewis is it? A Yes, sir.
Q Where does Mattie Littlejohn now live? A Wilburton.
Q Where has she always made her home? A Here, she has always lived right here with me until about a year ag and she went to Wilburton.
Q Do you know the mother of Mattie Littlejohn to be Fannie Lewis, and the mother of Fannie Lewis to be Elsie Lewis? A Yes, sir.

(Witness excused.)

I, Fay E. Blachert, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, upon oath, state that I reported the proceedings in the above and foregoing cause, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken therein.

Fay E Blachert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February, 1907.

Richard Shaw Leck
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Bluff, Indian Territory, February 16, 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mattie Littlejohn as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

SAM WILSON, being first duly sworn and examined, testifies as follows:

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Sam Wilson.
Q How old are you? A Fifty.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Bluff.
Q What is the name of your father? A Solomon Wilson.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Martha Wilson.
Q Are you married? A Yes, sir.
Q What is the name of your wife? A Louisa.
Q Have you ~~ex~~ ever had any other wife besides Louisa Wilson? A Yes, sir.
Q How many? A Two.
Q What were their names? A Lizzie Wilson and Tilda Wilson.
Q Have you ever been married to any other ones besides these? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever live with a woman by the name of Fannie Lewis? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever have any children by this woman, Fannie Lewis? A Yes, sir.
Q What were their names? A Mattie.
Q What was Mattie named? A Mattie Wilson.
Q What is her name now? A Mattie Littlejohn.
Q Fannie Lewis is the mother of Mattie Lewis and ~~ay~~ you are the father, are you? A Yes, sir.
Q Who is the father of Fannie Lewis? A Abe Lewis.
Q Who is her mother? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Is either Abe Lewis or Elsie Lewis enrolled as freedmen of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Elsie is but the old man is dead.
Q Has Elsie Lewis ever filed upon lands in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Yes, sir, in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Mattie ~~Lewis~~ Littlejohn's mother's name is Fannie Lewis and her grandmother's name is Elsie Lewis is it? A Yes, sir.
Q Where does Mattie Littlejohn now live? A Wilburton.
Q Where has she always made her home? A Here, she has always lived right here with me until about a year ag and she went to Wilburton.
Q Do you know the mother of Mattie Littlejohn to be Fannie Lewis, and the mother of Fannie Lewis to be Elsie Lewis? A Yes, sir.

(Witness excused.)

I, Fay E. Blachert, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, upon oath, state that I reported the proceedings in the above and foregoing cause, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken therein.

Fay E. Blachert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February, 1907.

Richard Shanafelt
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Bluff, Indian Territory, February 16, 1907.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mattie Littlejohn as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

SAM WILSON, being first duly sworn and examined, testifies as follows:

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Sam Wilson.
Q How old are you? A Fifty.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Bluff.
Q What is the name of your father? A Solomon Wilson.
Q What is the name of your mother? A Martha Wilson.
Q Are you married? A Yes, sir.
Q What is the name of your wife? A Louisa.
Q Have you ~~ex~~ ever had any other wife besides Louisa Wilson? A Yes, sir.
Q How many? A Two.
Q What were their names? A Lizzie Wilson and Tilda Wilson.
Q Have you ever been married to any other ones besides these? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever live with a woman by the name of Fannie Lewis? A No, sir.
Q Did you ever have any children by this woman, Fannie Lewis? A Yes, sir.
Q What were their names? A Mattie.
Q What was Mattie named? A Mattie Wilson.
Q What is her name now? A Mattie Littlejohn.
Q Fannie Lewis is the mother of Mattie Lewis and ~~ex~~ you are the father, are you? A Yes, sir.
Q Who is the father of Fannie Lewis? A Abe Lewis.
Q Who is her mother? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Is either Abe Lewis or Elsie Lewis enrolled as freedmen of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Elsie is but the old man is dead.
Q Has Elsie Lewis ever filed upon lands in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A Yes, sir, in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Mattie ~~Lewis~~ Littlejohn's mother's name is Fannie Lewis and her grandmother's name is Elsie Lewis is it? A Yes, sir.
Q Where does Mattie Littlejohn now live? A Wilburton.
Q Where has she always made her home? A Here, she has always lived right here with me until about a year ag and she went to Wilburton.
Q Do you know the mother of Mattie Littlejohn to be Fannie Lewis, and the mother of Fannie Lewis to be Elsie Lewis? A Yes, sir.

(Witness excused.)

I, Fay E. Blachert, stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, upon oath, state that I reported the proceedings in the above and foregoing cause, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes taken therein.

Fay E Blachert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February, 1907.

Richard Shanafelt
Notary Public.

17-D. 27 V

32 INDEXED

IN RE
THE DEATH OF

Joe Lewis

a ~~citizen of the~~ Choctaw Freedman ~~Nation~~.

Approved DEC 5 1902 190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 5 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN D. #27.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the death of Joe Lewis (Here insert name of deceased) a ~~citizen of the~~ Choctaw Freedman Nation, who formerly resided at or near Garretts Bluff, Texas, ~~Ind. Ter.~~, and died on the 30th day of December, 1901

AFFIDAVIT OF RELATIVE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ~~INDIAN TERRITORY~~ } Central District.

I, Abe Lewis, on oath state that I am 60 years of age and a citizen, ~~by~~ ——, of the United States ~~Nation~~; that my post office address is Bluff (Here insert name of post office.), Ind. Ter.; that I am the father (State relationship as the father; an uncle; a cousin, etc.) of Joe Lewis (Here insert name of deceased), who was a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Chootaw Nation; and that said Joe Lewis (Here insert name of deceased.) died on the 30th day of December, 1901

Abe his x mark Lewis

WITNESSED TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) Wm A Burns

H McLeon

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st *day of* December 1902.

H C Rister

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ACQUAINTANCE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ~~INDIAN TERRITORY~~ } Central District.

I, Matilda Williams, on oath state that I am 48 years of age, and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Chootaw Nation; that my post office address is Bluff (Here insert name of post office.) Ind. Ter.; that I was personally acquainted with Joe Lewis (Here insert name of deceased.) who was a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Chootaw Nation; and that said Joe Lewis (Here insert name of deceased.) died on the 30th day of December, 1901.

her Matilda x Williams mark

WITNESSED TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses) Wm A Burns

H McLeon

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st *day of* December 1902.

H C Rister

Notary Public.

17-B-27.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 16, 1903.

Spencer Williams,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 7th inst., in which you ask the status of Eley Lewis, if she is on the roll.

You are advised that it appears from our records that Elsie Lewis has been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

No decision has yet been rendered in her case. As soon as a decision is rendered, she will be duly notified.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

17-B-27.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 23, 1902.

T.Y. McReynolds,

Dequeen, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 16th inst., enclosing the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Leroy Lewis, infant son of Joe and Alas Lewis, born December 14, 1901; and the same is herewith returned to you.

It is stated in the affidavit of the mother that she is a citizen by adoption of the Choctaw Nation. If this is correct, you are requested to state her full maiden name, the time and place application was made for her enrollment, the names of the other members of her family for whom application was made at the same time, and any other information you may have which will enable the Commission to identify Alas Lewis as being duly listed for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Upon receipt of the information requested, and return of the application for the enrollment of this child, the matter will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Enc B I 27. Acting Chairman.

17-D 27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 3, 1903.

Elice Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 27, asking the status of your enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that Elsie Lewis is an applicant to this Commission for the enrollment of herself and her children, Joe, Willie, Susan and Johnnie Lewis, as Choctaw Freedmen. No decision has yet been reached relative to the rights of this person for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

It is believed that you may be the person referred to as Elsie Lewis.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-27
17-D-33

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 21, 1903.

Nancy Hampton,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 14, 1903, in which you ask if Nancy Hampton and her daughter, Mary Wilson are on record.

In reply you are informed that it appears from our records that Nancy Hampton and her daughter, Mary Wilson are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen, but their final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined.

As soon as a decision is reached you will be notified of the action taken by the Commission.

Chairman.

17-D-27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 16, 1904.

John Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 11, 1904, in which you ask if your enrollment has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Johnnie Lewis, for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

As soon as a decision is reached in this case, you will be notified of the action taken therein.

The matter of the description of the land referred to in your communication has been made the subject of another communication.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 24, 1904.

John Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 23, which was received at this office June 21, 1904, in which you ask if your name has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Johnnie Lewis, son of Elsie and Abe Lewis, for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken t herein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-27.
17-D-33.
17-D-28.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Elsie Lewis,

Bluff, Indian territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children and grand-children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, it would be advisable for you to appear in person before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure for the purpose of offering testimony relative to the rights of yourself, your said children and grand-children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-178.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 19, 1904.

Mattie Littlejohn,

Checotah, Texas.

Dear Madam:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above-named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, or you may appear for this purpose at the general office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory at any time.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 16, 1904.

Willie Lewis,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 10th instant, requesting to be advised relative to the application for enrollment of Willie Lewis.

You are informed that Elsie Lewis and her children Joe, Willie, Susan and Johnnie are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, but their rights to enrollment as such have not yet been determined.

You are further informed that before the applications for enrollment of the above named persons as Choctaw freedmen can be given further consideration it will be necessary that they together with their witnesses appear before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory to testify relative to their rights as such freedmen. It is important that such appearance be made with as little delay as possible.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 9, 1904.

Elsie Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 5, 1904, asking if your enrollment has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-178

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 16, 1904.

Mattie R. Littlejohn,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 11, 1904, asking if your name has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. When a decision is reached in this case you will be duly notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

17-D-27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1905.

John Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of yur letter of January 20, 1905, stating that you are the son of Elibe Lewis and asking if you are approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that Johnnie Lewis now about twenty-two years of age, son of Elsie and Abe Lewis is an applicant to the Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but his final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 13, 1905.

Willie Lewis,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 8, 1905, in which you ask if your enrollment has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but when a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1906.

John Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 13, 1906, stating that you are the son of Elsie Lewis and asking if you are approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Elsie Lewis for the enrollment of herself and children as Choctaw freedmen, but when a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

19-1257
17-D-27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 12, 1906.

Spencer Williams,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 29, 1906, asking the status of the enrollment of your two children Edna and Leanna Williams and your wife Lottie Lewis.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of your children Edna and Leanna Williams have not yet been placed upon a schedule of Chickasaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Department but you will be advised of such further action as may be taken in this case.

You are further advised that it does not appear from our records that application has been made to this Commission by or on behalf of your wife Lottie Lewis, daughter of Kiziá Lewis, for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-27

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 18, 1905.

Willie Lewis,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 9, 1905, stating that you are a son of Elsie Lewis and asking if your enrollment has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on April 22, 1905, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered its decision granting the application for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis and her children as Choctaw freedmen among whom is Willie Lewis and your names will be placed upon the next schedule of Choctaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary. You will be notified of such further action as is taken in your case.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 178

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 28, 1905.

Mattie Wilson,

Bluff, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 19, asking if the enrollment of Mattie Littlejohn has been approved and in reply you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Mattie Littlejohn for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but when a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Dr.
1484

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 9, 1903.

B. W. Lewis,

Featherston, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 29, asking if Willie Lewis has been approved. You state that you are administrator of his estate and would like to settle up his affairs as soon as possible.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the name of Willie Lewis, son on Elsie Lewis, is now being placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior. You will be notified when his enrollment is approved, but pending the approval thereof no selection of allotment can be permitted for Willie Lewis.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1484

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 29, 1905.

John Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 21, 1905, asking if your name has been approved so that you can file on your land.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the name of Johnnie Lewis, son of Elsie Lewis, has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior for approval. You will be notified when your enrollment is approved by him and pending Departmental approval of your enrollment you would not be permitted to make selection of allotment.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1484

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 6, 1905.

Willie Lewis,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 17, 1905, asking if your child Dulce Lewis born in 1903 has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that the names of Elsie Lewis and her children Willie, Johnnie and Susan Lewis have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior. This office has not yet been notified of Departmental action.

You are further advised that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes was authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, for a period of sixty days from that date to receive applications for the enrollment of children born to enrolled citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations; you will therefore see that said Commission was without authority to enroll children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1484
17-1804

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 21, 1905.

J. M. Grigsby,
Ada, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 18, 1905, in reference to the application of William Lewis et al for enrollment and you refer to office letter of July 5, 1905, stating that it does not appear from the records of this office that application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of William Thomas Lewis as a Chickasaw freedman; you now desire to be informed specifically whether this application was made in time and if the same is acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior in any manner; you also desire to be informed if any action has been taken in the case of [redacted] Lewis and his son Joe Lewis.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that the names of Jackson Lewis and his son Joe Lewis and Elsie Lewis and her children Willie, Johnnie and Susan Lewis have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior but this office has not yet been notified of Departmental action thereon.

J R C #2

You are further advised that if this is the person referred to in your letter as William Thomas Lewis the application for his enrollment as a Choctaw freedman was received within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17- D 178

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 30, 1905.

Mattie Littlejohn,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 25th, requesting to be advised if your enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter you are informed that no disposition has as yet been made by this office of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. When a decision is reached in the case, you will be notified of the action taken and furnished with a copy of the decision.

Respectfully,

Commissioner

17-1484

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 21, 1905.

Willie Lewis,

Oberlin, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 14, 1905, stating that your brother who was enrolled at Goodland died December 30, 1901, and you wish to be advised if you can be enrolled; you also state that you have two children, one Maggie Lewis born June 3, 1902, who died June 4, 1902 and the other born October 31, 1902, and you desire to secure the enrollment of these children.

In reply to your letter you are advised referring to the enrollment of your brother and your child who died prior to September 25, 1902, that under the provision of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no person who died prior to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said act, is entitled to enrollment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

You are further advised relative to the enrollment of your child born in October 1, 1902, that there is no provision for the enrollment of children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen subsequent to September 25, 1902.

Respectfully,

17-D-178

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 6, 1905.

Mattie Littlejohn,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, you are advised that further evidence is necessary before your rights to enrollment as such freedman can properly be determined.

It is suggested that your grand-mother, Elsie Lewis, should appear before me at my office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, to give testimony relative to your mother's status as a Choctaw Freedman until her death.

This matter should receive your early attention.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-1484

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 15, 1906.

Willie Lewis,

Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 5, 1906, in which you ask in regard to filing for your brother Joe Lewis who died December 29, 1900; you also ask concerning the enrollment of your children Magie Lewis born June 3, 1902, who died June 4, 1902 and Dulce C. Lewis born October 31, 1903.

Relative to the enrollment of your brother Joe Lewis and your child Magie Lewis, you are advised that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no person who died prior to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said act, is entitled to enrollment and allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Replying to that portion of your letter in regard to the enrollment of your child Dulce C. Lewis, you are advised that under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, there was no provision for the enrollment of children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-D-178

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 26, 1906.

Mattie Littlejohn,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 28, 1906, in which you state that you are a grand-daughter of Elsie Lewis, and ask if you have been approved.

In reply you are advised that no action has ever been taken in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and you should procure the appearance of your grandmother, Elsie Lewis, at this office to testify relative to your mother's status as a Choctaw freedman up to the time of her death.

This matter should receive your immediate attention, and notice of the time of taking such testimony must be served upon the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-D-178

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 21, 1906.

Sam Wilson,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 28, 1906, asking the status of the application for the enrollment of your daughter Mattie Wilson. You state she is a grand daughter of Elsie Lewis and was registered under the name of Mattie Littlejohn.

In reply you are advised that no action has yet been taken in the matter of the application of Mattie Littlejohn for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but when a decision is reached you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1484

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 9, 1907.

Lottie Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 23, 1906, in which you state that your mother Elsie Lewis is a Choctaw freedman and that your husband Spencer Williams made application for your enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that formal application has been made by you or on your behalf for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and unless application was made for your enrollment prior to December 1, 1905, there is now no authority for the reception of such an application in your behalf.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1484

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 17, 1907.

Willie Lewis,
Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

It appears from the record at this office that on January 5, 1906, there was received by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes a letter from you relative to the enrollment of your child, Dulce Lewis, born October 31, 1903.

It further appears from the records of this office that no evidence of the birth of this child has ever been filed. You are advised that it will be necessary that you furnish this office with affidavits of the mother and the attending midwife to the birth of this child showing whether or not it was living March 4, 1906.

For the purpose of assisting you in this matter there is enclosed herewith a blank which you are requested to have properly executed at once and return the same promptly so that it will reach this office prior to January 21, 1907, in order that proper disposition may be made of the application for the enrollment of this child.

Respectfully,

W.O. Commissioner.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 5/10 1899.

Name Elsie Lewis (55)

Choctaw? yes County Kiamichi Year No.

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day,

Wife's name,

Choctaw? County Year No.

Chickasaw? County Year Page

Citizen by blood? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen?

Married under what law?

License filed this day

Pur on white card

Names of children:

40	Nancy Hampton	County	Choctaw	Year	Page	No.	Atoka
26	Joe Lewis	County	do	Year	Page	No.	11
23	Willie "	County	do	Year	Page	No.	"
15	Susan "	County	do	Year	Page	No.	"
19	Johnnie "	County	do	Year	Page	No.	"
		County		Year	Page	No.	
8	Mary Hampton	County	do	Year	Page	No.	"
		County		Year	Page	No.	
		County		Year	Page	No.	
		County		Year	Page	No.	

L 27

Choctaw Fr. 1485

Minerva Wilson

Fr. 1485

1485

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW · FREEDMAN

Minerva Wilson, et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-28- May 20, 1905

See 17-1484

1485

In the matter of the application of Sarah Wilson to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Goodland, I. T. May 10th, 1899 for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examinedby him,et al,testified as follows:---

(Daughter of Elsie Lewis. See testimony of Elsie Lewis.)

Q. Waht is your name? A. Sara h Wilson.

Q. Is your husband a stateman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir.

Q. Were you born in Texas? A. No sir.

Q. You were born after your mother came back were you? A. I don't know anything about my mother coming back.

Q. Have you always lived here in the Territory? A. Yes sir alw always.

(Enrolled Sarah Wilson and children on White Card as Choctaw Freedman.)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

M A Smiley

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mazie Lewis and her children, Joe, Willie, Susan and Johnnie Lewis, as Choctaw freedmen.-----17-D-27.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nancy Lewis and her daughter, Mary Wilson, as Choctaw freedmen. 17-D-33.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Minerva, Eddie, Solomon, George, Ida, Joe and Frances Wilson as Choctaw freedmen.----------17-D-28.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nancy Wilson as a Choctaw freedman.-17-D-1 1.

Mazie Lewis, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Mazie Lewis.
Q How old are you? A I reckon sixty years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Bluff, I.T.
Q Are you Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Who was your master. A Robert Turnbull.
Q Was Robert Turnbull ever known by the name of Flah?
A That is his son.
Q Flah son of Robert Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave at the beginning of the war of rebellion?
A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living then? A In slave time?
A Living in the nation?
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir. Living with Robert Turnbull, he hired me out one year and six months.
Q Where were you that one year and six months? A Right across the river in Texas.
Q Did you remain the slave of Robert Turnbull during the war, all through the war and to the close of the war? A Yes sir

Q Where were you living when turned loose? A I was there when turned loose.
Q On Robert Turnbull's place? A Yes sir.
Q Did not run away before the warwas over? A No sir.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation after the war was over? A Living here ever since turned loose to go.
Q When did you go to Texas? A That was before the war, when war going on.
Q That was when you were hired out you went to Texas?
A Yes sir.
Q Did you not go over to Texas after the war? A Went over there to live?
Q After the war? A I never went back there any more.
Q You mean to say you have been living in the Choctaw Nation ever since thew ar? A Ever since the war.
Q Made that your home? A Yes sir.
Q What are your children's names? A Nancy Lewis, Susa Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Lettie Williams.
Q All of these children, Nancy Lewis, Willie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Lettie Williams, were all living on September 25, 1902? A Yes sir.
Q Where have all thoms children lived during their life-time? A Lived right here in the nation.
Q All born here? A Yes sir, but one.
Q Where was that one born? A Born in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q All born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes sir.
Q Did all of them live in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country from the time of their birth up to the present time? A Yes sir up to this day.
Q Has Nancy Lewis any children? A One.
Q What is Nancy Lewis' daughter's name? A Mary Wilson.
Q Was Nancy Lewis living at the time of surrender?
A Yes sir.
Q Living with you at the time of the surrender and a slave of Robert Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q Who is Sarah Wilson? A That is my daughter, one that is dead.
Q Sarah ever live outside of the Choctaw country? A No sir.
Q Not old enough to be a slave herself? A No sir.
Q You know the names of her children? A Yes sir, Ed, Solomon, Joe, Ida, Minerva and George.
Q What relation are you to Nancy Nelson? A My sister.
Q Nancy Nelson slave herself? A Yes sir.
Q She was? Sure about that? A Yes sir.
Q Where has Nancy Nelson lived all her life? A Lived here in the nation.
Q All her life? A Yes sir.
Q When did she go to Texas? A She went to Texas--
Q About how long ago did she go to Texas? A Been so long I do not know, to tell you the truth.
Q Were all these children of Sarah Wilson living on September 25, 1902? A Yes sir, they were all living, many one died since been raised.

17-D-27.--S.
17-D-33.--S.
17-D-28.--S.
17-D-181.-S.

Nancy Nelson being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nancy Nelson.
Q What is your age? A Man, don't ask me, I cannot tell save my life, maybe one hundred just have to give guess at it.
Q About how old are you? A About forty-five or fifty.
Q What is your post office address? A Boswell City.
Q What is your mother's name? A Caroline.
Q Caroline Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? A Isaac Turnbull.
Q Have same father and same mother as Elsie Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q Full sisters? A Yes sir.
Q Who did your mother and father belong to? A Robert Turnbull.
Q Was Robert Turnbull Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw.
Q You know that positively? A Yes sir.
Q You were not slave yourself? A I was here in that time.
Q Were you not born since that time? A No sir.
Q You were slave of Robert Turnbull at the time of the surrender? A Living with father, mother died.
Q Were you slave from the beginning of the war on till the close of the war and stayed with your master until the close of war, until surrender? A Yes sir.
Q How long after surrender did you stay here? A Stayed here all time I reckon. Stayed here all time but one year, I was cooking then.
Q When was that year? A I do not know.
Q Where were you cooking? A On the river.
Q In Texas? A Yes sir.
Q How long has that been? A I do not know, been good while, been four or five years.
Q You only stayed down there one year? A Yes sir.
Q And all rest of the time been living in the Choctaw Nation?
A Yes sir, bred and born here.

Matilda Williams being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Matilda Williams.
Q What is your age? A About forty-five or forty-seven, I reckon, I do not know exactly.
Q Are you relation to this applicant? A No sir.

17-D-27.--4.
17-D-33.--4.
17-D- 6.--4.
17-D-181.-4.

Q How long have you known Nancy Nelson? A Ever since big enough to recollect.
Q Where was Nancy Nelson at the time you first saw her?
A At Robert Turnbull's. My master and her master brothers, and her mistress and my mistress sisters; were about four or five miles apart.
Q Have you lived in the Choctaw country all your life?
A All my life, bred and born.
Q Have you been living near Nancy Nelson? A Not since turned loose.
Q Do you remember of seeing Nancy Nelson and Elsie Lewis at the time of the surrender? A Yes sir.
Q Where were Elsie Lewis and Nancy Nelson at the time of the surrender? A Were staying at Robert's all the time.
Q Did they stay with Robert Turnbull till they were turned loose? A Yes sir, I reckon so.
Q You do not know anything about after the surrender?
A No sir.

Edith Russell, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Edith Russell.
Q Do you know the applicants, Nancy Nelson and Elsie Lewis?
Q Yes sir, I knowed them when we were girls, all small together.
Q Who did they belong to? A Robert Turnbulls.
Q Were they Choctaw Indians? A Yes sir.
Q Were they slaves all through and till close of the war?
A Yes sir.
Q They did not run away? A No sir.
Q Where were they living at the time of the surrender?
A On Klamitia, on Robert Turnbull's place.
Q Where did they go after surrender? A Nancy Nelson went to Texas and come back, I do not know how long stay in Texas.
Q About how long, can't you tell, she stayed in Texas?
A I do not know.
Q Was she gone more than a year in Texas? A No sir, I do not know.
Q How long has that been? About how long? A About ten or twelve years ago.
Q How long did she stay in Texas? A About one year.
Q Since her return from Texas about ten or twelve years ago always lived in the Choctaw country? A Yes sir, always lived in the Choctaw country.

17-S-37,--S.
17-S-38,--S.
17-S-39,--S.
17-S-122,-S.

Q. Is Lewis has always lived in the Choctaw country?
A. She moved off from where I was staying; I do not know whether or not she lived in the Choctaw nation. I always heard from her and they said she was up at Bengy.
Q. To the best of your knowledge she has always lived in the Choctaw country? A. Yes sir.

Daisy D. Dunbin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D. Dunbin

Sworn to before me this the 16th day of September A.D., 1904.

M. Humphrey

Notary Public.

17-D- 27.
17-D- 28.
17-D- 33.
17-D-181.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis, et al, as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Elsie Lewis, et al, 17-D- 27,
Minerva Wilson, et al, 17-D- 28,
Nancy Hampton, et al, 17-D- 33,
Nancy Nelson, 17-D-181.

--: D E C I S I O N:--

It appears from the record herein that on May 10, 1899, at Goodland, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis and her children, Willie Lewis (23 years of age), Johnnie Lewis (19 years of age), and Susan Lewis (18 years of age), and her grandchildren, Minerva Wilson (17 years of age), Eddie Wilson (15 years of age), Solomon Wilson (13 years of age), George Wilson (11 years of age), Ida Wilson (7 years of age), Joe Wilson (4 years of age), and Frances Wilson (3 years of age), as Choctaw freedmen; that on May 15, 1899, at Antlers, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nancy Hampton (daughter of the said Elsie Lewis), and her daughter Mary Wilson (8 years of age), as Choctaw freedmen; that on December 3, 1902, at Antlers, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nancy Nelson as a Choctaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Antlers, Indian Territory, December 4, 1902, and at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Elsie Lewis was the slave of Robert Turnbull, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, and that she has resided in the Choctaw Nation continuously since the close of the war, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Susan Lewis were all born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson and Frances Wilson are the children of Sarah Wilson, a daughter of the said Elsie Lewis, were born in the Choctaw Nation, were residents in good faith of said Nation on June 28, 1898, and were living on September 25, 1902; that the applicant Nancy Hampton was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth, up to and including September 25, 1902, and that the applicant Mary Wilson is the

daughter of the said Nancy Hampton, and has made her home with her mother since the date of her birth, and was living September 25, 1902; that the applicant Nancy Nelson was the slave of the said Robert Turnbull during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, resided in said Nation for some years after the close of the war, was a resident in good faith of said Nation on June 28, 1898, and was living September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this commission that Elsie Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson, Frances Wilson, Nancy Hampton, Mary Wilson, and Nancy Nelson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

APR 22 1905

17-D 28

1

32

INDEXED

IN RE
THE DEATH OF

Sarah Wilson

a citizen of the

Choctaw *Nation.*

Approved DEC 6 - 1902 *190—*

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 6 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN D #28

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the death of Lanah Nilson
(Here insert name of deceased.)
a ~~citizen~~ of the Cherokee Nation, who formerly resided at or near
Bluff., Ind. Ter., and died on the 6 day of
(Here insert name of postoffice.
June, 1902

AFFIDAVIT OF RELATIVE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, John Nilson, on oath state that I am 42
years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~, of the Now-cit Nation;
that my post office address is Bluff., Ind. Ter.; that I am
(Here insert name of post office.)
husband of Lanah Nilson,
(State relationship as the father; an uncle; a cousin, etc.) (Here insert name of deceased.)
who was a ~~citizen, by~~ Freedman, of the Cherokee Nation;
and that said Lanah Nilson died on the 6 day of
(Here insert name of deceased.)
June, 1902 his
John x Nilson
mark

WITNESSED TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) B M Nelson
Wm A Bynum.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 *day of* Dec *1902*

H C Riddle
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ACQUAINTANCE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Henry Jones, on oath state that I am 24
years of age, and a ~~citizen, by~~ Freedman, of the Cherokee Nation;
that my post office address is Bluff Ind. Ter.;
(Here insert name of post office.)
that I was personally acquainted with Lanah Nilson
(Here insert name of deceased.)
who was a ~~citizen, by~~ Freedman, of the Cherokee Nation;
and that said Lanah Nilson died on the 6 day of
(Here insert name of deceased.)
June, 1902 Henry Jones.

WITNESSED TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 *day of* Dec *1902*

H C Riddle
Notary Public.

Choctaw Freedman
D 28

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 12, 1904.

John Wilson,

Bluff, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 8, in which you ask to be notified when the enrollment of your children, Manerva, Ed, George, Solomon, Silas and Parlee Wilson has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of your children, Minerva, Eddie, Solomon, George, Ida, Joe and Frances Wilson as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in charge.

17-D-28.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

John Wilson,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of your children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure for the purpose of giving testimony relative to the rights of said children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-28

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 1, 1904.

John Wilson,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 26th requesting to be advised what witnesses it will be necessary for you to furnish in support of the application for enrollment of your wife and her children for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen.

If you desire to furnish the testimony of witnesses in support of the application for enrollment of your children as Choctaw Freedmen the instructions contained in our letter to you dated August. 17, 1904 should be complied with.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 28

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 28, 1904.

John Wilson,

Bluff, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 23, asking if your children, Nerva, Ed, George, Joe, Silar and Parlee Wilson, have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of Minerva, Eddie, Solomon, George, Ida, Joe and Frances Wilson, children of John Wilson and Sarah Wilson, deceased, as Choctaw freedmen. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-27

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Minie Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Susan Lewis, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you and your children as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-27.

17-D-28

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

John Wilson,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of your children, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilsonand Frances Wilson, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling your children as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-28.

17-D-33

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Nancy Kempton,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 21, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and daughter, Mary Wilson, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you and your daughter as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Rms. 7-D-33.

COPY. 17-D-161

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1906.

Nancy Nelson,

Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1906, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-161.

Cherokee freedmen
D-27, D-28,
D-32, D-181.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1908.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 22, 1908, granting the applications for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson, Frances Wilson, Nancy Hampton, Mary Wilson and Nancy Nelson as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-27, etc.
See 17-1329 for registry receipt for this letter.

F

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 5/10 1896

Name Sarah Wilson (35)

Choctaw? yes County Kiamitia Year ... No Not on roll

Chickasaw? ... County ... Year ... Page ...

Citizen by blood? ... Mother's citizenship Choctaw by Freedmen

Intermarried citizen? ...

Married under what law? ...

License filed this day, ...

Wife's name, ...

Choctaw? ... County ... Year ... No. ...

Chickasaw? ... County ... Year ... Page ...

Citizen by blood? ... Mother's citizenship ...

Intermarried citizen? ...

Married under what law? ...

License filed this day ...

Names of children:

17	Minerva Wilson	County Choctaw	Year	Page	No.	Not on roll
15	Eddie "	County do	Year	Page	No.	do
13	Solomon "	County "	Year	Page	No.	do
11	George "	County "	Year	Page	No.	do
7	Ida "	County "	Year	Page	No.	do
4	Joe "	County "	Year	Page	No.	do
3	Frances "	County "	Year	Page	No.	do
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	

Put on white card

L 28

Choctaw Fr. 1486

Nancy Hampton

Fr. 1486

1486

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Nancy Hampton, et, al.

Transferred from Choctaw Freedman
D-33- May 20, 1905.

See 17-1484.

In re application of Nancy Lewis, to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Antlers, I. T., May 15th, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, she testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Nancy Lewis/

Q. Who was your mother ? A. Elsie Lewis.

Q. Who did she belong to? A. William Turnbull and Eliza Turnbull.

Q. What was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw.

Q. Are you married? A. No sir.

Q. Where have you been living all the time? A. Here in the Choctaw Nation.

Q. Wasn't your mother sold out of here during the war? A. No sir she never was.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir, one.

(Put on white card as a Choctaw Freedman)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W. L. Smiley

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Antlers, Indian Territory, December 4, 1902.

Choctaw Freedmen
D--33.

In the matter of the application of Nancy Lewis for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Nancy Hampton, being first duly sworn, upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nancy Hampton.
Q What is your age? A Thirty eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Bluff, Indian Territory.
Q Did you ever make application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman to this Commission? A Yes sir.
Q When was that? A When they enrolled here at Goodland.
Q Was your name ever Nancy Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q What was your mother's name? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Whom did she belong to? A Flab Turnbull.
Q What was his wife's name? A I couldn't tell you.
Q Was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw.
Q Did he ever have any other name than Flab? A I don't know.
Q Was not his name William? A Flab Turnbull is all I know.

Amos Johnson, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Amos Johnson.
Q How old are you? A Fifty two.
Q What is your post office address? A Bluff, Indian Territory.
Q Do you know this applicant, Nancy Hampton? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know that she made application for enrollment to this Commission in 1899? A Yes sir.
Q What was her name at that time? A Nancy Hamilton she went by.
Q Was her name ever Nancy Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her father? A Abram Lewis.
Q Is he living or dead? A Living.
Q What was the name of her mother? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Was her mother a Choctaw freedwoman? A Yes sir.
Q And her father was a Choctaw freedman? A No sir, I don't reckon he was.
Q Do you know when Nancy Lewis was married to Hampton? A I don't know just the year I knew she was married.
Q You know her father and mother? A Yes sir.
Q Was her mother the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What was his name? A Flab Turnbull
Q What was the name of Flab Turnbull's wife? A I don't know sir.
Q Was Flab Turnbull a duly recognized citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a full blood Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Was this applicant a slave? A Her mother was.
Q This woman is not old enough to have been a slave? A No sir.
Q Was her mother freed under Turnbull? A No sir, I couldn't swear that she was.
Q Where were you living at the time the slaves were freed? A Down here at Doaksville.

Q How far from Elsie Lewis did you live at that time? A About five miles.
Q Has Elsie lived in the nation since freedom? A Yes sir.
Q Has Nancy Hampton always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A I suppose so, I couldn't swear; they have moved around right smartly.

Nancy Hampton, recalled, testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Have you any children? A Yes sir, one.
Q What is yourchild's name? A Mary Wilson.
Q How old is she? A Fourteen
Q What was the name of her father? A Henry Wilson.
Q Were you and Henry Wilson lawfully married? A No sir.
Q Are you married now? A No sir.
Q Were you lawfully married to Hampton? A Yes sir.
Q What was his full name? A Jeff Hampton.
Q Are youparted from him? A Yes sir.

Caroline Lewis, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Caroline Lewis.
Q How old are you? A I am close onto 90.
Q Do you know Nancy Hampton? A Yes sir.
Q Was her name formerly Nancy Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her father? A Abe Lewis.
Q What was the name of her mother? A Elsie Lewis.
Q Are they both living? A Yes sir.
Q Was her mother a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Whom did her mother belong to? A Flab Turnbull.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a full blood? A I couldn't say whether he was a full blood or not.
Q Was Elsie Lewis freed under this man Turnbull? A I left that country before we was turned loose, and I couldn't tell you, but ther is where I found her again.
Q Have you always known this girl Nancy Hampton? A Yes sir.
Q Known her ever since she was a child? A Yes sir.

(Simon E. Lewis, Choctaw Commissioner, stated that the man referred to in the above testimony as Flab Turnbull, was Fabius Turnbull, a Choctaw Indian.)

---oOo---

Harry C Risteen, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 4th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date. Harry C Risteen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January 1903.

Charles N. Sawyer Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis and her children, Joe, Willie, Susan and Johnnie Lewis, as Choctaw freedmen.----17-D-27.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nancy Lewis and her daughter, Mary Wilson, as Choctaw freedmen. 17-D-33.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Minerva, Eddie, Solomon, George, Ida, Joe and Frances Wilson as Choctaw freedmen.----------17-D-28.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nancy Nelson as a Choctaw freedman.-17-D-181.

Elsie Lewis, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Elsie Lewis.
Q How old are you? A I reckon sixty years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Kluff, I.T.
Q Are you Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Who was your master, A Robert Turnbull.
Q Was Robert Turnbull ever known by the name of Flab?
A That is his son.
Q Flab son of Robert Turnbully A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave at the beginning of the war of rebellion?
A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living then? A In slave time?
A Living in the nation?
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir Living with Robert Turnbull, he hired me out one year and six months.
Q Where were you that one year and six months? A Right across the river in Texas.
Q Did you remain the slave of Robert Turnbull during the war, all through the war and to the close of the war? A Yes sir

Q Where were you living when turned loose? A I was there when turned loose.
Q Go Robert Turnbull's place? A Yes sir.
Q Did not run away before the war was over? A No sir.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation after the war was over? A Living here ever since turned loose to me.
Q When did you go to Texas? A That was before the war, when war going on.
Q That was when you were hired out you went to Texas?
A Yes sir.
Q Did you not go over to Texas after the war? A Went over there to live?
Q After the war? A I never went back there any more.
Q You mean to say you have been living in the Choctaw Nation ever since the war? A Ever since the war.
Q Made that your home? A Yes sir.
Q What are your children's names? A Nancy Lewis, Susan Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Lettie Williams.
Q All of these children, Nancy Lewis, Willie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Lettie Williams, were all living on September 25, 1902? A Yes sir.
Q Where have all these children lived during their life-time? A Lived right here in the nation.
Q All born here? A Yes sir, but one.
Q Where was that one born? A Born in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q All born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes sir.
Q Did all of them live in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country from the time of their birth up to the present time? A Yes sir up to this day.
Q Has Nancy Lewis any children? A One.
Q What is Nancy Lewis' daughter's name? A Mary Wilson.
Q Was Nancy Lewis living at the time of surrender?
A Yes sir.
Q Living with you at the time of the surrender and a slave of Robert Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q Who is Sarah Wilson? A That is my daughter, one that is dead.
Q Sarah ever live outside of the Choctaw country? A No sir.
Q Not old enough to be a slave herself? A No sir.
Q You know the names of her children? A Yes sir, Ed, Solomon, Joe, Ida, Minerva and George.
Q What relation are you to Nancy Nelson? A My sister.
Q Nancy Nelson slave herself? A Yes sir.
Q She was? Sure about that? A Yes sir.
Q Where has Nancy Nelson lived all her life? A Lived here in the nation.
Q All her life? A Yes sir.
Q When did she go to Texas? A She went to Texas--
Q About how long ago did she go to Texas? A Been so long I do not know, to tell you the truth.
Q Were all these children of Sarah Wilson living on September 25, 1902? A Yes sir, they were all living, many one died since been raised.

17-p-27.--3.
17-p-33.--3.
17-p-28.--3.
17-p-181.-3.

Nancy Nelson being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nancy Nelson.
Q What is your age? A Man, don't ask me, I cannot tell save my life, maybe one hundred just have to give guess at it.
Q About how old are you? A About forty-five or fifty.
Q What is your post office address? A Boswell City.
Q What is your mother's name? A Caroline.
Q Caroline Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? A Isaac Turnbull.
Q Have same father and same mother as Elsie Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q Full sisters? A Yes sir.
Q Who did your mother and father belong to? A Robert Turnbull.
Q Was Robert Turnbull Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw.
Q You know that positively? A Yes sir.
Q You were not slave yourself? A I was here in that time.
Q Were you not born since that time? A No sir.
Q You were slave of Robert Turnbull at the time of the surrender? A Living with father, mother did do.
Q Were you slave from the beginning of the war on till the close of the war and stayed with your master until the close of war, until surrender? A Yes sir.
Q How long after surrender did you stay here? A Stayed here all time I reckon. Stayed here all time but one year, I was cooking then.
Q When was that year? A I do not know.
Q Where were you cooking? A On the river.
Q In Texas? A Yes sir.
Q How long has that been? A I do not know, been good while, been four or five years.
Q You only stayed down there one year? A Yes sir.
Q And all rest of the time been living in the Choctaw Nation?
A Yes sir, bred and born here.

Matilda Williams being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Matilda Williams.
Q What is your age? A About forty-five or forty-seven, I reckon, I do not know exactly.
Q Are you relation to this applicant? A No sir.

17-D-27.--4.
17-D-33.--4.
17-D- 8.--4.
17-D-161.-4.

Q How long have you known Nancy Nelson? A Ever since big enough to recollect.
Q Where was Nancy Nelson at the time you first saw her?
A At Robert Turnbull's. My master and her master brothers, and her mistress and my mistress sisters; were about four or five miles apart.
Q Have you lived in the Choctaw country all your life?
A All my life, bred and born.
Q Have you been living near Nancy Nelson? A Not since turned loose.
Q Do you remember of seeing Nancy Nelson and Elsie Lewis at the time of the surrender? A Yes sir.
Q Where were Elsie Lewis and Nancy Nelson at the time of the surrender? A Were staying at Robert's all the time.
Q Did they stay with Robert Turnbull till they were turned loose? A Yes sir, I reckon so.
Q You do not know anything about after the surrender?
A No sir.

Edith Russell, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Edith Russell.
Q Do you know the applicants, Nancy Nelson and Elsie Lewis?
Q Yes sir, I knowed them when we were girls, all small together.
Q Who did they belong to? A Robert Turnbulls.
Q Were the Choctaw Indians? A Yes sir.
Q Were they slaves all through and till close of the war?
A Yes sir.
Q They did not run away? A No sir.
Q Where were they living at the time of the surrender?
A On Kiamitia, on Robert Turnbull's place.
Q Where did they go after surrender? A Nancy Nelson went to Texas and come back, I do not know how long stay in Texas.
Q About how long, can't you tell, she stayed in Texas?
A I do not know.
Q Was she gone more than a year in Texas? A No sir, I do not know.
Q How long has that been? About how long? A About ten or twelve years ago.
Q How long did she stay in Texas? A About one year.
Q Since her return from Texas about ten or twelve years ago always lived in the Choctaw country? A Yes sir, always lived in the Choctaw country.

17-Dr-7.--5.
17-Dr-11.--5.
17-Dr-12.--5.
17-Dr-13.--5.

Q. Hale Lewis has always lived in the Chester country?
A. She moved off from where I was staying; I do not know whether or not she lived in the Chester country. I always knew Hale and she was my [illegible].
Q. To the best of your knowledge she has always lived in the Chester country? A. Yes sir.

Daisy D. Dublin upon oath states that as stenographer in the foregoing in the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly reported the testimony in the [illegible] and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her [illegible] thereof.

Daisy D. Dublin

Sworn to before me this the 6th day of September A.D., 1906.

H. Humphrey

Notary Public.

A.R.T.
17 D 27
17 D 28
17 D 33
17 D 181

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matterof the application for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis, et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Elsie Lewis, et al.,	17 D 27
Minerva Wilson, et al.	17 D 28
Nancy Hampton, et al.,	17 D 33
Nancy Nelson,	17 D 181

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on May 10, 1899, at Goodland, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis and her children, Willie Lewis, (23 years of age), Johnnie Lewis (19 years of age), and Susan Lewis, (15 years of age), and her grandchildren, Minerva Wilson (17 years of age), Eddie Wilson (15 years of age), Solomon Wilson (13 years of age), George Wilson (11 years of age), Ida Wilson (7 years of age), Joe Wilson (4 years of age), and Frances Wilson (3 years of age) as Choctaw freedmen; that on May 15, 1899, at Antlers, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nancy Hampton (daughter of the said Elsie Lewis), and her daughter Mary Wilson (8 years of age), as Choctaw freedmen; that on December 3, 1902, at Antlers, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nancy Nelson as a Choctaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Antlers, Indian Territory, December 4, 1902 and at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Elsie Lewis was the slave of Robert Turnbull, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, and that she has resided in the Choctaw Nation continuously since the close of the war, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Susan Lewis were all born in the Choctaw- Chickasaw country and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, GeorgeWilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson and Frances Wilson are the children of Sarah Wilson, a daughter of the said Elsie Lewis, were born in the Choctaw Nation, were residents in good faith of said nation on June 28, 1898, and were living on September 25, 1902; that the applicant Nancy Hampton was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth, up to and including September 25, 1902, and that the applicant MaryWilson is the daughter of the said Nancy Hampton and has made her home with her mother since the date of her birth, and was living September 25, 1902; that the applicant Nancy Nelson was the slave of the said Robert Turnbull during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, resided in said nation for some years after the close of the war, was a resident in good faith of said nation on June 28, 1898, and was living September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Elsie Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson, Frances Wilson, Nancy Hampton, Mary Wilson and Nancy Nelson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898(30 Stat.,495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641)and it is so ordered. COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

TAMS BIXBY, CHAIRMAN
T. B. NEEDLES,COMMISSIONER
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE
COMMISSIONER.

Muskogee, Indian Territory.
April 26, 1905.

COPY. 17-D-181

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Nancy Nelson,

Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the ex iration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-181.

Choctaw freedmen
D-27, D-28,
D-32, D-161.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the applications for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson, Frances Wilson, Nancy Hampton, Mary Wilson and Nancy Nelson as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Encl. 17-2-27, etc.
See 17-1378 for registry receipt for this letter.

17-D-27
17-D-33

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 21, 1903.

Nancy Hampton,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 14, 1903, in which you ask if Nancy Hampton and her daughter, Mary Wilson are on record.

In reply you are informed that it appears from our records that Nancy Hampton and her daughter, Mary Wilson are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen, but their final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined.

As soon as a decision is reached, you will be notified of the action taken by the Commission.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-27.
17-D-35.
17-D-28.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Minie Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children and grand-children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, it would be advisable for you to appear in person before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure for the purpose of offering testimony relative to the rights of yourself, your said children and grand-children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-27.
17-D-33.
17-D-28.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Eldie Lewis,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam;

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children and grand-children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, it would be advisable for you to appear in person before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure for the purpose of offering testimony relative to the rights of yourself, your said children and grand-children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 5/15 1899.

Name .....

Choctaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... No. .....

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship .....

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? .....

License filed this day, ...

Wife's name, Nancy Lewis

Choctaw ? yes County Kiamitia Year ..... No Not on roll

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? Put on white card

License filed this day .....

Names of children:

8 Mary Wilson County Choctaw Year ..... Page ..... No Not on roll

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

D 38

Choctaw Fr. 1487

Fr. 1487

Nancy Nelson

1487

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Nancy Nelson

Transferred from 17-D-181
May 20, 1905.

See 17-1484.

1487

Choctaw Freedman
D 181

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 15, 1904.

Nancy Nelson,

Boswell City, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 11 asking if you have been approved as a Choctaw freedman and in reply you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and it is suggested that you appear before the Commission, either at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6 and 7, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8 and 9, 1904, accompanied by such witnesses as you may be able to procure, to testify relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-28

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

John Wilson,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of your children, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilsonand Frances Wilson, as Choctaw freedmen.

The Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the commission in enrolling your children as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Rpd. 17-D-28.

17-B-33

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 28, 1906.

Nancy Hampton,

Bluff, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 28, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and daughter, Mary Wilson, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you and your daughter as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 7-B-33.

Choctaw freedmen
D-27, D-28,
D-33, D-151.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 22, 1906, granting the applications for the enrollment of Mittie Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson, Frances Wilson, Nancy Kempton, Mary Wilson and Nancy Nelson as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED
Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Rec. 27-2-07, etc.

[illegible] for registry receipt for this letter.

17-1487
17-D-807

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 10, 1906.

Nancy Nelson,

Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 3, 1906, in which you state that you are old and feeble and not able to go to the land office to file on your allotment and you ask if your children Jim Brown, Will Stanley, Kansar Nelson and Jessie Alverson have been approved in order that one of them may select your allotment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that any of your children named are applicants for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen except Jim Brown and his right to enrollment as such freedman has not yet been determined.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

(ORIGINAL ENROLLMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ANTLERS, I.T. DECEMBER 3, 1902.

In the matter of the application of Nancy Nelson for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Nancy Nelson being sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Before marriage?
Q Your name now? A Nancy Nelson.
Q How old are you? A I reckon I am about thirty four years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Slate Shoals. We get our mail at Arthur, State of Texas.
Q Where do you live,- un Texas or the Choctaw Nation? A I am cooking over in Texas.
Q You don't live then in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, I live there.
Q Whereabots in Texas are you cooking? A Slate Sheals, Texas.
Q How long have you been living in Texas? A About three years.
Q Where did you live before that? A Down on Goodwater.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation before going to Texas? A Been living in the Nation all my life.
Q What is the name of your father? A Isaac Turnbull.
Q Is he living or dead? A He is dead.
Q What's the name of your mother? A Caroline Turnbull.
Q Is she living or dead? A She's dead; I don't remember her.
Q Were either of your parents freedmen? A All of them.
Q Both of them were? A Freedmens, I don't what know what you are talking about no how.
Q Who was the master of your father? A Bob Turnbull, he was a Indian
Q what tribe of Indians was he a member of? A I don't remember; I was young.
Q Who was the owner of your mother? A Bob Turnbull.
Q The same man? A Yes sir,
Q was he also your owner? A Yes sir.
Q Are you certain of the fact that he was Indian? A Yes sir.
Q But you don't know what tribe he belonged to? A No sir, he was Indian.
Q Where did he live? A On the river; I can't tell you the place, cause I was quite young.
Q did he live in the Choctaw Nation or in Texas? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Are you sure of that? A Yes sir.
Q But you don't know where it was? A I don't know but I could go to the place; its down on this side of the river close to Kiamitia.
Q Do you remember when the slaves were freed? A Yes sir.
Q How old were you then? A I can't tell you.
Q You can't remember it distinctly? A Yes I can remember when my master told me I was free.
Q Were you living on Bob Turnbull's place at that time? A Yes sir.
Q Your father and mother-- A Yes sir; my mother died when I was quite young; my father died about 20 years ago.
Q Did you ever have any other owner besides Bob Turnbull? A That's all.
Q What did you do after you were freed? A Stayed at home; run around and played; done nothing.

2-Nancy Nelson--

Q Stayed on Turnbull's place? A Yes sir.
Q How long did you stay there? A Stayed there until I followed my sister and them around; I was quite young when they told me I was free
Q Where did you go when you left there? A From house to house; still stayed at home; that's all I can tell you.
Q Where was your home? A They all moved away from the old home; made us a log house in the woods down on Goodwater.
Q Have you ever lived any place except in the Choctaw Nation prior to the last three years? A No sir.
Q Have always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir, bred and born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Are you married? A My husband died; Henry Nelson.
Q Got any children? A No sir.
Q Were you ever recognized and enrolled by the tribal authorities of the Choctaw Nation as a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q When was that recognition? A In Goodland.
Q How lon ago was that? A About 3 or 4 years ago I think.
Q Whom did you go before at that time? A Len Oakes, Ed Everett and Alex Durant.
Q Did anybody at that time object and say you were not a freedman?
A No sir, cause I was.
Q Were you ever before the tribal authorities before that time?
A I was on the roll two times.

Examination by Simon Lewis:

Q was you enrolled when the slaves were first enrolled-- Green Thompson tended to it I think? A Yes sir.
Q Did they enroll you then? A Yes sir.
Q They didn't enroll your sister then? A Yes she was there.
Q Well, she wasn't on the roll. A Well, she was there.

By the Commission:

Q Have you ever been before the Dawes Commission before this time to be enrolled? A I wasn't here this last one before now.
Q Were you three years ago when the other colored people were being enrolled- where were you then? A I was home sick- all I could tell you; I been on the roll two times.

Henry G. Hains being sworn on his oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the above in December 5, 1902, and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes in said proceedings on said date.

Henry G. Hains

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of December, 1902.

H. C. Christen

Notary Public.

COPY.

A.R.T.
17-D--27,
17-D--28,
17-D--33,
17-D-181.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis , et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of-

Elsie Lewis,et al.,	17-D--27,
Minerva Wilson, et al.,	17-D-28,
Nancy Hamton, et al.,	17-D--33,
Nancy Nelson,	17-D-181.

D E C I S I O N :

It appears from the record herein that on May 10, 1899, at Goodland, Indian Territory, the application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis and her children, Willie, Lewis (23 years of age),Johnnie Lewis (19 years of age),and Susan Lewis (15 years of age),and her grandchildren,Minerva Wilson (17 years of age),Eddie Wilson (15 years of age),Solomon Wilson (13 years of age),George Wilson (11 years of age), Ida Wilson (7 years of age), Joe Wilson (4 Years of age), and Frances Wilson (3 years of age), as Choctaw freedmen; that on May 15, 1899, at Antlers, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nancy Hampton (daughter of the said Elsie Lewis),and her daughter Mary Wilson (8 years of age), as Choctaw freedmen; that on December 3, 1902, at Antlers, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nancy Nelson as a Choctaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Antlers, Indian Territory, December 4,1902, and at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Elsie Lewis was the slave of Robert Turnbull, a recognized Choctaw citizen,during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, and that she resided in the Choctaw Nation continuously since the close of the war, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants ,Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Susan Lewis were all born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births, up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicants, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson, Joe Wilson and Frances Wilson are the children of Sarah Wilson, a daughter of the said Elsie Lewis, were born in the Choctaw Nation, were residents in good faith of said nation on June 28, 1898, and were living on September 25, 1902; that the applicant Nancy Hampton was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth, up to and including September 25, 1902, and that the applicant Mary Wilson is the daughter of the said Nancy Hampton and has made her home with her mother since the date of her birth, and was living September 25, 1902; that the applicant Nancy Nelson was the slave of the said Robert Turnbull during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, resided in said nation for some years after the close of the war, was a resident in good faith of said nation on June 28, 1898, and was living September 25,1902.

It is,therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Elsie Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis,Susan Lewis, Minerva Wilson, Eddie Wilson, Solomon Wilson, George Wilson, Ida Wilson,Joe Wilson, Frances Wilson, Nancy Hampton, Mary Wilson and Nancy Nelson should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, TAMS BIXBY,Chairman,
T.B.NEEDLES, Commissioner.
C.R.Breckinridge,Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
April 22, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Elsie Lewis and her children, Joe, Willie, Susan and Johnnie Lewis, as Choctaw freedmen.----17-D-27.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mandy Lewis and her daughter, Mary Wilson, as Choctaw freedmen. 17-D-33.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Minerva, Eddie, Solomon, George, Ida, Joe and Frances Wilson as Choctaw freedmen.----------17-D-28.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Nancy Nelson as a Choctaw freedman.-17-D-181.

Elsie Lewis, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Elsie Lewis.
Q How old are you? A I reckon sixty years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Kluff, I.T.
Q Are you Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Who was your master, A Robert Turnbull.
Q Was Robert Turnbull ever known by the name of Flab?
A That is his son.
Q Flab son of Robert Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q Were you a slave at the beginning of the war of rebellion?
A Yes sir.
Q Where were you living then? A In slave time?
A Living in the nation?
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir Living with Robert Turnbull, he hired me out one year and six months.
Q Where were you that one year and six months? A Right across the river in Texas.
Q Did you remain the slave of Robert Turnbull during the war, all through the war and to the close of the war? A Yes sir

17-D-27.--2.
17-D-33.--2.
17-D-28.--2.
17-D-161.--2.

Q Where were you living when turned loose? A I was there when turned loose.
Q On Robert Turnbull's place? A Yes sir.
Q Did not run away before the war was over? A No sir.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation after the war was over? A Living here ever since turned loose to go.
Q When did you go to Texas? A That was before the war, when war going on.
Q That was when you were hired out you went to Texas?
A Yes sir.
Q Did you not go over to Texas after the war? A Went over there to live?
Q After the war? A I never went back there any more.
Q You mean to say you have been living in the Choctaw Nation ever since the war? A Ever since the war.
Q Made that your home? A Yes sir.
Q What are your children's names? A Nancy Lewis, Susan Lewis, Willie Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Lettie Williams.
Q All of these children, Nancy Lewis, Willie Lewis, Susan Lewis, Johnnie Lewis and Lettie Williams, were all living on September 25, 1902? A Yes sir.
Q Where have all these children lived during their lifetime? A Lived right here in the nation.
Q All born here? A Yes sir, but one.
Q Where was that one born? A Born in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q All born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes sir.
Q Did all of them live in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country from the time of their birth up to the present time? A Yes sir up to this day.
Q Has Nancy Lewis any children? A One.
Q What is Nancy Lewis' daughter's name? A Mary Wilson.
Q Was Nancy Lewis living at the time of surrender?
A Yes sir.
Q Living with you at the time of the surrender and a slave of Robert Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q Who is Sarah Wilson? A That is my daughter, one that is dead.
Q Sarah ever live outside of the Choctaw country? A No sir.
Q Not old enough to be a slave herself? A No sir.
Q You know the names of her children? A Yes sir, Ed, Solomon, Joe, Ida, Minerva and George.
Q What relation are you to Nancy Nelson? A My sister.
Q Nancy Nelson slave herself? A Yes sir.
Q She was? Sure about that? A Yes sir.
Q Where has Nancy Nelson lived all her life? A Lived here in the nation.
Q All her life? A Yes sir.
Q When did she go to Texas? A She went to Texas--
Q About how long ago did she go to Texas? A Been so long I do not know, to tell you the truth.
Q Were all these children of Sarah Wilson living on September 25, 1902? A Yes sir, they were all living, Mary one died since been raised.

17-D-27.--3.
17-D-33.--3.
17-D-28.--3.
17-D-181.-6.

Nancy Nelson being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Nancy Nelson.
Q What is your age? A Man, don't ask me, I cannot tell save my life, maybe one hundred just have to give guess at it.
Q About how old are you? A About forty-five or fifty.
Q What is your post office address? A Boswell City.
Q What is your mother's name? A Caroline.
Q Caroline Turnbull? A Yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? A Isaac Turnbull.
Q Have same father and same mother as Alsie Lewis? A Yes sir.
Q Full sisters? A Yes sir.
Q Who did your mother and father belong to? A Robert Turnbull.
Q Was Robert Turnbull Choctaw or Chickasaw? A Choctaw.
Q You know that positively? A Yes sir.
Q You were not slave yourself? A I was here in that time.
Q Were you not born since that time? A No sir.
Q You were slave of Robert Turnbull at the time of the surrender? A Living with father, mother dead.
Q Were you slave from the beginning of the war on till the close of the war and stayed with your master until the close of war, until surrender? A Yes sir.
Q How long after surrender did you stay here? A Stayed here all time I reckon. Stayed here all time but one year, I was cooking then.
Q When was that year? A I do not know.
Q Where were you cooking? A On the river.
Q In Texas? A Yes sir.
Q How long has that been? A I do not know, been good while, been four or five years.
Q You only stayed down there one year? A Yes sir,
Q And all rest of the time been living in the Choctaw Nation?
A Yes sir, bred and born here.

Matilda Williams being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Matilda Williams.
Q What is your age? A About forty-five or forty-seven, I reckon, I do not know exactly.
Q Are you relation to this applicant? A No sir.

17-D-27.--4.
17-D-33.--4.
17-D- 8.--4.
17-D-161.-4.

Q How long have you known Nancy Nelson? A Ever since big enough to recollect.
Q Where was Nancy Nelson at the time you first saw her?
A At Robert Turnbull's. My master and her master brothers, and her mistress and my mistress sisters; were about four or five miles apart.
Q Have you lived in the Choctaw country all your life?
A All my life, bred and born.
Q Have you been living near Nancy Nelson? A Not since turned loose.
Q Do you remember of seeing Nancy Nelson and Elsie Lewis at the time of the surrender? A Yes sir.
Q Where were Elsie Lewis and Nancy Nelson at the time of the surrender? A Were staying at Robert's all the time.
Q Did they stay with Robert Turnbull till they were turned loose? A Yes sir, I reckon so.
Q You do not know anything about after the surrender?
A No sir.

Edith Russell, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Edith Russell.
Q Do you know the applicants, Nancy Nelson and Elsie Lewis?
Q Yes sir, I knowed them when we were girls, all small together.
Q Who did they belong to? A Robert Turnbulls.
Q Were they Choctaw Indians? A Yes sir.
Q Were they slaves all through and till close of the war?
A Yes sir.
Q They did not run away? A No sir.
Q Where were they living at the time of the surrender?
A On Kiamitia, on Robert Turnbull's place.
Q Where did they go after surrender? A Nancy Nelson went to Texas and come back, I do not know how long stay in Texas.
Q About how long, can't you tell, she stayed in Texas?
A I do not know.
Q Was she gone more than a year in Texas? A No sir, I do not know.
Q How long has that been? About how long? A About ten or twelve years ago.
Q How long did she stay in Texas? A About one year.
Q Since her return from Texas about ten or twelve years ago always lived in the Choctaw country? A Yes sir, always lived in the Choctaw country.

17-2-27.--1.
17-2-28.--2.
17-2-30.--1.
17-2-181.-1.

Q. Elsie Davis has always lived in the Choctaw country?
A. She moved off from where I was staying; I do not know whether or not she lived in the Choctaw nation. I always heard from her and they said she was up at Bogey.
Q. To the best of your knowledge she has always lived in the Choctaw country? A. Yes sir.

Daisy D. Dunbar, upon oath states that she stenographed to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and correctly reported the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D Dunbar

Sworn to before me this the 12 day of September A.D., 1904.

J M Campbell

Notary Public.

Choctaw Fr. 1488

Nelson Coleman

Fr 1488

1488

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Nelson Coleman

Transferred from 17-D-35-

May 20, 1905.

1488

FREEDMAN

In re application of Nelson Coleman to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Talihina, I. T., May 29th, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Nelson Coleman.
Q. How old are you? A. 48
Q. Who did you belong to? A. Julia Coleman.
Q. What was she a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw.
Q. Have you lived here all your life? A. Yes sir, never had any home outside of this Nation.
Q. You were here then in 1865? A. I don't know, I was her in 1866.
Q. Where were you freed? A. Down home in Poteau Bottom.
Q. Where were you when the slaves were turned loose in 1864? A. I don't know I guess I was with the U. S. Army.
Q. Well then where was you in 1865? A. I guess I was still down there.
Q. Were you a soldier? A. No sir, I was just a waiting boy.
Q. Where was that, in Arkansas? A. No sir that was in Mississippi.
Q. When did you get back here from Mississippi? A. In the Spring of 1866.
Q. Were you born in Mississippi? A. No sir, I was born here.
Q. Didn't you tell Capt. Matubby that you left your owners before the war? A. No sir, I never told him anything of the kind.

James M. Coleman being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. James M. Coleman.
Q. Do you know Nelson Coleman? A. Yes sir.
Q. Q. Do you know who he belonged to before the war? A. Yes sir, he belonged to Miss Julia Memerief, that was her name before I married her.

Nelson Coleman #2.

Q. He belonged to you then? A. Yes sir. after that he did.

Q. Where was he at the time the slaves were set free? A. He left me in 1863, I moved from up where I was down to Red River the first of September, and he was not with me, his sister and one of his brothers was with me.

Q. He had run away then? A. Yes sir.

Q. When did you see him after that? A. I think it was in 1866.

Nelson Coleman re-examined.

Q. You have no proof here to show that you were here before 1866.

Q. No sir, I know I was here in 1866, I think it was 66 myself, as near as I can recollect.

Q. Did any circumstance occur to make you think it was in 1866? A. I know it was when the war ended.

Q. Whose house did you come to when you first came back? A. I came to my own home first, my mother and my brotherin-law were living together, and I went there, I came right home after the surrender.

James M. Coleman re-examined.

Q. How old was he when he left you Mr. Coleman? A. I don't recollect his age at that time? Q. He must have been quite a small boy at that time wasn8t he? A. Well no sir, you could consider him a plow boy.

Q. The law is positive that this boy must have been here at the time of the Treaty at Ft. Smith in September, 1865.

Capt. Welch: Ques: Have you any means of knowing 1865 from 1866?

A. No sir.

Q. Why do you say you were herein 1866? A. I just thought I was here then.

Q. Do you know where you were the year before? A. I couldn't say, I know I came home just at the close of the war.

Nelson Coleman #3

Q. Where were you then? A. I was in Mississippi.

Q. As soon as the slaves were freed down there you came home did you? A. Yes sir I came right home to my people. here.

James M. Coleman re-examined.

Q. Do you know when he came back? A. He came to me in 1866 after I returned, his mother was cooking for me at the time.

Cloria Coleman being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Cloria Coleman.

Q. Do you know when your son here came back at the close of the war A. Yes sir I know when it was, I don't know what year it was, I recollect when he came back.

James M. Coleman: I made one crop during that year, 1866, and I know he c came back during that year to my house.

Q. You don't know whether he was around in the neighborhood before that time or not? A. No sir, I do not know about that.

Nelson Coleman? A. Where did you come when youncame from Mississippi? A. I came right to Mr. Coleman's house.

Q. Were you living here three years ago? A. Yes sir, I have always lived here ever since I came back, and never lived anywhere else.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a citizen? A. No sir.

Q Have you got any children? A. No sir. I have one daughter but she is married.

Q. You stated awhile ago that you went to your mother and brother's when you first came back from Mississippi, and now you state that you went to Mr. J. M. Coleman's? A. Well, they were living at Mr. Coleman's.

Nelson Coleman put on white card as Choctaw Freedman)

FREEDMAN

In re application of Nelson Coleman to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Hartshorne, I. T., August 2nd, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Jesse Riddle being duly sworn by Com'r Needles, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Jesse Riddle.

Q. How old are you? A. Fifty three.

Q. Do you know Nelson Coleman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where was he at the time you first got acquainted with him? Ans. I have known him ever since he was a boy ten or twelve years old

Q. Where was he when the war ended? A. He was at Ft. Smith in 1865

Q. Did he join the Federal army during the war? A. I don't know whether he joined them or not, he was working around with them.

Q. Do you know when he returned to the Territory? A. He returned in the Spring of 1865.

Q. Where was he then when you first saw him? A. He was out there on the Reserve, close to Poteau near Ft. Smith.

Q. You were in Ft. Smith at the time yourself? A. Yes sir.

Q. Weren't you in the army yourself? A. Yes sir.

Q. When were you mustered out? A. I don't know exactly what year it was. I served a year and a half, and enlisted in October 1863.

Q. Was the Reserve in the Territory or in Arkansas? A. It was in the Territory.

Q. What was in the Spring of 1865? A Yes sir.

Q. What Company did you belong to? A. Co. G, 6th Kansas Cavalry.

Q. Have you known Nelson Coleman ever since then? A. Yes sir.

Q. Has he been living in the Territory ever since then? A. Yes sir,, right near Poteau.

Nelson Coleman #2.

Nelson Coleman being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Nelson Coleman.

Q. Who did you belong to Jim Coleman or his wife? A. To His wife.

Q. She died before you got free didn't she? A. Yes sir

Q. Didn't she die down on Red River in 1863? A. She died on the 4th day of February, 1864 I think.

Q. Did she have any children living when she died? A. No sir, none at all. She had one child but it died.

Peter Matubby being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Peter Matubby.

Q. Were you acquainted with Jim Coleman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know in what year his wife died, his Choctaw wife? A. It must have been along in 1862 or 1863, I think it was about along in that time, she died on Red River after they refugeed down there.

Q. Did they have any children that you ever saw? A. No sir.

Q. Could it have been as late as 1864? A. I think it was in 1863.

Q. Might it not have been in the Apring of 1864? A. It might have been in 1864, I am not positive.

~~(Further testimony to be taken)~~

Department of the Interior
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes

H A Smiley

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of-

Nelson Coleman

17 D.-35.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Additional Testimony. Wister, I. T., December 17th, 1902.
Choctaw Freedman
D-136

--------oOo--------

In the matter of the application of Nelson Coleman for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

W. A. Welch, attorney:

Sarah A. Harlan being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Sarah A. Harlan.
Q What is your age? A Seventy-three.
Q What is your post office address? A Jaunita; used to be Crowder City, Choctaw Nation.
Q Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q Are you a citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q A citizen by blood? A yes sir, by blood.
Q Have you always been recognized as such? A Always, ever since 1850.
Q Do you know Nelson Coleman, an applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman? A I do, sir.
Q How long have you known him? A Ever since he was born.
Q Who did he belong to? A He first belonged to my mother Sophia Montcreef and she willed him to my sister Julia Ann Montcreef, him and his mother and two other boys.
Q Did your sister Julia marry a man by the name of Coleman? A She did.
Q Do you know if Nelson Coleman has ever been out of the Territory since the time he was freed? A No sir, I do not know that he has been out. I really think he has never been out.
Q Do you know whether he was in the United States army during the war of the rebellion? A He was not.
Q Didn't he follow the army some? perhaps he wasn't an enlisted man? A Well, if he followed it, it must have been about the year '63, not to my knowledge.
Q Did you know where this man was living in 1860? A Yes sir.
Q Whereabouts was he living at that time? A In Poteau bottom, near Fort Smith and in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was he living there in '61, 2 and 3? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know where he was in '64 and '65? A No sir.
Q You do not? A No, I don't know sir; he left.
Q You do know that he was living in Poteau bottoms in '63? A Yes sir.
Q Did you lose sight of him about that time? A I lost sight of him for about a year, and I would hear of him being around -- in the Choctaw Nation.
Q When, after you lost sight of him in 1863, did you next see him?

A I next saw him in Poteau bottom, I couldn't tell you exactly - - about '68 I believe; I am not sure of the date.
Q So far as you know has he always resided in the Choctaw Nation since that time? A Yes sir, he has.
Q Has he been generally recognized as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q And entitled to such rights? A Yes sir. If he hasn't a right, there isn't any Choctaw negro that has.
Q When did your sister Julia Coleman die? A Well, I couldn't swear exactly the date but it was the winter after the federals took possession of Fort Smith; '63 I think they took possession; in August, '63 sometime maybe, and it was the winter following, but I couldn't swear the day of the month, but it was very cold.
Q Do you know where Nelson Coleman was set free? A About Fort Smith there in Poteau bottoms somewhere. I think right over there in the bottom in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Who did he belong to at that time? A Julia Coleman my sister.
Q Do you know what year the slaves were set free? A Well I could if I would tax my memory a while.
Q Who did Nelson Coleman belong to in 1865? A Belonged to Julia Coleman.
Q She was dead? A Well, I don't know who he belonged to unless it was her husband.
Q Was her husband a Choctaw Indian? A No sir, my sister was a Choctaw Indian.

By W. A. Welch:

Q It is your impression then that she died in January or February, '64? A yes sir.
Q To whom did he belong up to the time he was emancipated?
A He belonged to Julia Coleman.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Albert G. McMillan being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 17th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of January, 1903.

Charles I. Dawson

Notary Public.

17-D-35.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 21, 1904.

In the matter of the application of Nelson Coleman for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Charles Cohee having been first duly sworn upon his oath states:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Charles Cohee.
Q Do you know Nelson Coleman? A Yes sir I know him.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did he belong? A Why he belonged to one of the Coleman families; I dont know just which one.
Q He was a Choctaw ? A Yes sir he was a Choctaw.
Q Do you know if he were here at the end of the war?
A He was here near the end of the war; I think he was away when the war ended but he came home just at the close of the war.
Q You know of your own knowledge that he came home just at the close of the war? A Yes sir I know he did.

Mattie V. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of October 1904.

Charles W. Hanson
Notary Public.

1 17235 1

Talohina, Ind. T., June 16th., 1903.

In Re the application of Nelson Coleman
for enrolment as a Choctaw Freedman.

1st. Was owned by Julia Coleman (ne Moncrief) a Choctaw Indian by blood.

See testimony of Mrs. Sarah A. Harlan

" " " James M. Coleman.

2nd. Was in the Choctaw Nation at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith, Sept th, 1865.

See testimony of Jesse Riddle.

3rd. Was emancipated Jany 1st, 1863.

See Proclamation of President Lincoln.

4th. Julia Coleman (ne Moncrief) died on the ____ day of ____,1864.

See testimony of James M. Coleman

Owned same as above.

1. Chloe Coleman, mother of applicant.

Heirs of Emila Garrit.

Sister of applicant.

W. A. Welch
Atty. for applicant.

17 D.-35.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Nelson Coleman for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on May 29, 1899, at Talihina, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Nelson Coleman as a Choctaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Hartshorne, Indian Territory, August 2, 1899, at Wister, Indian Territory, December 17, 1902, and at Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 21, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant was a slave of Julia Coleman, a recognized Choctaw citizen during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that he was a resident of the Choctaw Nation at the date of the treaty of 1866, and continued to reside in said Nation from that time up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Nelson Coleman should be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
APR 22 1905

17-D-35

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Clora Coleman,

Talihina, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of your son, Nelson Coleman, as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling your son as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-35.

17-D-38

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

W. A. Welch,

Attorney at Law,

Talihina, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, On April 22, 1905, rendered its decision granting the application for the enrollment of Nelson Coleman as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-35

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Nelson Coleman as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-35.

See 17-1329 for registry receipt for this letter.

Choc. Freed.
D 38

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1902.

Nelson Coleman,

Talihina, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 29, 1902, relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

You are advised that the Commission has not up to this time rendered any opinion or entered a decision relative to your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman but when such decision is rendered in the event that the same is adverse to you, you will be duly advised the reof and of the forwarding of the record in the case to the Secretary of the Interior for his review.

Until that time we can render you no opinion upon your presumable right to enrollment but when your case is taken up for final consideration the decision of the Commission will be rendered upon such evidence as has been submitted in support of your application.

Yours truly,

Commissioner in Charge.

17 - D - 85

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 8th., 1903.

W. A. Welch,

Attorney at Law,

Talihina, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 16th., giving information relative to the right to enrollment of Nelson Coleman, a Choctaw Freedman.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that information contained therein has been made a matter of record with the Commission.

It appears from our records that Nelson Coleman has been listed among the doubtful claimants for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, but his final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as a decision is reached in this case he will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen
D-38.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1903.

Nelson Coleman,

Tallihina, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter without date asking what disposition has been made of your application for enrollment as you desire to select your allotment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that you have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and your final rights to such enrollment has not yet been determined, and you would not therefore be permitted to make selection of allotment at this time. As soon as a decision is reached in your case you will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-35

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1903.

Nelson Coleman,

Talihina, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 17th instant requesting to be advised what disposition has been made of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, as you desire to select your allotment.

You are informed that it appears from our records that you have been listed among the doubtful claimants for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and your final rights to such enrollment have not yet been determined, and you would not, therefore, be permitted to make selection of allotment at this time. As soon as a decision is reached in your case due notice of the action in the case will be forwarded to you at your present post office address.

Respectfully,

Commissioner In Charge.

19-1197
7-D625
17-D35
7-D126

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 29, 1903.

W. A. Welch,

Attorney at Law,

Talihina, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 22nd instant, requesting to be advised relative to the status of the applications for the enrollment of William A. Welch as an intermarried Chickasaw, James M. Newsom and Edwin A. Mauldin as intermarried Choctaws and Nelson Coleman as a Choctaw Freedman.

You are informed it appears from our records that William A. Welch, of Talihina, Indian Territory, is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, but no decision has yet been rendered by the Commission relative to his right to final enrollment as such.

It further appears from our records that James Newsom is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation, but no decision relative to his final right to enrollment as such has yet been rendered.

It also appears that Edwin A. Mauldin is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the

Choctaw Nation, but no decision relative to his right to final enrollment as such has yet been rendered by the Commission. As soon as decisions have been rendered in either of the above cases you will be duly notified of the action taken by the Commission therein.

Our records further show that Nelson Coleman is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, but his right to final enrollment as such has not yet been determined.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-35

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 28, 1904.

Clora Coleman,

Talihina, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit and that of W. A. Welch, relative to the death of your son, Nelson Coleman, Choctaw freedman, which occurred January 19, 1904, and the same has been duly filed with our records as evidence of death of the above named person.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-N55

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 14, 1903.

W. A. Walsh,
Attorney at Law,
Tishomingo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 9, 1903, in which you ask the status of Nelson Coleman, an applicant for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

You are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of Nelson Coleman as a Choctaw freedman, but you will be advised of such further action as may be taken in this case.

Respectfully,

17-1488
17-1518

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 1, 1905.

Welch & Welch,

Attorneys at Law,

Walihina, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 28, 1905, in which you ask if Nelson Coleman and Lewis Conard and his minor children have been approved as Choctaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of Nelson Coleman and Lewis Conard and his children Bonnie, Walter, Needy, Ella May, Lee, Joe Bennett, and Andy Conard have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, but this office has not yet been advised of Departmental action thereon. You will be notified when your enrollment is approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 5/29 1899.

Name Nelson Coleman

Choctaw? Dead County Wade Year ..... No. 780

Chickasaw? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

~~Citizen by blood?~~ ..... ~~Mother's~~ citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen? .....

Married under what law? .....

License filed this day, Put on white card

Wife's name, ...

Choctaw? ..... County ..... Year ..... No. .....

Chickasaw? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood? ..... Mother's citizenship .....

Intermarried citizen? .....

Married under what law? .....

License filed this day .....

Names of children:

.....	County	Year	Page	No.
.....	County	Year	Page	No.
.....	County	Year	Page	No.
.....	County	Year	Page	No.
.....	County	Year	Page	No.
.....	County	Year	Page	No.
.....	County	Year	Page	No.
.....	County	Year	Page	No.
.....	County	Year	Page	No.
.....	County	Year	Page	No.

935

Choctaw Fr. 1489

Fr. 1489

Lizzie Rogers

1489

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

M

Lizzie Rogers

Transferred from 17-D-#37

May 20, 1905

See 17-1490-9-92-93-94-95-96-97

1489

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Ind. Ter. September 19, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation .....17-D-37.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Patsy Nunnally and her children, Clora Nunnally, Jennie Nunnally, Riley Nunnally, Lizzie Nunnally, Elie Thomas and Birdie Johnston and her grandchildren Amanda Newton and Rosa Newton as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.....17-D-46.

In the matter of the enrollmentof Ann Johnson and her children, Guy Blaine, Ada Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson and Aleck Berry as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation..... 17-D-38.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Amanda Reed and her children, General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation..... 17-D-44.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Tom Nunnally and his children Willie and Lula Nunnally as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation..... 17-D-39.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Emsie Powell and her children, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker, as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation..... 17-D-45.

In the matter of the enrollment of Rena Blocker and her children Leoda Blocker, and Eddie Blocker as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation..... 17-D-40.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Maria Rogers and her children Andrew Rogers & Stephen Rogers, as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation..... 17-D-42.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of John Rogers and his children Blanche Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation..... 17-D-41.

In thematter of the application for the enrollment of Mattie Brown as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation..... 17-D-43.

James Hart, Muskogee, Ind. Ter., attorney for applicants.

Lizzie Rogers being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Lizzie Rogers.
Q About how old are you? A Way in ninety, near a hundred years old.
Q What was your mother's name? A Nancy, she belonged to Moncrief too.
Q What was your father's name? A Tom. I was raised in Alabama.
Q Do you claim to be a Choctaw freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q What was the name of yourmaster? A Moncrief.
Q Moncrief was the name of your master at the beginning of the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Can you state his full name? A Sampson Moncrief.
Q Was Sampson Moncrief a Choctaw Indian? A No, sir, white man; his wife was a Choctaw.
Q His wifewas a Choctaw? A Yes, sir, I come by her.
Q What was his wife's name? A Sophia.
Q To what family of Choctaws did Sophia belong before she married Sampson Moncrief? A She was a Brashears.
Q At the beginning of the war you belonged to Sampson Moncrief an intermarried Choctaw and before the close of the war he sold you did he? A Yes, sir.
Q To whom did he sell you? A Man named Pinson.
Q Was Mr. Pinson a white man? A Indian.
Q How long after the beginning of the war was it that you were sold to Mr. Pinson? A I think about four or five years before the beginning of the war.
Q Awhile ago you stated that you belonged to Sampson Moncrief at the beginning of the war, that was a mistake was it? A Yes, sir.
Q You belonged to him before the war? A Yes, sir.
Q And he sold you beforethe war? A Yes, sir.
Q How long beforethe war? A Five or six years.
Q At that time he sold you to this man Pinson who was a Choctaw? A Yes, sir.
Q How long did you stay with Mr. Pinson? A He brought me to the Choctaw Nation, stayed with him about a year.
Q Whose slave were you at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion? A Elam Mackey's.
Q How long after the beginning of the war did you remain the slave of Elam Mackey? A I think about three years.
Q Did you remain the slave of Elam Mackey from the beginning of the war until the close of the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Until all the slaves were freed? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A I heard talk of it.
Q You heard them talk about it at that time? A Yes, sir.
Q Where were you living at the time of the signing of that treaty? A On Red River.
Q In what nation? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Have you ever made your home outside of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A No, sir, never made my home outside.
Q Have you got any children? A Yes, sir.
Q What are their names? A Maria Rogers and Patsy Nunnally.
Q They are both here? A Yes, sir.
Q Were Maria Rogers and Patsy Nunnally both slaves? A Yes, sir, children.

Q And lived with you at the time of the beginning of the war? A Yes, sir, always did live with me, never have been parted from me.
Q They lived with you as the slaves of Elam Mackey at the beginning of the war and remained the slaves of Elam Mackey at the close of the war until all the slaves were freed? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was Neil Mackey? A He was the old man's son.
Q Son of Dave Mackey? A Yes, sir.
Q Neil and Elam were brothers? A Yes, sir.
Q To whom did you and Maria Rogers and Patsy Nunnally belong to Neil Mackey or Elam Mackey? A Elam Mackey.
Q Old man Dave Mackey and these two boys were Choctaw Indians? A Yes, sir full blood Indians.
Q Were your daughters married before the close of the war? A No, sir, after the war.
Q Didn't Patsy marry Jack Nunnally before the close of the war? A Yes, sir, but she was on this side.
Q You mean Patsy was on this side of the river and Jack lived in Texas? A Yes, sir.
Q Did Patsy Nunnally go to Texas with her husband before the close of the war? A No, sir.
Q She stayed with her master? A Right with her master.
Q Jack Nunnally is a noncitizen? A Yes, sir.
Q Now Lizzie have you and your two daughters Maria Rogers and Patsy Nunnally lived continuously in the Choctaw-Chickasaw Country since the close of the war up until the present time? A Yes, sir.
Q Have either of you ever made your home outside of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A No, sir.
Q Never lived in Texas any of you? A No, sir.

Examination by attorney Hart:

Q Did you know Dave Mackey the father of Elam ? A Yes, sir, I knowed him.
Q Do you know whether he died before the war or not? A He died after the war - just as the war was fighting.
Q While the war was going on? A Yes, sir.
Q Now when you were sold by Pinson were you sold direct to Elam or were you first sold to Dave? A Elam, they were all there.
Q Who was there, was Dave living with Elam? A Yes, sir.
Q Dave was Elam's father? A Yes, sir.
Q What other slaves were there if you know? A Two old women there.
Q What were their names? A One was named Hannah and the other Betsey.
Q Did you know anyone by the name of Isabell Bully? A If I did I have forget.
Q Do you know whether Elam Mackey had a sister or not? A I never saw her.
Q So far as you know there was no sister about the place while you were there? A No, sir.
Q Who constituted the family while you were there - who made up the family of Elam Mackey? A Just him and his sons.
Q Who and his son, Dave or Elam? A Dave.
Q And who else? A Them was all that lived there.
Q All the white people or Indians that lived there? A Yes, sir.
Q The rest of them were you colored people? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you live on a plantation? A Yes, sir.

Q Did you ever know anyone by the name of Malina Freenly? A No, sir, I never knew her.
Q She claimes to have been a sister-in-law of Elam Mackey, do you know of her ever being about the place while you were there? A No, sir,
Q Do you know what became of Elam Mackey? A He died.
Q When did he die? A Since the war.
Q How long ago do you know? A Good while ago, I heard when he died. he died directly after the war.
Q Did you ever know anyone by the name of Lem Colbert? A I saw so many of them Colbert people I never toed any notice of them, most all I did know I forgot them.
Q Was there any by the name of Lem Colbert that stayed around the Mackey place while you were there? A No, sir.
Q Who were your neighbors living down there in the Choctaw Nation living close to you - Choctaw citizens? A Henry Chalk.
Q Is he an Indian? A He is a darky.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Who owned him? A I have forgot his master's name.
Q How close did he live to you Lizzie do you know? A He lived about two miles.
Q Did you know him before the war? A Yes, sir, I knowed him before the war.
Q And during the war? A Yes, sir .

Examination by the Commission:

Q Lizzie you stated that old Dave Mackey died before the close of the war; did he? Weren't you sold right after that before the close of the war? A No, sir.
Q You descended then to Elam Mackey? A Yes, sir .
Q And remained his slave up until the close of the war? A Yes, sir.
Q What relation if any was Elam Mackey to Robert Jones? A I think they were cousins, they was kin.
Q They were some kin but you don't know? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Isom Johnson being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Isom Johnson.
Q Do you know Lizzie Rogers? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you known her? A I have known her - first got acquainted with her the first three years of the war.
Q Where did you first see Lizzie Rogers - on whose place? A Mackey's, Mr. Mackey's.
Q What was his first name? A Why the old man was Dave Mackey.
Q To whom did Lizzie Rogers and her children belong at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion? A So far as I know and understand to the Mackey family.
Q You don't know which one? A In fact the last year of the three years they were there with Mr. Mackey on Blue and they were there after my three years were up.

Q You left the Choctaw Nation then one year before the close of the war? A Yes, sir.
Q During the time you knew Lizzie Rogers and her two daughters they were slaves of the Mackey family and remained their slaves up until the time you left the Choctaw Nation one year before the close of the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Since that time you haven't been close enough to them to know where they lived? A I know they moved over near Arkansas, near Iron Bridge in the Choctaw Nation.
Q You left the Choctaw country one year before the close of the war, now when was the last time you saw Lizzie Rogers and her children? A I couldn't tell you but it was a year or two until they moved.
Q Have you known them ever since they moved? A Yes, sir.
Q And known where they lived? A Yes, sir.
Q Where have Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Patsy Nunnally been living since the close of the war? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Continuously? A Yes, sir.
Q Have they ever made their home outside of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Country? A No, sir, I never have known them to make their home outside of the Nation.
Q Have you been in a position to know where they lived? A Yes, sir.
Q Seen them frequently? A Seen them often enough to know where they were.
M

Examination by attorney Hart:

Q You have lived not very far from them over in the Chickasaw Nation? A Yes, sir, about ten miles from them.
Q How long have you lived over there? A All the time.
Q Since the close of the war? A Yes, sir.
Q And they came up there shortly after they were freed? A Year after or two I don't remember, it was a short time, I won't say for certain, they came up there on Poteau near old Iron Bridge.
Q At the time you saw them down in the Choctaw Nation what was you doing there? A I was down there with my master.
Q Did you stop at the place where Lizzie Rogers was? A I worked within a mile of them three years.
Q Whatever slaves, if any, were owned by the Mackey's? A There was some others but I don't remember their names - two or three others I think, there was a man and two women.

Witness excused.

Richard Brashears being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Richard Brashears, you know my name I you have it here on the books.
Q How old are you? A Eighty-three; I was born in '21 I guess that is about eighty-three years ago.

Q Do you know Lizzie Rogers? A Yes, sir, I knew her when I was a boy, her and my mother were first cousins.
Q Were you living xx near the place that Lizzie Rogers lived at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion? A Well I will tell you something about that; I don't know where she was at the beginning of the war, she was in the nation but I don't know whereabouts; I left here in Alabama, they brought her out in the Choctaw Nation afterwards but I didn't see her until she come back in Skullyville County, that was in 1873.
Q Then you never saw Lizzie Rogers or any member of her family from the time before the war when you knew them in Alabama up until when they came back to Skullyville County? A Yes, sir.
Q And between those dates you never knew Lizzie Rogers, where she was and to whom she belonged? A No I didn't; she was raised by the Indians, same family raised us.
Q Thatwas back in Alabama? A Yes, sir.
Q But you do know that since 1873 Lizzie Rogers has lived in the Choctaw-Chickasaw Country? A That is right, Yes, sir, I know that.
Q Do you know her two daughters? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know where they have lived? A Most of the time in Potean bottom.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q None of them have established a residence outside of the Choctaw - x Chickasaw Country? A No, sir.
Q You know that for sure? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Hearing adjourned until September 20, 1904 at 8:30 A M.

Hearing resumed pursuant to adjournment.

Henry Chalk being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is yourname? A Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A I couldn't tell you for certain.
Q About how old? A Some says I am nearly sixty; some say I am about fifty and some say about fifty-nine; I lost my age time of the war and I ain't paid any x tention since.
Q Do you know Lizzie Rogers? A Yes, sir, when I see her.
Q How long have you known her? A Got acquainted with her just time of the war.
Q Before the war? A During the war.
Q Did you know her before the war? A Before the war I didn't know her and I hadn't see her but once or twice.
Q You had seen her before the war? A Yes, sir.
Q Was Lizzie Rogers ever the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A That is all she was claimed to be, nothing else.
Q Well was she? A She was there with Elam Mackey.
Q Do you know of your own knowledge whether or not she was the slave of Elam Mackey? A I didn't know whether he bought her, I wasn't there when he bought her.
Q Butit was the understanding in the neighborhood and among all the people down there that Lizzie Rogers was the slave of Elam Mackey at the geginning of the War of the Rebellion? A I was

riding cattle and I would go to Elam Mackey's and she was there.
Q But you didn't know who she belonged to at the beginning of the war of your own knowledge? A I didn't know where he had got her.
Q But did he own her at the beginning of the war? A When the war first broke out I didn't go down there but when I did go she was there.
Q When didyou go? A I was there off and on all until peace was declared.
Q Every time you were down to Elam Mackey's place was Lizzie Rogers on the place? A Yes, sir she was on the place but then we didn't have no such thing to ask her how - where she was brought from or anything else.
Q Was it your understanding at that time that Lizzie Rogers belonged to Elam Mackey? A That was in my understanding.
Q What made you think that? A I heard she belonged to Elam Mackey and she was there on the place.
Q Who told you that Lizzie Rogers belonged to Elam Mackey? A I couldn't tell you now who all said so, the people all around there said so.
Q How many slaves did Elam Mackey have at that time? A I don't know how many there was on the place at that time, I would be there awhile and ride off.
Q Was there two or three? A Five or six.
Q Women or men? A Women and some men.
Q How many women? A Two grown women and this woman and girls.
Q Did Lizzie Rogers have any children at that time? A Yes, sir.
Q What were their names? A These girls what is right here now.
Q Patsy Nunnally and Maria Rogers? A Didn't call her Rogers then.
Q That is her name now? A Yes, sir.
Q And they were the slaves of Elam Mackey? A They were with their mother.
Q Now did Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Patsy Nunnally live on Elam Mackey's place as his slaves from the time you first knew them shortly after the beginning of the war until the close of the war when all the slaves were freed? A Yes, sir, they were all right there.
Q Were you around there frequently so that you know that of your own knowledge? A I was always around there tending to cattle.
Q Your business then was tending cattle? A All the time.
Q Who was your master? A My master what first raised me and he died was before the war - was an Indian they called Dave Holmes and he died and then Billy's daughter she got me and I stayed with her.
Q Well did you live near Elam Mackey's place? A About six miles above it.
Q So that you were in a position to know whether or not these women were slaves of Elam Mackey and you saw them frequently? A I alwyys saw them there.
Q Do you know where they have been living since the war? A Out here on Poteau I have passed close to where they lived.
Q Did they ever make their home outside of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country to your knowledge? A I don't know anything about it I never did see them outside of the Choctaw Nation.
Q But you have seen them frequently since the war in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir, they left there come up close to Fort Smith back of Skullyville.
Q Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith in 1866? A No, sir, I don't know exactly how long ithas been.

Q You don't remember that treaty? A I don't remember what time it was.
Q Do you remember hearing them talk about it at that time? A Yes, sir, certainly.
Q Where was Lizzie Rogers, Patsy Nunnally and Maria Rogers living at that time? A They had left Red River and had moved up in Poteau Bottom.
Q And were living in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the time of th signing of t at treaty? A They was in the Choctaw.

Examination by Attorney Hart:

Q Did you know this woman Lizzie Rogers before the war? A No, sir, I didn't know her before the war.
Q All I want to get at is you seen her before the war? A I seen her I was well acquainted with her uncle he was a nigger this was his master, that is how I come to see her I wasn't acquainted with her.
Q You weren't personally acquainted with her until after the war began? A Yes, sir.
Q Now let me see if I get you right: Shortly after the war begun you moved within six miles of them? A Yes, sir, between Blue and Red River.
Q Before the war had you ever been to Mackey's place? A Moved up there just at that time.
Q You were a cattle rider all the time? A Yes, sir.
Q Hadn't you been to Mackey's place before the war? A Oh yes, sir, good many times before the war.
Q Did he have slaves there at that time? A There was some there, there was one man they called Dick Half Indian colored fellow.
Q Did you see any women there? A Yes, sir, there was some women there but I didn't stop and get acquainted with them.
Q Did you see thim woman there before the war? A No, sir, I wouldn't say.
Q That is you didn't know her? A No, sir, I didn't know her before the war.
Q Were you acquainted with the Mackey family? A Elam Mackey and his two brothers and old man Mackey, we use to call him old man Mackey, he had a ranch up on Blue and we would go there some times but I don't recollect any of his name but old Mr. Mackey.
Q Did he and Elam live together during the war? A That was Elam's father, Elam went down where he was living, the old man didn't live down there, he died just about then.
Q Did you know any of the women of the Mackey family? A No, sir, I had seen them but I didn't know then any more than I use to know his wife.
Q What was her name? A I don't know but I use to see her there, his first wife died and he married again.
Q Did you ever know Isabell Mackey use to be Isabell Bulley? A That was after Elam died.
Q She married after Elam died? A Yes, sir, she married Wilson Bulley, they named him that name because he was a powerful man to fight in the ball games.
Q Do you know whether or not old man Mackey's name was Dave? A I wouldn't swear.

Q Did he have some slaves? A There were slaves there and I couldn't tell whether they belonged to him.
Q After the old man died what became of his slaves? A They were with Elam and the other boy.
Q What relation was Elam Mackey to Neil Mackey? A I don't know that any.
Q Did Lizzie Rogers and Maria Rogers and Patsy Nunnally belong to old man Mackey before his death? A I don't know.

Witness excused.

Maria Rogers being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Whatis your name? A Maria Rogers.
Q About how old are you? A Well I don't know, when they registered me up at Spiro I told them I was forty some odd, I don't know for certain.how old I am.
Q What is your post office address? A Broden.
Q What is your mother's name? A Lizzie.
Q What is your father's name? A He was named John, I don't know my father.
Q Were your mother and father both slaves of Choctaw Indians? A Yes, sir, I guess they was I reckon so I don't know my father.
Q What are your children's names? A Got one named Louise but I never put her on there but the Dawe Commission told me to hunt her up and send her up here.
Q She never applied? A No, sir. I have one named Alse.
Q Never made any application did he? A No, sir, that is the one I call Babe.
Q Besides Louise and Alse your children are as follows: John, Andrew and Stephen Rogers and Mattie Brown? A Yes, sir.
Q Were they all living on September 25, 1902? A I ain't got nary one dead.
Q They are all living? A Yes, sir.
Q Did John Rogers have any children? A Yes, sir.
Q Blanche Rogers? A He has a little boy named Clarence and one named Clayborne and little girl named Odessa.
Q His oldest child is named Clarence? A Yes, sir.
Q About how old is that child? A I guess about six, seven or eight, might be older than that I guess ought to be about ten years old.
Q Did he ever have a child by the name of Blanche? A He had a pair of twens but he didn't have one named Blanche.
Q We have on our records a child of John Rogers a girl w o is now a about eight years old thatis named Blanche you think that should be Clarence? A Clarence is a boy, that is the eldest.
Q The next one is Clayborne? A yes, sir.
Q And the youngest is Marian Odessa? A Yes, sir.
Q He only has three? A That is all he has got the others is dead.
Q Did he ever have a child by the name of Blanche? A No, sir, not that I know of.
Q Who was the mother of those children? A Lucy Rogers.

Q Lucy is a noncitizen? A Yes, sir, she never did register said she was a citizen but she didn't register.
Q Was John Rogers married to Lucy Rogers? A Yes, sir.
Q You saw them married didyou? A Yes, sir.
Q What was the name of the preacher that Married them? A Hill.
Q How where has John Rogers been living since his birth? A Down in Poteau Botton.
Q Never has lived outside of the Choctaw country? A No, sir.
Q Have you always lived in the Choctaw country? A Yes, sir.
Q Never have lived outside? A No, sir.
Q Have Andrew and Stephen, your sons, always lived in the Choctaw country? A Yes, sir.
Q Never made their home outside? A No, sir.
Q Did either Andrew Rogers or Stenpen Rogers have any children living on September 25, 1902? A No, sir.
Q Has Mattie Brown lived continuously in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country since her birth? A Yes, sir.
Q Never has lived outside? A No, sir?
Q She is now married to a man by the name of Brown? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Patsy Numally being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Patsy Numally.
Q Whatis your mother's name? A Lizzie Rogers.
Q How old are you? A I don't know sir, I can't tell how old.
Q About fifty-eight? A I reaken so, as I don't know my age.
Q Whatis your post office address? A Sutter or Bramil.
Q Where do you get your mail? A Sutter.
Q Were you a slave yourself? A Yes, sir.
Q What was your master's name? A Was named Mackey.
Q State his full name? A Dave Mackey.
Q You first belonged to Dave Mackey? A Yes, sir.
Q How long before the close of the war was it that Dave Mackey died? A I couldn't tell.
Q After his death you descended to a son of his? A Yes, sir.
Q What was his son's name? A Elam.
Q And at the time of all the slaves were freed you belonged to Elam? A Yes, sir.
Q Where have you been living since the close of the war? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Have you ever been outside of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations to establish a residence or make a home? A No, sir.
Q Always lived there? A Always lived there.
Q Who is Ann Johnson? A My daughter.
Q Is she living? A Yes, sir.
Q Has she always lived in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country since her birth? A Yes, sir, on my farm.
Q She was born a slave too was she? A Yes, sir.
Q And belonged to the same man that you did at the close of the war? A Yes, sir, she was from the old country Alabama and when they brought us she was a baby.
Q Did they bring you from Alabama? A Yes, sir.

Q With your child? A Yes, sir.
Q Ann Johnson has some children hasn't she? A Yes, sir.
Q Are these children, as I name them, the children of Ann Johnson and are they living now? Guy Blaine, Ada Blaine - A She ain't got any named Ada.
Q Your daughter Ann Johnson has three children by Green Blaine that are living now? A I reckon they are living two are living I know but the other one I don't know where he is, been gone two or three years.
Q What~~ever~~ names? A Eddie, Guy and Sam.
Q Those are her children by Green Blaine? A Yes, sir.
Q Guy is the oldest and then Eddie and then Sam? A Yes, sir, she has three by Johnson.
Q Is Eddie a girl or boy? A Man.
Q About how old is he? A About twenty-four.
Q We have listed for enrollment as the child of Ann Johnson one Ada Blaine, who is about twenty-four years old, now and is listed on the card as a girl; is that child identical with the Eddie Blaine? A No, sir, she ain't got no girls.
Q You think that is Eddie? A Yes, sir.
Q Then it is your belief that the one who is listed here as Ada and a girl is Eddie and is a boy? A Yes, sir.
Q And this is a mistake? A Yes, sir.
Q How many children did she and Andrew Johnson have? A Three living.
Q What are their names? A Lecda, Rosanna and Andrew.
Q Has she any children by Preston Berry? A No, sir but her daughter did, Sarah but she is dead and left one child.
Q Ann Johnson had a daughter by the name of Sarah who died and left one child? A Yes, sir.
Q What is that child's name? A Aleck.
Q About seventeen years old is that right? A Yes, sir.
Q That is a grandson of Ann Johnson? A Yes, sir.
Q Now Green Blaine, Andrew Johnson and Preston Berry were all noncitizens? A Yes, sir.
Q Are all these children of Ann Johnson that I have just named living at the present time? A Yes, sir, they are all but one Sarah she is dead.
Q Sarah died before any of you ever made application for enrollment? A Yes, sir.
Q And Alec k Berry was living on September 25, 1902? A Yes, sir.
Q Are all these children living in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country and have they lived there since their birth? A Yes, sir, lived in the Choctaw every one of them.
Q Who is Amanda Reed? A My daughter.
Q She got any children? A Got three.
Q What are their names? A Ella, Mobile and General.
Q Are Amanda and her three children, as you named them, living now? A Yes, sir.
Q Have they always lived in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes, sir, always lived right close to me, she is living in the house with me now.

Q Who is the father of her children? A Henry Reed.
Q He is a noncitizen? A Yes, sir but he is dead.
Q Who is Tom Nunnally? A My son.
Q Has he got any children? A Got two.
Q What are their names? A Willie and Sula.
Q Were Tom Nunnally and his two children, Willie and Sula, living on September 25, 1902? A Yes, sir.
Q Did Tom Nunnally and his children ever make their home outside of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A No, sir.
Q Who is the mother of Willie and Sula Nunnally? A Their mother is dead.
Q What was her name? A Jane.
Q Was she a noncitizen? A Yes, sir.
Q Was Tom Nunnally married to Jane Nunnally? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you see them married? A Yes, sir.
Q Were present? A Yes, sir, right there.
Q What was the preacher's name that married them? A Sear.
Q They were married at the time Willie and Sula were born? A Yes, sir.
Q Who is Emsie Rem Powell? A My daughter.
Q How many children had she living on September 25, 1902? A Ericks, Cherry, Billy and Morris Powell.
Q Has she one named Andrew Blocker? A Yes, sir, a baby.
Q Were Emsie Powell and her children, as you have named them, living on September 25, 1902? A Yes, sir.
Q Had they always lived in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes, sir.
Q Never had made their home outside? A No, sir.
Q The fathers of her children were noncitizens? A Yes, sir.
Q Both of them? A Yes, sir.
Q Who is Rena Blocker? A My daughter.
Q Has she any children? A Two.
Q What are their names? A Eddie and Leoda Blocker.
Q Were Rena Blocker and her children living on September 25, 1902? A Yes, sir.
Q The father of her two children is Tom Blocker a noncitizen? A Yes, sir.
Q Had Rena Blocker and her children always lived in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country? A Yes, sir.
Q Never made their home outside? A No, sir.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-three.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September 1904.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Lizzie Rogers	17-D-37
Ann Johnson et al	17-D-38
Tom Nunnally et al	17-D-39
Rena Blocker et al	17-D-40
John Rogers et al	17-D-41
Maria Rogers et al	17-D-42
Mattie Brown	17-D-43
Amanda Reed et al	17-D-44
Emsie Blocker et al	17-D-45.

FREEDMAN

In re application of Lizzie Rogers to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T., June 13th, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him, et al, she testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Lizzie Rogers.

Q. How old are you? A. I reckon about eighty.

Q. Who was your master? A. I was freed on Red River by Eli Mackey.

Q. What was he? A. He was a Choctaw.

Q. Where have you been living ever since you were turned free?

A. Here in the Nation all the time.

Q. Never lived in Arkansas or Texas? A. No sir, never did.

Q. Did you ever belong to Moncrief? A. yes sir.

Q. Who did he sell you to? A. Eli Mackey got me.

Q. Bill Moncrief sold you did he? A. No sir, the old man sold me himself. He give me to his daughter first, and she and I got to fighting, and Eli Mackey got me from her.

Lin Colbert: I knew Eli Madkey, the man she says she belonged to. He was Robert Jones' brother's son.

Lizzie Rogers re-examined.

Q. Have you always lived here in the Nation? A. Yes sir, always.

Q. Were you here during the war? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who did you come here with? A. I forgot the man I come here with.

(Requested to get further proof as to her ownership)

Richard Brashears being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. Is your name Richard Brashears? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know this woman Lizzie Rogers? A. Yes sir.

Q. How long have you known her. A. It has been since about 1872 or 1873.

Lizzie Rogers #2

Q. Do you know who she belonged to? A. No sir, I know who she belonged to first, Sophy Moncrief, that was back in the old country, I don't know who she belonged to here.

Q. You don't know when she came to this country do you? A. No sir, I do not, she was raised in the same family that raised me.

Q. Do you know that she was a slave here before the war? A. I couldn't tell that part of it, I know she has been a slave.

Q. Do you know whether she was ever sold or not? A. No sir, I don't know that.

Q. Do you know whether she was ever sold out of the Nation or not?

Q. No sir, I do not myself.

(Applicant requested to get some further proof)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In re application of Lizzie Rogers, Patsy Nunnally, et al, for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen:

Isabelle Bully being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Isabelle Bully.

Q. How old are you? A. 60

Q. Do you know Elam Markey? A. Yes sir. He was my brother.

Q. Did he have any claves when the freedmen got free? A. No sir, he never had any, my father had some, and when he died they sold them all.

Q. Did you know anything of a freedwoman by the name of Lizzie Rogers? A. No sir.

Q. You are certain that your brother never owned any slaves? A. Yes sir, they were all sold to Osborne Fisher, two women and three children. They were sold before the war.

Department of the Interio
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In re application of Lizzie Rogers, for enrollment, Cont'd. Jack Nunnally being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Jack Nunnally.

Q. Do you know Lizzie Rogers? A. Yes sir.

Q. What relation are you to her? A Son in law.

Q. When did you marry her daughter? A. About forty two years ago, before the war..

Q. Where? A. On Blue River.

Q. Where was the old lady then? A. She was there, she was a slave of Elam Mackey.

Q. Where has she been ever since? A. Right there until,we came here on Brazeale.

Q. Was she ever sold out? A. No sir not since slavery.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. Sim Nunnally. On the other side in Texas

Q. Did you and your wife ever live over there? A. No sir my wife lived over there, Lizzie Rogers lived with Dave Mackey until he died and then she went to Elam Mcakey's and lived until she was freed, under him. She was living with Elam Mackey when she was freed.

Q. Where was she living when she was freed? A. Right on Blue River. They never did carry her over into Texas at all.

Q. How long after you was freed before you came to this Territory?

A. It was eight or ten years.

Was that the first time you ever saw her? A. No sir I married her daughter in slavery time.

Q. If you vame here ten years after surrender how do you know she livedhere all the time? A. Well I came back and forth, and I saw her here when I came over.

Enrolled Lizzie Rogers on White Card as Choctaw Freedman.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as Stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

M A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In re the application of Ann Johnson to the Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899. for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles a and examined by him et al she testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name a? A. Ann Johnson.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Patsy Nunnally.

Q. And her mother was Lizzie Rogers? Yes sir.

Q. Where have you been living all of your life? A. In the territory

Q. Have you always lived here in the Territory? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your husband a stateman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you marry in Texas? A. No sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir seven.

Q. Are any of them married? A. No sir.

Q. Are they all living at home? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your master? A. I do not know I was just a baby.

Q. Did you belong to the same party your grand mother Lizzie Rogers did? A. Yes sir.

Enrolled Ann Johnson and children aon White Card as Choctaw Freedmen.

Their rights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Ann Johnson re-examined.

Q. Were you married twice? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your first husband? A. Green Blaine.

Q. Was he a stateman? A. Yes sir. And I have a grand child, my daughters child.

Q. What is the childs name? A. Alex Berry.

Q. Is the child living with you? A. Yes sir.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographic reporter aforesaid Commission, that this transcript is a full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In re the application of Tom Nunnally to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by hi him et al, he testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Tom Nunnally.

Q. How old are you? A. Twenty eight? X.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Patsy Nunnally.

Q. Who was her master? A. Elam Mackey.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a state woman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir two.

Q. Were you married to the mother of tyhese children? A. Yes sir.

Q. What was your first wifes name? A. Jane ~~Mikle~~ Mikle, before I married her.

Richard Brashears being duly sworn testified as follows:----

Q. What is your name? A. Richard Brashears.

Q. Do you know Tom Nunnally? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you know his first wife? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was he married to her? A. Yes sir she was a granddaughter of mine.

Q. Did you see them married? No sir.

Q. You are satisfied they were married are you? A. Yes sir, if they had not been married I would have had something to say about that.

Q. Was she a citizen? A. No sir she was not.

Enrolled Tom Nunnally and two children as Choctaw Freedmen.

Theirrights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to the above named Commission, that this is a true and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

Wm Smiley

FREEDMAN

In re the application of Rena Blocker to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899 for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al she testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Rena Blocker.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Patsy Nunnally.

Q. Where do you live? A. In Arkansas Bottom in the Territory.

Q. Have you lived thereall of your life? A. I have lived in the Choctaw Nation all my life.

Q. Is Arkansas Bottom in the Choctaw Nation. ? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir two.

Q. Is your husband a stateman? A. Yes sir.

Enrolled Rena Blocker and two children as Choctaw Freedmen on White Card.

Their rights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In re the application of John Rogers to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899 for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al he testified as follows:----

Q. What is your name? A. John Rogers.

Q. How old are you? A. Twenty six.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Maria Rogers.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a citizen? A. She claims citizenship but has not prooved it up.

Q. Where di you marry her? A. Here in the Choctaw Nation.

Q. What was her name? A. Lucy Moore.

Q. Anybody here that knows whether you were married or not? A. Yes sir a good many of them?

Maria Rogers being duly sworn testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Maria Rogers.

Q. Did you see John Rogers and Lucy Moore married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who were they married by? A. A preacher.

John Rogers re-examined.

Q. Have you lived in the nation all your life? A. Yes sir.

Q. How does it come you never were enrolled? A. I never tried to get on myself.

Enrolled John Rogers and two children on White Card as Choctaw Freedmen.

Their reights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In re the application of Maria Rogers to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes ~~for~~ at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899 for enrollment as a Choctaw Citizen being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles an examined by him et al, she testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Maria Rogers.

Q. How old are you? A. I cannot exactly tell..

Q. Were you born a slave? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your master? A. Neal Mackey.

Q. Where were you born? A. The Lord knows I don't. On Red River somewhere.

Q. Where have you been living ever since you were born? A. Here in the nation in Poteau Bottom.

Q. Did you ever live in Arkansas or Texas? A. No sir.

Q. Where is your husband? A. He is at home.

Q. Is he a stateman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where did he marry you at? A. On Red River on this side.

Q. How many children have you got? A. Six.

Q. Are they all living with you at home ? A. No sir. Two not married

Enrolled Maria Rogers and two children on White Card as Choctaw Freedmen.

Their rights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

In re the application of Mattie Brown to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899 for enrollment as a ~~citizen~~ Choctaw Freedmanbeing duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al, she testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Mattir Brown.

Q. How old are you? A. Twenty one.

Q? Who was your mother? A. Maria Rogers.

Q. Who did your mother belong to ? A. I do not know.

Q. Where were you born? A. In Skullyville County.

Q. Have you been living there ever since? A. Yes sir until the last last year, I moved to Tushkahomma.,

Q. Is your husband a stateman? A. He is a citizen, buthe has not prooved up his rights.

Q. Have you got any children? A. No sir.

Enrolled Mattie Brown as Choctaw Freedman, on White Card.

Her rights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Caddo, I.T., August 22, 1899.

In the matter of the ~~enrollment of~~ citizenship of Lizzie Rodges, Patsy Nunnaly et al.

MALINA FREENLY being sworn, testified:

I am 63 years old. I know Elam Mackey. He was a brother-in-law of mine by my first husband. I was well acquainted with him and his people. Elam Mackey had no slaves; his father owned two, but they were sold after his death; they were just a couple of negro women and two or three children. One of these women was named Charlotte and the other Nance, but she died. I do not recollect about the time they sold them, it was before the war. I never knew of Elam Mackey owning a negro woman by the name of Lizzie and now going by the name of Lizzie Rodgers. He never owned any negro women at all. I never knew him to own a negro woman called Patsy. I never knew him to own a negro woman by the name of Ann Johnson. He had no negroes. I knew a man by the name of Nunnaly that lived in Texas. He was not a citizen of the Choctaw Nation and I think he is still living in Bonham. He is a white man and a citizen of the State of Texas. I knew Elam Mackey well. I lived there in the family and he was my brother-in-law I am a Choctaw citizen.

Lem Colbert being sworn testified:

I am 94 years old. I knew Elam Mackey well. He was a Choctaw and a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. He did not have any slaves. I knew Dave Mackey. He had some slaves. I could not tell you what became of those slaves. I never knew an old negro

woman by the name of Lizzie Rodgers.

Q She (Lizzie Rodgers) claimed to have belonged to Elam Mackey, and if she did belong to him would you have known it?

A Yes.

Q You were around Elam a great deal and in a position to know his affairs?

A Yes, all the time.

Q Did you ever know Elam Mackey to own a slave named Patsy Nunnaly or Ann Johnson?

A No sir.

Q If they had been around Elam Mackey as slaves you would have know them? X X

A yes.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify upon my official oath as stenographer to the above named Commission, that this transcript is a full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

B McDonnell.

FREEDMAN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., SEPT 5th, 1899.

IN THE CASE OF LIZZIE ROGERS et al.

T. S. McCashen, being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you Mr. McCashen? A. Fifty-seven (57) .

Q. How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation?

A. Came here about 1872.

Q. Where did you live previous to the time you came here?

A. Was raised four miles from the mouth of Blue on the Texas side.

Q. Did you know any people living in that locality named Nunley?

A. Yes sir, I knew Sim Nunley on the Texas side.

Q. Did Sim Nunley own any negroes over there in Texas?

A. I think he did.

Q. Did he own any negro by the name of Lizzie or Patsey Rogers?

A. Not that that I know of.

Q. Did you ever know a Ellum Mackey, a Choctaw who lived on the Nation side of Red River?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you ever know any of his slaves? A. No sir.

Q. Do you know whether he had any slaves? A. No that I knew of.

Q. If he had had any slaves arounf home at that time, would you likely have known it?

A. I think I would, I was there all during the war, at his house off and on.

TO BE ATTACHED TO CARD OF LIZZIE ROGERS, A FREEDMAN.

(over)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
NOV 5 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

D45

No. 1165

Certificate of Record of Marriages.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT. } SCT:

I, E. J. Farmer, Clerk of the United States Court in the Indian Territory and District aforesaid, do hereby CERTIFY that the License for and Certificate of the Marriage of Mr Decossie Bloker and Miss Emzie Powell was filed in my office in said Territory and District the 10 day of July A. D. 1901 and duly recorded in Book 1 of Marriage Record, Page 83

WITNESS my hand and seal of said Court, at Potawa this 10 day of July A. D. 1901.

E. J. Farmer Clerk.

By I. J. Farmer Deputy.

7—660

No. 1169

FORM NO. 598.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT. } SS:

To any Person Authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between Mr. Dessair Blocker of Brazil in the Indian Territory, aged 21 years, and Miss Emzie Powell of Brazil in the Indian Territory, aged 27 years, according to law, and do you officially sign and return this License to the parties therein named.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, this 10 day of July, A. D. 1901

By J. J. Varner, Deputy.

E. J. Fannin, Clerk of the United States Court.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central DISTRICT. } SS:

I, J. J. Varner a U. S. Deputy Clerk do hereby CERTIFY, that on the 10 day of July, A. D. 1901, I did duly and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing License, solemnize the Rite and publish the BANNS OF MATRIMONY between the parties therein named.

Witness my hand this 10 day of July, A. D. 1901

My credentials are recorded in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court in the Indian Territory, Central District, Book ____, Page ____

J. J. Varner
a U. S. Deputy Clerk

NOTE.—This License and Certificate of Marriage must be returned to the Office of the Clerk of the United States Court of the Indian Territory, from whence it was issued, within sixty days from the date thereof, or the party to whom the License was issued will be liable in the amount of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00).

7—660

17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Lizzie Rogers	17-D-37
Ann Johnson et al	17-D-38
Tom Nunnally et al	17-D-39
Rena Blocker et al	17-D-40
John Rogers et al	17-D-41
Maria Rogers et al	17-D-42
Mattie Brown	17-D-43
Amanda Reed et al	17-D-44
Emsie Blocker et al	17-D-45.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on June 13 and 14, 1899, at Spiro, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine (as Ada Blain), Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally (as Lula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers (as Blanche Rogers), Clayborne Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Mila Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker (as Emsie Powell), Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Caddo, Indian Territory August 22, 1899, and at South McAlester, Indian Territory on September 5, 1899. Subsequently and on October 25, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Marian Odessa Rogers (born August 23, 1901), daughter of the said John Rogers, and on November 1, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Andrew Blocker (born April 5, 1902), son of the said Emsie Blocker, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of all said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 19, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Ann Johnson were the slaves of Elam Mackey, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that they have resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902; that the said Tom Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Amanda Reed and Emsie Blocker are the children of Patsy Nunnally(a daughter of the said Lizzie Rogers), who was also the slave of the said Elam Mackey during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of

the treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine and Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson and Andrew Johnson are the children of said Ann Johnson, and that the applicant Aleck Berry is her grandchild; and that the applicants Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally are the children of said Tom Nunnally; that the applicants Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker are the children of said Rena Blocker; that the applicants John Rogers, Mattie Brown, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers are the children of said Maria Rogers; that the applicants Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers are the children of said John Rogers; that the applicants General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed are the children of said Amanda Reed; that the applicants Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker are the children of said Emsie Blocker.

It further appears from the record herein that all said last named applicants were born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country subsequent to the close of the war of the rebellion, and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman

Commissioner.

C. R. Breckinridge

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
MAY 1 1905

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 6, 1901.

Mr. C. B. Carter,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 20th of June, in which you desire to be informed if Mrs. Lizzie Rogers has been enrolled as a citizen or freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Replying to your inquiry you are informed that it appears from our records that at Spiro, Indian Territory, on June 13, 1899, Lizzie Rogers appeared before this Commission and made personal application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation. In addition to her oral testimony at that time there was heard the testimony of Isabelle Bully and Jack Tumnally.

On August 22, 1899, at Caddo, Indian Territory, the Commission also heard the testimony of Malina Freenly and Lem Colbert as to the application of this woman for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and on September 5, 1899, at South McAlester, Indian Territory, there was heard the testimony of T. B. McCashen.

The testimony of these witnesses also applies to the application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of other members of this family.

No determination has yet been reached by the Commission as to

rights to enrollment of these persons as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, and pending the final closing of the rolls of the Choctaw freedmen, if they desire to offer any additional testimony in support of their application, they will be heard upon their personal appearance at the Commission's office at Muskogee, I. T.

Yours truly,

Commissioner in Charge.

7-D 37

MoM

Choctaw Freedman
D 39

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 6, 1903.

Lizzie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 8, in which you ask if you retain your citizenship if your children, Frank and Otis Wasson, will also be entitled to citizenship.

In reply to your letter you are informed that you do not state to which nation you claim to belong, and it is, therefore, impossible to identify you upon our records. If you will state in which tribe you claim citizenship, when and where you made application to this Commission, the nature of the application made by you, and any other information you may possess which would enable the Commission to identify you upon its records the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

You are further advised that it does not appear from our records that any application has been made to this Commission for the enrollment of Frank and Otis Wasson in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations, under these names.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-2-37
17-2-39

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1904.

Tom Munly,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 19, 1904, asking if the enrollment of Tom, Willie and Lula Munly, and Lizzie Rogers has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Tom Munnally for the enrollment of himself and his children, Willie and Lula Munnally, as Choctaw freedman, nor upon the application of Lizzie Rogers, for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

As soon as a decision is reached in these cases, the applicants will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-37
17-D-44
17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 26, 1904.

Patsey Munley,

Butler, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 13, 1904, in which you ask if the enrollment of yourself, Lisy Roger and Mandy Reed, have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Lizzie Rogers, Patsy Munnaly and her family, and Amanda Reed and her family, for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

As soon as decisions are reached in these cases, the applicants will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedmen,
D-37, D-44,
D-46.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 28, 1904.

Patsy Nunley,

Sutter, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of yourletter of July 25, in which you ask if Lizzie Rogers, Patsy Nunley and Mandy Reed have been approved.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the applications of Amanda Reed and Patsy Nunley for enrollment of themselves and families as Choctaw Freedmen, or upon the application of Lizzie Rogers for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. When decisions are reached in these cases, the applicants will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-37 17-D-43
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Patsy Bunnally,

Sutter, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that testimony be taken as to whether or not you were a slave of a Choctaw Indian, where you resided during the war of the rebellion and where you and your descendants have resided since the close of the war.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Pichoninge, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-2-37 17-2-43
17-2-38 17-2-44
17-2-39 17-2-45
17-2-40 17-2-46
17-2-41 17-2-47

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 16, 1904.

Lizzie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren as Choctaw Freedman, it is necessary that testimony be taken to show that you and those of your descendants who were living before the surrender were the slaves of Choctaw Indians, whether or not they resided in Indian Territory at the time of the war of the rebellion and where they have resided since the surrender.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or such appearance may be made at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Ch. O.B.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMS BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
17-D-37

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Lizzie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

17-D-38

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Ann Johnson,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson and Andrew Johnson, and of your grandson, Alock Berry, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-37 to
48 inclusive.

17-D-39.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Tom Nunnally,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

17-D-42

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

John Rogers,

Oakledge, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

17-D-49

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Rosa Blocker,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself, and two children, Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.,

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-37 to
48 inclusive.

17-D-43

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Mattie Brown,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been advised that they will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-37 to 45 inclusive.

17-D- 44

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1903.

COPY.

Amanda Reed,

Bromil, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1903, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed, as Choctaw freedmen; included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-37 to 46 inclusive.

17-D-45

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Mamie Blocker,

Brazil, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations havebeen furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you and said children as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-45.

17-D-42

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Nicholas Powell,

Kinteh, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision granting the application for the enrollment of Emmie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-27 to
48 inclusive

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1906.

COPY.

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that on the 4th day of May, 1906, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered its decision granting the applications for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leeda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leeda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Marie Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, [illegible] Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Annie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Marrie Powell and Andrew Blocker, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the In-

J. H. #2

terior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-37 to
45 inclusive

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1906.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered May 4, 1906, granting the applications for enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alsok Berry, Tom Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully, Tams Bixby

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

SIGNED Chairman.

17-D-42

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Maria Rogers,

Breden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-37 to 41 inclusive.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
17-1489

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 27, 1905.

Lizzie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

You are hereby advised the the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1905, approved your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and your name appears upon the rolls of such freedmen as No. 5122.

You are now entitled to an allotment, and application therefor should be made without delay at the land office for the nation in which the prospective allotment is located.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/14 1899.

Name

Choctaw ? County Year No.

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day

Wife's name, Lizzie Rogers

Choctaw ? Yes County Skullyville Year No Not on roll

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day

Names of children:

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

Lit Mite Card

(1)

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

Ofc. on Through Mistake.
Lizzie Rogers





REGISTRY
MAY 6 1905
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

BYARS
JUN 1905
IND. T.

FORWARDED.

Lizzie Rogers,

[redacted], Indian Territory.

Byars

17-D-37.

1865 1
136 3

#129
129

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
SEP 2 1905
Commissioner

BYARS
MAY
1905
IND. T.

WYNNEWOOD, IND. T.
MAY 7
1905
RECD

Choctaw Fr. 1490

Fr. 1490

Ann Johnson

1490

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Ann Johnson,et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-38- May 20/05

See 17-1489

1490

In re the application of Ann Johnson to the Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899. for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al she testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Ann Johnson.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Patsy Nunnally.

Q. And her mother was Lizzie Rogers? Yes sir.

Q. Where have you been living all of your life? A. In the territory.

Q. Have you always lived here in the Territory? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your husband a stateman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you marry in Texas? A. No sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir seven.

Q. Are any of them married? A. No sir.

Q. Are they all living at home? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your master? A. I do not know I was just a baby.

Q. Did you belong to the same party your grand mother Lizzie Rogers did? A. Yes sir.

Enrolled Ann Johnson and children non White Card as Choctaw Freedmen.

Their rights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Ann Johnson re-examined.

Q. Were you married twice? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your first husband? A. Green Blaine.

Q. Was he a stateman? A. Yes sir. And I have a grand child, my daughters child.

Q. What is the childs name? A. Alex Berry.

Q. Is the child living with you? A. Yes sir.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

A.R.T.
17 D 37 to
45 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of

Lizzie Rogers	17 D 37
Ann Johnson et al.	17 D 38
Tom Nunnally et al.	17 D 39
Rena Blocker et al.	17 D 40
John Rogers et al.	17 D 41
Maria Rogers et al.	17 D 42
Mattie Brown	17 D 43
Amanda Reed et al.	17 D 44
Emsie Blocker et al.	17 D 45.

D E C I S I O N .

It apears from the record herein that on June 13 and 14, 1899, at Spiro, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine (as Ada Blain), Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally (as Lula Nunnally), Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers (as Blanche Rogers), Clayborne Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Rila Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker (as Emsie Powell), Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Caddo, Indian Territory, August 22, 1899, and at South McAlester, Indian Territory on September 5, 1899. Subsequently and on October 25, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Marian Odessa Rogers (born August 23, 1901), daughter of the said John Rogers, and on November 1, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Andrew Blocker (born April 5, 1902), son of the said Emsie Blocker, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of all said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 19,1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Ann Johnson were the slaves of Elam Mackey, a recognised Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that they have resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902; that the said Tom Nunnahhy, Rena Blocker, Amanda Reed and Emsie Blocker are the children of Patsy Nunnally (a daughter of the said Lizzie Rogers), who was also the slave of the said Elam Mackey during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Guy Blaine and Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, and Andrew Johnson are the children of said Ann Johnson, and that the applicant Aleck Berry is her grandchild; and that the

applicants Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally are the children of said Tom Nunnally; that the applicants Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker are the children of said Rena Blocker; that the applicants John Rogers, Mattie Brown, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers are the children of said Maria Rogers; that the applicants Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers are the children of said John Rogers; that the applicants General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed are the children of said Amanda Reed; that the applicants Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker are the children of said Rosie Blocker.

It further appears from the record herein that all said last named applicants were born in the Choctaw- Chickasaw country subsequent to the close of the war of the rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the date of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Rosie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

(Signed) Tams Bixby
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles.
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 4 1904

17-D-37 17-D-43
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 13, 1904.

Patsy Kunnally,

Sutter, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that testimony be taken as to whether or not you were a slave of a Choctaw Indian, where you resided during the war of the rebellion and where you and your descendants have resided since the close of the war.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-37 17-D-42
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Lissie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it is necessary that testimony be taken to show that you and those of your descendants who were living before the surrender were the slaves of Choctaw Indians, whether or not they resided in Indian Territory at the time of the war of the rebellion and where they have resided since the surrender.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or such appearance may be made at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-38

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 12, 1904.

Ann Johnson,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 8, 1904, asking if you have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D---38.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 12, 1905.

R. L. McCarty,

Scipio, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 1, 1905, addressed to Jeff D. Ward at Atoka, Indian Territory, has been by him referred to the Commission for reply. Therein you ask if Ann Johnson has been enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission is now considering the application of Ann Johnson for the enrollment of herself and her children as Choctaw Freedman. When a decision is reached in this case she will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

COPY

17-D-38

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Ann Johnson,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson and Andrew Johnson, and of your grandson, Aleek Berry, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-37 to

COPY.

17-D-37 to
45 inclusive

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that on the 4th day of May, 1905, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered its decision granting the applications for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emzie Blocker, Ericka Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the In-

J. M. #4

terior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

COPY.

17-H-37 to
45 inclusive

Muskogee, Okl. May 4-1905

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered May 4, 1905, granting the applications for enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Lewis Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Julia Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Linda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Susie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully, Tams Bixby

Registered.
Incl. 17-H-37 to
45 inclusive.

SIGNED

Chairman.

17-1490

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 7, 1906.

Ann Johnson,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 27, 1906, in which you state that you have two grandchildren Clorundy and Aney Berry who are sisters of Alcok Berry and that at the time you had Alcok Berry enrolled you did not know where these two grandchildren were as their father had carried them away.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that application has been made by or on behalf of the children named by you for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen and there is now no provision for the reception of original applications for enrollment in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/14 1899.

Name .....

Choctaw ?..... County ..... Year..... No.....

Chickasaw ?..... County ..... Year..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ?..... Mother's citizenship .....

Intermarried citizen ?.....

Married under what law ?.....

License filed this day, ...

Wife's name, Ann Johnson

Choctaw ? yes County Skullyville Year..... No.....

Chickasaw ?..... County ..... Year..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ?..... Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ?.....

Married under what law ?.....

License filed this day .....

Names of children:

22	Guy Blaine	County	Year	Page	No	Not on roll
19	Ada "	County	Year	Page	No.	"
16	Sam "	County	Year	Page	No.	"
9	Leda Johnson	County	Year	Page	No.	"
8	Rosanna "	County	Year	Page	No.	"
3	Andrew "	County	Year	Page	No.	"
		County	Year	Page	No.	
12	Alick Berry	County	Year	Page	No.	"
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	

Put on white card

Choctaw Fr. 1491

Tom Nunnally

Fr. 1491

1491

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Tom Nunnally, et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-39-May 20, 1905.

See 17-1489

1491

FREEDMAN

In re the application of Tom Nunnally to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al, he testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Tom Nunnally.

Q. How old are you? A. Twenty eight? M.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Patsy Nunnally.

Q. Who was her master? A. Elam Mackey.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a state woman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir two.

Q. Were you married to the mother of tyhese children? A. Yes sir.

Q. What was your first wifes name? A. Jane ~~Mik~~ Mikle, before I married her.

Richard Brashears being duly sworn testified as follows:----

Q. What is your name? A. Richard Brashears.

Q. Do you know Tom Nunnally? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you know his first wife? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was he married to her? A. Yes sir she was a granddaughter of mine.

Q. Did you see them married? No sir.

Q. You are satisfied they were married are you? A. Yes sir, if they had not been married I would have had something to say about that.

Q. Was she a citizen? A. No sir she was not.

Enrolled Tom Nunnally and two children as Choctaw Freedmen.

Theirrights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

A.R.T.
17 D 37 to
45 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of

Lizzie Rogers	17 D 37
Ann Johnson et al.	17 D 38
Tom Nunnally et al.	17 D 39
Rena Blocker et al.	17 D 40
John Rogers et al.	17 D 41
Maria Rogers et al.	17 D 42
Mattie Brown	17 D 43
Amanda Reed et al.	17 D 44
Emsie Blocker et al.	17 D 45.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on June 13 and 14, 1899, at Spiro, Indian Territory, applications was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine (as Ada Blain), Sam Blaines, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally (as Lula Nunnally), Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers (as Blanche Rogers), Clayborne Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker (as Emsie Powell), Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Caddo, Indian Territory, August 22, 1899, and at South McAlester, Indian Territory on September 5, 1899. Subsequently and on October 25, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Marian Odessa Rogers (born August 23, 1901), daughter of the said John Rogers, and on November 1, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Andrew Blocker (born April 5, 1902), son of the said Emsie Blocker, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of all said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 19,1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Ann Johnson were the slaves of Elam Mackey, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that they have resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902; that the said Tom Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Amanda Reed and Emsie Blocker are the children of Patsy Nunnally (a daughter of the said Lizzie Rogers), who was also the slave of the said Elam Mackey during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Guy Blaine and Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, and Andrew Johnson are the children of said Ann Johnson, and that the applicant Aleck Berry is her grandchild; and that the

applicants Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally are the children of said Tom Nunnally; that the applicants Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker are the children of said Rena Blocker; that the applicants John Rogers, Mattie Brown, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers are the children of said Maria Rogers; that the applicants Clarence Rogers, Clayburne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers are the children of said John Rogers; that the applicants General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed are the children of said Amanda Reed; that the applicants Ericka Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker are the children of said Emsie Blocker.

It further appears from the record herein that all said last named applicants were born in the Choctaw- Chickasaw country subsequent to the close of the war of the rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Ericka Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

(Signed) Tams Bixby
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles.
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 4 1904

COPY

17-D-39

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Tom Nunnally,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children Willie Nunnally and Eula Nunnally as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-37 to
48 inclusive.

17-D-37 to
45Inclusive.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the applications for enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Ory Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leeda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alcek Berry, Tom Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leeda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marion Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Annie Blocker, Ericka Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Nevvie Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Registered,
Rec-17-D-37 to
45 Inclusive

17-D-37 to
45 inclusive

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that on the 4th day of May, 1905, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered its decision granting the applications for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leeda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alock Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leeda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Miriam Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Annie Blocker, Brisko Powell, Cherry Powell, Nifty Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the In-

J. H. #2

terior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Jamie Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-37
17-D-39

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1904.

Tom Nunly,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 19, 1904, asking if the enrollment of Tom, Willie and Lula Nunly, and Lizzie Rogers has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Tom Nunnally for the enrollment of himself and his children, Willie and Lula Nunnally, as Choctaw freedmen, nor upon the application of Lizzie Rogers, for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

As soon as a decision is reached in these cases, the applicants will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-37 17-D-42
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Lizzie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it is necessary that testimony be taken to show that you and those of your descendants who were living before the surrender were the slaves of Choctaw Indians, whether or not they resided in Indian Territory at the time of the war of the rebellion and where they have resided since the surrender

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or such appearance may be made at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-37 17-D-43
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 16, 1904.

Patsy Hunnally,

Sutter, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that testimony be taken as to whether or not you were a slave of a Choctaw Indian, where you resided during the war of the rebellion and where you and your descendants have resided since the close of the war.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1491

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 1, 1905.

Tom Nunley,

Sutter, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 28th, in which you desire to be informed if you and your two children, Willie and Sullar Nunley have been enrolled.

I have to advise you that on July 20, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior approved the enrollment of Tom Nunnally and his two minor children, Willie and Sula Nunnally, as Choctaw Freedmen and their names appear upon the final roll of Choctaw Freedmen, opposite numbers 5131, 5132 and 5133, respectively.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/14 1899.

Name Tom Annually

Choctaw ? yes County Skullyville Year ... No. ...

Chickasaw ? ... County ... Year ... Page ...

Citizen by blood ? ... Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ? ...

Married under what law ? ...

License filed this day, ...

Wife's name, ...

Choctaw ? ... County ... Year ... No. ...

Chickasaw ? ... County ... Year ... Page ...

Citizen by blood ? ... Mother's citizenship ...

Intermarried citizen ? ...

Married under what law ? ...

License filed this day ...

Names of children:

9 Willie Annually County ... Year ... Page ... No. Atoka
7 Lula " County ... Year ... Page ... No. do
... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...
... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...
... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...
... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...
... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...
... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...
... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...
... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

Put all on white card

(A)

Choctaw Fr. 1492

Fr. 1492

Rena Blocker

1492

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Rena Blocker, et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-40-May 20-'05

See 17-1489

1492

In re the application of Rena Blocker to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899 for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al she testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Rena Blocker.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Patsy Nunnally.

Q. Where do you live? A. In Arkansas Bottom in the Territory.

Q. Have you lived thereall of your life? A. I have lived in the Choctaw Nation all my life.

Q. Is Arkansas Bottom in the Choctaw Nation. ? A. Yes sir.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir two.

Q. Is your husband a statesman? A. Yes sir.

Enrolled Rena Blocker and two children as Choctaw Freedmen on White Card.

Their rights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to aforesaid Commission that this transcript is a true and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

A.R.T.
17 D 37 to
45 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of

Lizzie Rogers	17 D 37
Ann Johnson et al.	17 D 38
Tom Nunnally et al.	17 D 39
Rena Blocker et al.	17 D 40
John Rogers et al.	17 D 41
Maria Rogers et al.	17 D 42
Mattie Brown	17 D 43
Amanda Reed et al.	17 D 44
Emsie Blocker et al.	17 D 45.

D E C I S I O N .

It apears from the record herein that on June 13 and 14, 1899, at Spiro, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine (as Ada Blain), Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally (as Lula Nunnally), Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers (as Blanche Rogers), Clayborne Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker (as Emsie Powell), Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Caddo, Indian Territory, August 22, 1899, and at South McAlester, Indian Territory on September 5, 1899. Subsequently and on October 25, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Marian Odessa Rogers (born August 23, 1901), daughter of the said John Rogers, and on November 1, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Andrew Blocker (born April 5, 1902), son of the said Emsie Blocker, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of all said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 19,1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Ann Johnson were the slaves of Elam Mackey, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that they have resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902; that the said Tom Nunnahby, Rena Blocker, Amanda Reed and Emsie Blocker are the children of Patsy Nunnally (a daughter of the said Lizzie Rogers), who was also the slave of the said Elam Mackey during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Guy Blaine and Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, and Andrew Johnson are the children of said Ann Johnson, and that the applicant Aleck Berry is her grandchild; and that the

applicants Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally are the children of said Tom Nunnally; that the applicants Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker are the children of said Rena Blocker; that the applicants John Rogers, Mattie Brown, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers are the children of said Maria Rogers; that the applicants Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers are the children of said John Rogers; that the applicants General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed are the children of said Amanda Reed; that the applicants Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker are the children of said Emmie Blocker.

It further appears from the record herein that all said last named applicants were born in the Choctaw- Chickasaw country subsequent to the close of the war of the rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emmie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

(Signed) Tams Bixby
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles.
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 4 1904

COPY.

17-D-40

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Rena Blocker,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself, and two children, Leeda Blocker and Eddie Blocker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.,

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

COPY

17-D-37 to
45 inclusive

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Essie Blocker, Ericka Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered.

SIGNED Chairman.

COPY

17-D-37 to
45inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the applications for enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alsek Berry, Tom Munnally, Sula Munnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Susie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc-17-D-37 to
45 inclusive

17-D-37 17-D-43
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Patsy Tunnelly,

Sutter, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that testimony be taken as to whether or not you were a slave of a Choctaw Indian, where you resided during the war of the rebellion and where you and your descendants have resided since the close of the war.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-37 17-D-42
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Lizzie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it is necessary that testimony be taken to show that you and those of your descendants who were living before the surrender were the slaves of Choctaw Indians, whether or not they resided in Indian Territory at the time of the war of the rebellion and where they have resided since the surrender.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or such appearance may be made at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-40

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 20, 1905.

Joe Waters,

Tuskahoma, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 16, 1905, in which you state that you have an improved farm, but are not allowed to file on it for the reason that your enrollment has not been approved. You ask if you can hold this place pending the decision in your case.

In reply to your letter you are informed that if any other person files on the land on which you have improvements which you desire to select in allotment, you will be permitted to make application therefor for the purpose of instituting contest proceedings if you so desire, but pending the determination of your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, no selection of allotment could be made in your behalf.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/14 1899.

Name .....

Choctaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... No. .....

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship .....

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? .....

License filed this day, ...

23 Wife's name, Rena Blocker

Choctaw ? Yes County Skullyville Year ..... No. Not on roll

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? .....

License filed this day .....

Names of children:

9 Leeda Blocker County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. Not on roll

8 Eddie " County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. do

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

Put all on white Card

Choctaw Fr. 1493

John Rogers

Fr. 1493

1493

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

John Rogers, et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-41-May 20, 1905.

See 17-1489

1493

In re the application of John Rogers to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899 for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al he testified as follows:----

Q. What is your name? A. John Rogers.

Q. How old are you? A. Twenty six.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Maria Rogers.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a citizen? A. She claims citizenship but has not prooved it up.

Q. Where di you marry her? A. Here in the Choctaw Nation.

Q. What was her name? A. Lucy Moore.

Q. Anybody here that knows whether you were married or not? A. Yes sir a good many of them?

Maria Rogers being duly sworn testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Maria Rogers.

Q. Did you see John Rogers and Lucy Moore married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who were they married by? A. A preacher.

John Rogers re-examined.

Q. Have you lived in the nation all your life? A. Yes sir.

Q. How dees it come you never were enrolled? A. I never tried to get on myself.

Enrolled John Rogers and two children on White Card as Choctaw Freedman.

Their reights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

Memo.-278.

Department of the Interior,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 8, 1906.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Aleck Rogers as a Choctaw freedman.

-----ooOoo-----

ALECK ROGERS, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A Aleck Rogers.
Q How old are you, Aleck? A Twenty-five or Twenty-six, somewhere along there.
Q What is your post office? A Boynton.
Q Have you ever made application to the Commission or the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes as a Choctaw freedman in person? A No sir, I never made it in person myself.
Q Have you ever written to the Commission or the Commissioner about your right as a freedman? A No sir, I never written myself.
Q On what do you base your application then if you have not in person or in writing made application as a Choctaw freedman?
A Well, my mother and all are citizens, Choctaw freedmans.
Q Well, do you claim that any application has been made for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman? A Well, not no more than my mother says that she had made application once some time for us along when she first made application, but it didn't go through, and the last time that she made application, why she couldn't make any application for me, I think, because I was of age.
Q When was your mother before this office the last time?
A It was in last year or year before, I dis-remember which, I think in July or August.
Q July or August last year? A Yes sir, I think so, or the year before, I dis-remember which. It was last year, I think.
Q That is the only thing that you know about an application having been made for you? A Yes sir, that is the only thing that I know.

(Note) It does not appear from the records in the possession of this office that any formal application has ever been made for the enrollment of Aleck Rogers as a Choctaw freedman prior to December 1, 1905.

It appears, however, that on September 19, 1904, Maria Rogers appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and gave testimony in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers as a Choctaw freedman, at which time the following testimony was taken:

"Q What are your children's names?
A Got one named Louise but I never put her on there, but the Dawes Commission told me to hunt her up and send her up here.
Q She never applied?
A No sir. I have one named Alec.
Q Never made any application did he?
A That is the one I call Babe.
Q Besides Louise and Alec, your children are as follows: John, Andrew, and Stephen Rogers and Mattie Brown?
A Yes sir."

By Commissioner:
That is the only testimony that can be found that relates to you as given by your mother.

Q Has your mother, Maria Rogers, been finally enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A Choctaw Nation.
Q At what place in the Choctaw Nation? A Braden.
Q How long did you live at Braden after your birth? A Until I was grown or about.
Q How many years ago? A Four or five years.
Q Then where did you move to? A Creek Nation.
Q What place? A Well, Brushhill was my post office then.
Q How long did you live there? A Well, I been there off and on ever since I left Braden four or five years ago, and at Boynton together.
Q Have you ever lived in Texas? A No sir.
Q Ever live in Arkansas? A No sir.
Q Kansas? A No sir, never lived any place outside of the Territory.
Q What is the name of your father? A Aleck Rogers.
Q Is he living? A No sir, he is dead.
Q How long ago? A He has been dead about a year ago or little better.
Q Was he a citizen or not? A No sir.
Q He was a states negro? A Yes sir.
Q You claim all the rights you have got as a freedman through your mother? A Yes sir.
Q She is living at this time? A Yes sir.
Q And her name is still Maria Rogers? A Yes sir.
Q Is there any further statement you desire to make? A No sir, not any more; that is all I know. I wanted to know whether I would have to have my mother's statement or not.

By Commissioner:

Under the Act of April 26, 1906, the records of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes are made conclusive evidence of any application having been made, so if it does not show anywhere by some record evidence that you had made application there would be no way to show it, so it won't be necessary to bring your mother unless you have some other record evidence you want to introduce.

(Witness excused.)

Lenora B. Ashton, as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on oath states that she reported the testimony in the above entitled cause on the 8th day of November, 1906, and that the above and foregoing transcript is a true and complete translation of her stenographic notes.

Lenora B. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, 1906.

[illegible]
Notary Public.

A.R.T.
17 D 37 to
45 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of

Lizzie Rogers	17 D 37
Ann Johnson et al.	17 D 38
Tom Nunnally et al.	17 D 39
Rena Blocker et al.	17 D 40
John Rogers et al.	17 D 41
Maria Rogers et al.	17 D 42
Mattie Brown	17 D 43
Amanda Reed et al.	17 D 44
Emsie Blocker et al.	17 D 45.

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on June 13 and 14, 1899, at Spiro, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine (as Ada Blain), Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Lula Nunnally (as Lula Nunnalis), Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers (as Blanche Rogers), Claiborne Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Robbie Reed, Emsie Blocker (as Emsie Powell), Ericka Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Caddo, Indian Territory, August 22, 1899, and at South McAlester, Indian Territory on September 5, 1899. Subsequently and on October 25, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Marian Odessa Rogers (born August 23, 1901), daughter of the said John Rogers, and on November 1, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Andrew Blocker (born April 2, 1902), son of the said Emsie Blocker, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of all said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 19,1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Ann Johnson were the slaves of Elam Mackey, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that they have resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902; that the said Tom Nunnahlly, Rena Blocker, Amanda Reed and Emsie Blocker are the children of Patsy Nunnally (a daughter of the said Lizzie Rogers), who was also the slave of the said Elam Mackey during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Guy Blaine and Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, and Andrew Johnson are the children of said Ann Johnson, and that the applicant Aleck Berry is her grandchild; and that the

applicants Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally are the children of said Tom Nunnally; that the applicants Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker are the children of said Rena Blocker; that the applicants John Rogers, Mattie Brown, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers are the children of said Maria Rogers; that the applicants Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers are the children of said John Rogers; that the applicants General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed are the children of said Amanda Reed; that the applicants Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker are the children of said Emsie Blocker.

It further appears from the record herein that all said last named applicants were born in the Choctaw- Chickasaw country subsequant to the close of the war of the rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alsek Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

(Signed) Tams Bixby
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles.
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 4 1904

Memo. 278.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Aleck Rogers as a Choctaw freedman.

-----ooOoo-----

It appears from the record herein that on November 8, 1906, Aleck Rogers appeared before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and presented testimony relative to an application alleged to have been made for his enrollment as a Choctaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

It does not appear from the records in the possession of this office that any formal application has ever been made for the enrollment of said applicant as a Choctaw freedman prior to December 1, 1905. It appears, however, that on September 19, 1904, Maria Rogers, mother of the applicant, appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and gave testimony in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers as a Choctaw freedman, at which time the following testimony having reference to the applicant was submitted:

"Q What are your children's names?
A Got one named Louise but I never put her on there, but the Dawes Commission told me to hunt her up and send her up here.
A She never applied?
A No sir. I have one named Alec.
Q Never made any application did he?
A That is the one I call Babe.
Q Beside Louise and Alec, your children are as follows: John, Andrew and Stephen Rogers and Mattie Brown?
A Yes sir."

I am of the opinion that inasmuch as the records in charge of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes show that application was made for the enrollment of Aleck Rogers as a Choctaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137), the same should now be determined upon its merits, and it is so ordered.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

DEC 17 1906.

Commissioner.

Memo. 278.
O.L.J.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Aleck Rogers as a Choctaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the record herein that application was duly made for the enrollment of Aleck Rogers as a Choctaw freedman within the time limited by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137).

The evidence in this case shows that the applicant was born about the year 1880 or 1881, and is the son of Maria Rogers, a Choctaw freedman, whose name appears as number 5141 upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 20, 1905, and that said applicant was a resident in good faith of Indian Territory on June 28, 1898.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Aleck Rogers should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

DEC 26 1906

Memo. 278

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 26, 1906.

Aleck Rogers,

Boynton, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir :--

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered December 26, 1906, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of this decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against your enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Aleck Rogers will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby.

Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo. 278.

Memo. 278

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 26, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen :--

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered December 26, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Aleck Rogers as a Choctaw Freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against his enrollment. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Aleck Rogers will be placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. Memo. 278.

17- N 41

INDEXED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Meriwodesa Rogers

as a citizen of

Choctaw Freedman Nation.

Approved 190

T. R. Buckingham

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF [illegible]
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
OCT 25 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

D #1

1493

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Choctaw Freedman Nation,
of Marian odessa Rogers (Here insert name of child), born on the 23 day of August, 1901
Name of Father: John Rogers, a citizen of the Choctaw Freedman Nation.
Name of Mother: Lucy Rogers, a citizen of the U. S. Nation.
Post-office, Braden I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District.

I, Lucy Rogers, on oath state that I am 23 years of age and a citizen, by U. S., of the U.S. Nation; that I am the lawful wife of John Rogers, who is a citizen, by Blood, of the Choctaw Freedman Nation, that a Female (male or female) child was born to me on the 23 day of August 1901; that said child has been named Marian odessa Rogers, and is now living.

Lucy Bowges

WITNESSES TO MARK (Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 *day of* October 1902.

J. F. Casey
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District.

I, Marian Rogers, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Lucy Rogers, wife of John Rogers, on the 23 day of August, 1901; that there was born to her on said date a Female (male or female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Marian odessa Rogers

Marian her mark Rogers

WITNESSES TO MARK: (Must be Two Witnesses) David Brown, H. M. Ashworth

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 *day of* October 1902.

J. F. Casey
NOTARY PUBLIC

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of . . . . . .

ALECK ROGERS.....Memo.278.

19-B-41.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 27, 1902.

John Rogers,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Marian Odessa Rogers, infant daughter of John and Lucy Rogers, born August 22, 1901; and the same being in proper form has been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of birth of the above named child.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D - 41.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 10, 1903.

John Rodgers,

Oaklodge, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 5th, in which you ask if your enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of John Rogers and his children, Blanche, Clayborne and Marian Odessa Rogers for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D41

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 24, 1903.

John Rodgers,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 17, in which you ask if you and your children, Clarace, Claiborn and Odesie Rodgers, have been enrolled.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that John Rogers and his children, Blanche, Clayborne and Marian Odessa Rogers, are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen, but no decision has yet been reached relative to their right to such enrollment. As soon as a decision is rendered you will be notified of the action taken in said case.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw freedmen
D 41

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 26, 1904.

John Rogers,

Oak Lodge, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of march 17, asking if the enrollment of yourself and your three minor children, Blanche, Clayborn and Marion Odessa Rogers has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of John Rogers for the enrollment of himself and his three minor children, Blanche, Clayborne and Marian Odessa Rogers as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 41

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 12, 1904.

John Rogers,

Oakledge, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 7, asking if the enrollment of yourself and your three minor children, Blanche, Clarbon and Odesso Rogers has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of John Rogers for the enrollment of himself and his children, Blanche, Clayborne and Marian Odessa Rogers, as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-32 17-D-43
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Patsy Nunnally,

Sutter, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that testimony be taken as to whether or not you were a slave of a Choctaw Indian, where you resided during the war of the rebellion and where you and your descendants have resided since the close of the war.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Lizzie Rogers,

Tynnemoot, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren as Cherokee freedmen, it is necessary that testimony be taken to show that you and those of your descendants who were living before the surrender were the slaves of Cherokee Indians, whether or not they resided in Indian Territory at the time of the war of the rebellion and where they have resided since the surrender.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or such appearance may be made at the Cherokee Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-41

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

John Rogers,

Oakledge, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

SIGNED

Chairman.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

COPY.

17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the applications for enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Elaine, Eddie Elaine, Sam Elaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Funnally, Sula Funnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayberne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emmie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc-17-D-37 to
45 inclusive

17-D-3[illegible] to
45 inclusive

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blecker, Leoda Blecker, Eddie Blecker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mob[illegible] Reed, Lizzie Blecker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blecker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered.

SIGNED Chairman.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/14 1899.

Name John Rogers

Choctaw yes Count Skullyville Year No.

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day,

Wife's name,

Choctaw ? County Year No.

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day

Names of children:

2 Blanche Rogers County Year Page No. Not on roll

1 Claybourne " County Year Page No. "

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

County Year Page No.

Put on White Card

(1)

Choctaw Fr. 1494

Maria Rogers

Fr. 1494

1489

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Maria Rogers, et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-42-May 20, 1905.

Aleck Rogers Transferred from Memo# 27
Jan. 11, 1907.

See 17-1489

1484

In re the application of Maria Rogers to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes ~~xx~~ at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899 for enrollment as a Choctaw Citizen being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al, she testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Maria Rogers.

Q. How old are you? A. I cannot exactly tell..

Q. Were you born a slave? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who was your master? A. Neal Mackey.

Q. Where were you born? A. The Lord knows I don't. On Red River somewhere.

Q. Where have you been living ever since you were born? A. Here in the nation in Poteau Bottom.

Q. Did you ever live in Arkansas or Texas? A. No sir.

Q. Where is your husband? A. He is at home.

Q. Is he a statesman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where did he marry you at? A. On Red River on this side.

Q. How many children have you got? A. Six.

Q. Are they all living with you at home ? A. No sir. Two not married

Enrolled Maria Rogers and two children on White Card as Choctaw Freedmen.

Their rights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer employed by the Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W. C. Smiley

Memo.-278.

Department of the Interior,
Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 8, 1906.

In the matter of the alleged application for the enrollment of Aleck Rogers as a Choctaw freedman.

-----oo0oo-----

ALECK ROGERS, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commissioner:

Q What is your name? A Aleck Rogers.
Q How old are you, Aleck? A Twenty-five or twenty-six, somewhere along there.
Q What is your post office? A Boynton.
Q Have you ever made application to the Commission or the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes as a Choctaw freedman in person? A No sir, I never made it in person myself.
Q Have you ever written to the Commission or the Commissioner about your right as a freedman? A No sir, I never written myself.
Q On what do you base your application then if you have not in person or in writing made application as a Choctaw freedman?
A Well, my mother and all are citizens, Choctaw freedmans.
Q Well, do you claim that any application has been made for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman? A Well, not no more than my mother says that she had made application once some time for us along when she first made application, but it didn't go through, and the last time that she made application, why she couldn't make any application for me, I think, because I was of age.
Q When was your mother before this office the last time?
A It was in last year or year before, I dis-remember which, I think in July or August.
Q July or August last year? A Yes sir, I think so, or the year before, I dis-remember which. It was last year, I think.
Q That is the only thing that you know about an application having been made for you? A Yes sir, that is the only thing that I know.

(Note) It does not appear from the records in the possession of this office that any formal application has ever been made for the enrollment of Aleck Rogers as a Choctaw freedman prior to December 1, 1905.

It appears, however, that on September 19, 1904, Maria Rogers appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and gave testimony in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers as a Choctaw freedman, at which time the following testimony was taken:

"Q What are your children's names?
A Got one named Louise but I never put her on there, but the Dawes Commission told me to hunt her up and send her up here.
Q She never applied?
A No sir. I have one named Alec.
Q Never made any application did he?
A That is the one I call Babe.
Q Besides Louise and Alec, your children are as follows: John, Andrew, and Stephen Rogers and Mattie Brown?
A Yes sir."

By Commissioner:

That is the only testimony that can be found that relates to you as given by your mother.

Q Has your mother, Maria Rogers, been finally enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Where were you born? A Choctaw Nation.
Q At what place in the Choctaw Nation? A Braden.
Q How long did you live at Braden after your birth? A Until I was grown or about.
Q How many years ago? A Four or five years.
Q Then where did you move to? A Creek Nation.
Q What place? A Well, Brushhill was my post office then.
Q How long did you live there? A Well, I been there off and on ever since I left Braden four or five years ago, and at Boynton together.
Q Have you ever lived in Texas? A No sir.
Q Ever live in Arkansas? A No sir.
Q Kansas? A No sir, never lived any place outside of the Territory.
Q What is the name of your father? A Aleck Rogers.
Q Is he living? A No sir, he is dead.
Q How long ago? A He has been dead about a year ago or little better.
Q Was he a citizen or not? A No sir.
Q He was a states negro? A Yes sir.
Q You claim all the rights you have got as a freedman through your mother? A Yes sir.
Q She is living at this time? A Yes sir.
Q And her name is still Maria Rogers? A Yes sir.
Q Is there any further statement you desire to make? A No sir, not any more; that is all I know. I wanted to know whether I would have to have my mother's statement or not.

By Commissioner:

Under the Act of April 26, 1906, the records of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes are made conclusive evidence of any application having been made, so if it does not show anywhere by some record evidence that you had made application there would be no way to show it, so it won't be necessary to bring your mother unless you have some other record evidence you want to introduce.

(Witness excused.)

Lenora B. Ashton, as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, on oath states that she reported the testimony in the above entitled cause on the 8th day of November, 1906, and that the above and foregoing transcript is a true and complete translation of her stenographic notes.

Lenora B. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, 1906.

E. K. Ramus
Notary Public.

A.R.T.
17 D 37 to
45 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of

Lizzie Rogers	17 D 37
Ann Johnson et al.	17 D 38
Tom Nunnally et al.	17 D 39
Rena Blocker et al.	17 D 40
John Rogers et al.	17 D 41
Maria Rogers et al.	17 D 42
Mattie Brown	17 D 43
Amanda Reed et al.	17 D 44
Emsie Blocker et al.	17 D 45.

D E C I S I O N .

It apears from the record herein that on June 13 and 14, 1899, atSpiro, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine (as Ada Blain), Sam Blaines, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally (as Lula Nunnally), Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers (as Blanche Rogers), Clayborne Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker (as Emsie Powell), Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Caddo, Indian Territory, August 22, 1899, and at South McAlester, Indian Territory on September 5, 1899. Subsequently and on October 25, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Marian Odessa Rogers (born August 23, 1901), daughter of the said John Rogers, and on November 1, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Andrew Blocker (born April 5, 1902), son of the said Emsie Blocker, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of all said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 19,1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Ann Johnson were the slaves of Elam Mackey, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that they have resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902; that the said Tom Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Amanda Reed and Emsie Blocker are the children of Patsy Nunnally (a daughter of the said Lizzie Rogers), who was also the slave of the said Elam Mackey during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Guy Blaine and Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, and Andrew Johnson are the children of said Ann Johnson, and that the applicant Aleck Berry is her grandchild; and that the

applicants Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally are the children of said Tom Nunnally; that the applicants Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker are the children of said Rena Blocker; that the applicants John Rogers, Mattie Brown, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers are the children of said Maria Rogers; that the applicants Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers are the children of said John Rogers; that the applicants General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed are the children of said Amanda Reed; that the applicants Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker are the children of said Emsie Blocker.

It further appears from the record herein that all said last named applicants were born in the Choctaw- Chickasaw country subsequent to the close of the war of the rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

(Signed) Tams Bixby
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles.
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 4 1904

17-D-42 COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Maria Rogers,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

17-B-37 to
45 inclusive

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alock Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobbs Reed, Lizzie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered.

SIGNED Chairman.

COPY 17-D-37 to
45 Inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1903.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1903, granting the applications for enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leeda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leeda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Mila Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered.
Enc-17-D-37 to
45 inclusive

SIGNED

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 8, 1903.

A. Rogers,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 30, asking if the enrollment of your wife, M. Rogers, has been approved.

In reply thereto you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Maria Rogers, wife of Aleck Rogers, for the enrollment of herself and her children, Andrew and Stephen Rogers as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case she will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 42

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Alex Rogers,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of August 12, asking if your wife, Maria Rogers, has been approved as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Maria Rogers and her children, Andrew and Stephen Rogers, for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen. It is suggested that Maria Rogers should appear before the Commission at its appointment at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6 and 7 or at Tishomingo, September 8 and 9, 1904, for the purpose of testifying relative to the right of herself and her children to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, at which time she should be accompanied by any witnesses whose testimony she desires to introduce in support of her application.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-37 17-D-43
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Patsy Kunnally,

Sutter, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that testimony be taken as to whether or not you were a slave of a Choctaw Indian, where you resided during the war of the rebellion and where you and your descendnats have resided since the close of the war.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, at its General office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-37 17-D-38
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Lizzie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it is necessary that testimony be taken to show that you and those of your descendants who were living before the surrender were the slaves of Choctaw Indians, whether or not they resided in Indian Territory at the time of the war of the rebellion and where they have resided since the surrender.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or such appearance may be made at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17[illegible]42.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 10, 1905.

Mariah Rogers,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 3, asking if your enrollment has been approved as a Choctaw Freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that on May 4, 1905, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered its decision granting your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children, Andrew and Stephen Rogers, as Choctaw Freedmen, and a copy thereof was forwarded you by registered mail to Braden, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
1494

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 5, 1905.

Alice Rogers,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 1, asking if you can have your baby, Clarie Riler Rogers, born February 24, 1905, enrolled, and stating that you are the wife of Andrew Rogers.

In reply to your letter you are advised that Andrew Rogers is a Choctaw freedman and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, this office is without authority to enroll children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1494

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 13, 1906.

Andrew Rogers,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 29, 1905, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior has been by him referred to this office for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you ask if you can have your child born February 24, 1905 enrolled.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that you were enrolled as a Choctaw freedman and you are informed that under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, there was no provision for the enrollment of children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

There is therefore no authority at this time for the enrollment of your child.

The communication of this office inclosed with your letter is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

KB 2-13.

Choc. Fr. 1494

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 24, 1906.

Maria Rogers,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 14, asking relative to the enrollment of your children, Eliah Rogers and Louisa Dillahunt as Choctaw freedmen.

In reply you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that application has been made by or on behalf of Eliah Rogers or Louisa Dillahunt for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, and under existing legislation there is no authority for the reception of original applications for enrollment as citizens or freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) ..... 1899.

Name .....

Choctaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... No. .....

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship .....

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? .....

License filed this day, ...

40 Wife's name, Maria Rogers

Choctaw yes County Skullyville Year ..... No Not on roll

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? .....

License filed this day .....

Names of children:

19 Andrew Rogers County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. Not on roll

15 Stephen " County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. "

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

Put on white card

(1)

Choctaw Fr. 1495

Mattie Brown

Fr. 1495

1495

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Mattie Brown

Transferred from 17-D-43-May 20, 1905.

See 17-1489

1495

In re the application of Mattie Brown to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T. June 14th. 1899 for enrollment as a ~~citizen~~ Choctaw Freedmanbeing duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al, she testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Mattir Brown.

Q. How old are you? A. Twenty one.

Q? Who was your mother? A. Maria Rogers.

Q. Who did your mother belong to ? A. I do not know.

Q. Where were you born? A. In Skullyville County.

Q. Have you been living there ever since? A. Yes sir until the last last year, I moved to Tushkahomma.,

Q. Is your husband a stateman? A. He is a citizen, buthe has not prooved up his rights.

Q. Have you got any children? A. No sir.

Enrolled Mattie Brown as Choctaw Freedman, on White Card.

Her rights depend upon decision in Lizzie Rogers case.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

8)

A.R.T.
17 D 37 to
45 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of

Lizzie Rogers	17 D 37
Ann Johnson et al.	17 D 38
Tom Nunnally et al.	17 D 39
Rena Blocker et al.	17 D 40
John Rogers et al.	17 D 41
Maria Rogers et al.	17 D 42
Mattie Brown	17 D 43
Amanda Reed et al.	17 D 44
Emsie Blocker et al.	17 D 45.

D E C I S I O N .

It apears from the record herein that on June 13 and 14, 1899, at Spiro, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine (as Ada Blain), Sam Blaine , Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally (as Lula Nunnally), Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers (as Blanche Rogers), Clayborne Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker (as Emsie Powell), Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Caddo, Indian Territory, August 22, 1899, and at South McAlester, Indian Territory on September 5, 1899. Subsequently and on October 25, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Marian Odessa Rogers (born August 23, 1901), daughter of the said John Rogers, and on November 1, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Andrew Blocker (born April 5, 1902), son of the said Emsie Blocker, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of all said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 19,1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Ann Johnson were the slaves of Elam Mackey, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that they have resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902; that the said Tom Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Amanda Reed and Emsie Blocker are the children of Patsy Nunnally (a daughter of the said Lizzie Rogers), who was also the slave of the said Elam Mackey during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Guy Blaine and Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, and Andrew Johnson are the children of said Ann Johnson, and that the applicant Aleck Berry is her grandchild; and that the

applicants Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally are the children of said Tom Nunnally; that the applicants Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker are the children of said Rena Blocker; that the applicants John Rogers, Mattie Brown, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers are the children of said Maria Rogers; that the applicants Clarence Rogers, Clayburne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers are the children of said John Rogers; that the applicants General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed are the children of said Amanda Reed; that the applicants Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker are the children of said Emsie Blocker.

It further appears from the record herein that all said last named applicants were born in the Choctaw- Chickasaw country subsequent to the close of the war of the rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

(Signed) Tams Bixby
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles.
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 4 1904

17-D-37 17-D-42
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Lizzie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it is necessary that testimony be taken to show that you and those of your descendants who were living before the surrender were the slaves of Choctaw Indians, whether or not they resided in Indian Territory at the time of the war of the rebellion and where they have resided since the surrender.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or such appearance may be made at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-37 17-D-42
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Patsy Nunnally,

Sutter, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that testimony be taken as to whether or not you were a slave of a Choctaw Indian, where you resided during the war of the rebellion and where you and your descendnats have resided since the close of the war.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

COPY.

17-D-43

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1906.

Mattie Brown,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1906, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been advised that they will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

COPY. 17-B-37 to
45 inclusive

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leeda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blecker, Leeda Blecker, Eddie Blecker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Bessie Blecker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blecker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully, Tams Bixby

Registered. GNED Chairman.

COPY. 17-D-37 to 45 inclusive

Muskogee, I.T. May 4-1905

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered May 4, 1905, granting the applications for enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leeda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alock Berry, Tom Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leeda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Hricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/14 1899.

Name .....

Choctaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... No. .....

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship .....

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? .....

License filed this day, ...

21 Wife's name, Mattie Brown

Choctaw ? yes County Skullyville Year ..... No. Not on roll

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? .....

License filed this day .....

Names of children:

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

..... County ..... Year ..... Page ..... No. .....

Put on white card

1043

Choctaw Fr. 1496

Fr. 1496

Amanda Reed

1490

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW. FREEDMAN

Amanda Reed, et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-44-May 20, 1905.

Test.6/14/99-See Jacket 1537

See 17-1489

1490

17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Lizzie Rogers	17-D-37
Ann Johnson et al	17-D-38
Tom Nunnally et al	17-D-39
Rena Blocker et al	17-D-40
John Rogers et al	17-D-41
Maria Rogers et al	17-D-42
Mattie Brown	17-D-43
Amanda Reed et al	17-D-44
Emsie Blocker et al	17-D-45.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on June 13 and 14, 1899, at Spiro, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine (as Ada Blain), Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally (as Lula Nunnally), Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers (as Blanche Rogers), Clayborne Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker (as Emsie Powell), Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Caddo, Indian Territory August 22, 1899, and at South McAlester, Indian Territory on September 5, 1899. Subsequently and on October 25, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Marian Odessa Rogers (born August 23, 1901), daughter of the said John Rogers, and on November 1, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Andrew Blocker (born April 5, 1902), son of the said Emsie Blocker, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of all said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 19, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Ann Johnson were the slaves of Elam Mackey, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that they have resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902; that the said Tom Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Amanda Reed and Emsie Blocker are the children of Patsy Nunnally(a daughter of the said Lizzie Rogers), who was also the slave of the said Elam Mackey during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of

the treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine and Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson and Andrew Johnson are the children of said Ann Johnson, and that the applicant Aleck Berry is her grandchild; and that the applicants Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally are the children of said Tom Nunnally; that the applicants Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker are the children of said Rena Blocker; that the applicants John Rogers, Mattie Brown, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers are the children of said Maria Rogers; that the applicants Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers are the children of said John Rogers; that the applicants General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed are the children of said Amanda Reed; that the applicants Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker are the children of said Emsie Blocker.

It further appears from the record herein that all said last named applicants were born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country subsequent to the close of the war of the rebellion, and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAY 4 1905

17-D-37
17-D-44
17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 26, 1904.

Patsey Nunley,

Sutter, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 13, 1904, in which you ask if the enrollment of yourself, Lizy Roger and Mandy Reed, have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Lizzie Rogers, Patsy Nunnaly and her family, and Amanda Reed and her family, for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

As soon as decisions are reached in these cases, the applicants will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 30, 1898.

Patsy Munley,

Sutter, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 28, in which you ask if Lizzie Rogers, Patsy Munley and Mandy Reed have been approved.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the applications of Amanda Reed and Patsy Munley for enrollment of themselves and families as Choctaw Freedmen, or upon the application of Lizzie Rogers for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. When decisions are reached in these cases, the applicants will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

5

17-D-37 17-D-43
17-D-38 17-D-43
17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Lizzie Rogers,

Tyrmewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it is necessary that testimony be taken to show that you and those of your descendants who were living before the surrender were the slaves of Choctaw Indians, whether or not they resided in Indian Territory at the time of the war of the rebellion and where they have resided since the surrender.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or such appearance may be made at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

COPY.

17-D-37 to
45 Inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the applications for enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leeda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alsek Berry, Tom Munnally, Sula Munnally, Rena Blocker, Leeda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Essie Blocker, Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc-17-D-37 to
45 inclusive

COPY.

17-D- 44

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Amanda Reed,

Brazil, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

SIGNED

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

COPY.

17-2-37 to
48 inclusive

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1906.

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1906, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leeda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alsek Berry, Tom Bunnally, Willie Bunnally, Sula Bunnally, Rena Blecker, Leeda Blecker, Eddie Blecker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marion Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Lizzie Blecker, Ericka Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blecker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered.

SIGNED

Chairman.

17-D-39 17-D-44
17-D-40 17-D-45
17-D-41 17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Patsy Nunnally,

Sutter, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that testimony be taken as to whether or not you were a slave of a Choctaw Indian, where you resided during the war of the rebellion and where you and your descendnats have resided since the close of the war.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, at its General office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/14 1899.

Name .....

Choctaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... No. .....

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship .....

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? .....

License filed this day, ...

35 Wife's name, Amanda Reed

Choctaw ? yes County Skullyville Year ..... No. .....

Chickasaw ? ..... County ..... Year ..... Page .....

Citizen by blood ? ..... Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ? .....

Married under what law ? .....

License filed this day .....

Names of children:

15	General Reed	County	Year	Page	No.	Atoka
8	Ella "	County	Year	Page	No.	"
5	Mobile "	County	Year	Page	No.	"
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	

Put all on white card

1044

(1)

Choctaw Fr. 1497

Fr. 1497

Emsie Blocker

1497

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Emmie Blocker, et, al.

No. 7 GRANTED-Sep 15 1906

Transferred from 17-D-45-May 20, 1905.

See 17-1493.

1497

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Kinta, Indian Territory, August 6, 1906.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Davit Brown, whose name appears on Card Number 1497 as Davit Blocker, as a Choctaw Freedman.

Testimony taken in Sutter, Indian Territory, on July 31, 1906.

PATSEY NUNNALLY, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Patsey Nunnally.
Q How old are you ? A About 60 years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Sutter, I. T.
Q Are you a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A yes.

Witness is here identified as a Choctaw Freedman, Card Number 1537, Roll Number 5328.

Q Are you the mother of Emsie Blocker?
A Yes, sir.
Q How old is Emsie Blocker? A About 35.
Q Is Emsie Blocker the mother of children, if so name them in the order of their births?
A Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell, Davit Brown and Andrew Blocker.
Q Are these children on the roll? A Yes, all but Davit.
Q When was Davit Brown born?
A He is 7 years old, but I do not know the day of the month he was born.
Q Which is the older, Davit or Andrew? A Davit is older than Andrew.
Q How much older? A Davit is about two years or more older than Andrew.
Q The records of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes show that Andrew Blocjer was born March 5, 1902: Did you attend your daughter, Emsie Blocker, at the birth of David Brown, and was Davit Brown born prior to the birth of Andrew Blocker?
A Davit if older than Andrew; I was present when he was born.
Q Who is the father of this child Davit Brown?
A You asked me too soon--I do not know--the mother says Wash Brown is the father of it.
Q At the birth of this child was the mother the lawful wife of Dee O. Blocker? A No, she was not married to Dee Blocker, she was married to Ejack Powell.
Q Who is the father of R Andrew Blocker? A Dee O. Blocker.
Q Is Dee O: Blocker a freedman or non-freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A He is a United States citizen.

Q Is Davit Brown living at the present time? A Yes, sir.
Q You state upon oath that Davit Brown, the illegitimate son of your daughter, Emsie Blocker, and Wash Brown was born during the year 1899 and is now living? A Yes, sir.
Q Is Emsie Blocker now living? A Yes, sir, she's living.
Q What is her present post office address? A Braden, I. T.
Q Is Wash Brown, the father of Davit Brown, a freedman of the Choctaw Nation?
A Yes, sir, he's a freedman.

Witness Excused.

TESTIMONY taken at same place and on same date as above.

ANN JOHNSON, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Ann Johnson.
Q How old are you? A 42.
Q What is your post office address? A Latham, I. T.
Q Are you a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Who is your mother? A Patsey Nunnally.
Q Are you related to Emsie Blocker, if so state relationship?
A She is my half sister on my mother's side.
Q Do you know the names of Emsie Blocker's children?
A yes, sir.
Q Name them in the order of their ages?
A Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell, Davit Brown and Andrew Blocker.
Q Who is the father of these children by the name of Powell?
A Ejack Powell.
Q Who is the father of Davit Brown? A Wash Brown.
Q Who is the father of Andrew Blocker?
A Dee O. Blocker.
Q State the name and age of the youngest one of these children.
A Andrew is the youngest, he is about three or four years old.
Q How old is Davit Brown? A He is about six going on seven.
Q Do you know the year, month or day of the month that Davit Brown was born? A No, I just can't remember the day or month he was born.
Q Are Emsie Blocker and her children freedmen of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Is Davit Brown now living? A Yes, sir.
Q What is the present post office address of the mother?
A Bradeh, I. T.

Witness Excused.

LOUIS MABRY, being duly sworn, testified as follows;

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Louis Mabry.
Q How old are you? A 36.
Q What is your post office address? A Sutter, I. T?
Q Are you a fuly enrolled and recognized freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.

In re the application of Davit Brown---#3.

Witness is here identified as a Choctaw Freedman, Roll Number 1578.

Q Do you know Emsie Blocker? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you related to her? A No, sir, no relation.
Q Can you mention on her children?
A Ericks, Cherry, Billy and Morris Powell and Davit Brown and she has some younger but I do not know their names.
Q Have she and the children you mention been enrolled as x freedmen of the Choctaw Nation?
A All with the exception of Davit Brown.
Q Who is the father of Emsie Blocker's child named Davit?
A Wash Brown, it is said.
Q How old is Davit? A About six or seven years old.
Q Do you know the date of his birth? A No, sir.
Q How do you judge his age? A By his size.
Q Do you know and state as a positive fact that Davit Brown, son of Emsie Blocker, was born prior to September 25, 1902?
A Yes, sir.

Witness Excused.

WILLIE STEWART, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER:

Q What is your name? A Willie Stewart.
Q How old are you? A I will be 36 the 4th of November.
Q What is your post office address? A Latham, I. T.
Q Are you a duly enrolled and recognized freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir, I am a freedman.
Q Do you kn Emsie Blocker? A Yes, sir, I know her.
Q Are you relatsdto her? A No, sir, no kin at all.
Q Doyou know the names of her children? A yes, sir.
Q Name them? A Ericks, Cherry, Billy and Morris Powell and Davit; here is also two small ones but I do not know their names.
Q Who is the father of the children you have just mentioned?
A Ejack Powell is supposed to be the father of all except Davit.
Q Who is the father of Davit? A I have heard it is Wash Brown.
Q Which is the youngest one of these children you have mentioned
A Davit I think is the youngest, but him and Morris look like little twin boys.
Q How old is Davit Brown? A I would take him to be about seven years old; they moved up here near me the first year I was married and I have been married five years in December; he was about two years old then.
Q You have seen Davit Brown frequently since your marriage five years ago?
A Yes, sir, they lived right close to me and I have seen him often? A Was Davit Brown born before the marriage of Emsie to x Dr O. Blocker? A yes, sir.
Q When were you married? A In December 1901.
Q You state as a positive fact that Davit Brown, son of Emsie Blocker and Wash Brown, was born prior to your marriage in December 1901? A yes, sir.
Q What is the prent postoffice address of the mother of Davit Brown? A Braden, I. T.

Witness Excused.

In re the application for the enrollment of Davit Blocker---#4.

W. P. Covington, being duly sworn, states that the above and foregoing is a full and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said case on the date set forth.

W P Covington

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of Aug 1906.

Lucy Cobb

Notary Public.

A.R.T.

COPY.

17-D-37 to
45 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Lizzie Rogers	17-D-37
Ann Johnson et al	17-D-38
Tom Nunnally et al	17-D-39
Rena Blocker et al	17-D-40
John Rogers et al	17-D-41
Maria Rogers et al	17-D-42
Mattie Brown	17-D-43
Amanda Reed et al	17-D-44
Emsie Blocker et al	17-D-45.

- D E C I S I O N -

It appears from the record herein that on June 13 and 14, 1899, at Spiro, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine (as Ada Blain), Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleck Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally (as Lula Nunnally), Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers (as Blanche Rogers), Clayborne Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker (as Emsie Powell), Ericka Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Caddo, Indian Territory August 22, 1899, and at South McAlester, Indian Territory on September 5, 1899. Subsequently and on October 25, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Marian Odessa Rogers (born August 23, 1901), daughter of the said John Rogers, and on November 1, 1902, written application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Andrew Blocker (born April 5, 1902), son of the said Emsie Blocker, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of all said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 19, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie Rogers, Maria Rogers and Ann Johnson were the slaves of Elam Mackey, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that they have resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902; that the said Tom Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Amanda Reed and Emsie Blocker are the children of Patsy Nunnally (a daughter of the said Lizzie Rogers), who was also the slave of the said Elam Mackey during and at the close of the war of the rebellion, and resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country at the date of

the treaty of Fort Smith; that the applicants, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine and Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, and Andrew Johnson are the children of said Ann Johnson, and that the applicant Aleek Berry is her grandchild; and that the applicants Willie Nunnally and Sula Nunnally are the children of said Tom Nunnally; that the applicants Leoda Blocker and Eddie Blocker are the children of said Rena Blocker; that the applicants John Rogers, Mattie Brown, Andrew Rogers and Stephen Rogers are the children of said Maria Rogers; that the applicants Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers and Marian Odessa Rogers are the children of said John Rogers; that the applicants General Reed, Ella Reed and Mobile Reed are the children of said Amanda Reed; that the applicants Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker are the children of said Emsie Blocker.

It further appears from the record herein that all said last named applicants were born in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country subsequent to the close of the war of the rebellion, and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Aleek Berry, Tom Nunnally, Willie Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rena Blocker, Leoda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emsie Blocker, Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SIGNED James Bixby
Chairman.

SIGNED T. B. Needles.
Commissioner

SIGNED C. R. Breckinridge.
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
MAY 4 1904

17-1497.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Davit Brown as a Choctaw freedman.

D E C I S I O N.

It appears from the census card record in this case that on December 17, 1902, application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of Davit Brown as a Choctaw freedman.

The record in this case further shows that the applicant was born in the year 1899, and is the illegitimate son of Emsie Blocker, a recognized and enrolled Choctaw freedman, whose name appears as number 5149 upon a list prepared by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), of persons entitled to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 20, 1905.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that Davit Brown should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman, under the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

SEP 15 1906

17-D-45.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 1, 1908.

Dee O. Blocker,

Brazil, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 27th ultimo, enclosing the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Andrew Blocker, infant son of Dee O. and Emmer Blocker, born March 5, 1908; and the same being in proper form has been accepted and duly filed with our records as evidence of birth of the above named child.

Receipt is also acknowledged of the marriage license and certificate between Deossie Blocker and Essie Powell, and the same have been duly filed with our records as authority for the change of the name of the mother from her former name of Powell to her present married name of Blocker.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

17-3-45.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 3, 1903.

Emmy Blocker,

Bristl, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam,

There was received at this office, December 24, 1902, the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of David Blocker, infant son of Dee and Emmy Blocker, born November 27, 1899.

You are advised that it appears from an affidavit of Emmie De Blocker, the mother of the child, taken at Vinita, Indian Territory, December 17, 1902, before the enrolling clerk of this Commission, that the child for whom application is made is Dave Brown, infant son of Wash Brown and Emmie De Blocker, born in February, 1899.

For the purpose of showing the exact date of the birth of this child, its correct name and the names of its parents, there is enclosed you herewith a new blank, which you are requested to have properly executed and return at your earliest convenience.

In having same executed, be careful to see that all blanks

2-2 2

are properly taking [illegible] names written in full, and in case where either parties signs with a mark, the affidavits are to be attested to the affidavits are signed by writing, and their signatures can be mark, that such signatures are attested by two disinterested parties, witnesses thereto.

The notary public before whom the same are acknowledged must affix his notarial seal and seal to each separate affidavit.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

B.C.

17-D-42
17-D-43
17-D-44
17-D-45
17-D-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Patsy Nunnally,

Sutter, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and your grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it will be necessary that testimony be taken as to whether or not you were a slave of a Choctaw Indian, where you resided during the war of the rebellion and where you and your descendants have resided since the close of the war.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-S-37 17-S-43
17-S-38 17-S-44
17-S-40 17-S-45
17-S-41 17-S-46

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Lizzie Rogers,

Wynnewood, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, your grandchildren and your great grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, it is necessary that testimony be taken to show that you and those of your descendants who were living before the surrender were the slaves of Choctaw Indians, whether or not they resided in Indian Territory at the time of the war of the rebellion and where they have resided since the surrender.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure at its general office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible, or such appearance may be made at the Choctaw Land Office, at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw F-D-45

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 29, 1904.

Nicholas Powell,

Kintah, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 21, stating that you are the guardian of Erics Powell and you wish to know if his mother, Emsy Powell, has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Emsie Powell for the enrollment of herself and her minor children, Erics, Cherry, Billy and Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker. As soon as a decision is reached in this case, they will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

COPY

17-D-45

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Lissie Blocker,

Brazil, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Ericks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lissie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations havebeen furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you and said children as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-45.

COPY

17-D-45

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Nicholas Powell,

Kintah, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision granting the application for the enrollment of Lussie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED James Bixby

Registered.

Chairman.

17-B-37 to
45 inclusive

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Copy.

James Hart,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leoda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alock Berry, Tom Bunnally, Willie Bunnally, Sula Bunnally, Rena Blocker, Leeda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Clayborne Rogers, Marion Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobill Reed, Annie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Lizzie Rogers et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Registered. SIGNED Chairman.

17-D-37 to
45 Inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the applications for enrollment of Lizzie Rogers, Ann Johnson, Guy Blaine, Eddie Blaine, Sam Blaine, Leeda Johnson, Rosanna Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Alock Berry, Tom Nunnally, Sula Nunnally, Rene Blocker, Leeda Blocker, Eddie Blocker, John Rogers, Clarence Rogers, Claybourne Rogers, Marian Odessa Rogers, Maria Rogers, Andrew Rogers, Stephen Rogers, Mattie Brown, Amanda Reed, General Reed, Ella Reed, Mobile Reed, Emzie Blocker, Bricks Powell, Cherry Powell, Billy Powell, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker as Choctaw freedmen

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby
Chairman.

Registered.
Enc-17-D-37 to
45 inclusive

Choctaw Freedman
1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 9, 1905.

Nicholas Powell,
Kinta, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 30, in which you ask if protest was filed by the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations against the enrollment of the persons named in our letter of May 4, 1905.

In reply to your letter you are advised that no protest was filed by the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations against the enrollment of Emsie, Bricks, Cherry, Billy, Morris Powell and Andrew Blocker, as Choctaw freedmen, and their names are now being placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior. You will be notified when their enrollment is approved by the Department.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 11, 1906.

Chief Clerk,

Choctaw Land Office,

Ateka, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed herewith name and information this day placed at No. 7 on Choctaw Freedman roll card No. 1497, Emsie Blocker et al.

You are therefore directed to make duplicate card of this number in your possession conform to this information, and add the name of this freedman to your list of undetermined applicants for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

LM 3/11

Acting Commissioner.

17-1497

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 17, 1906.

Clayton Wade,

Register No. 5014, Box 7,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 4, 1906, asking why your wife, Martha Wade, formerly Martha Harris, is not permitted to select her allotment.

In reply you are advised that Martha Harris, child of Winnie Brown, has been enrolled as a Chickasaw freedman and her enrollment as such was approved by the Secretary of the Interior May 28, 1906. Selection of an allotment may now be made in her behalf in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the selection of allotments and designation of homesteads in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1497.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 15, 1906.

James Hart,

Attorney at Law,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 15, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Davit Brown as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been allowed fifteen days from this date within which to file a protest against this decision. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Davit Brown will be placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1497.

17-1497.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 15, 1906.

Emsie Blocker,

Brazil, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:-

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 15, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Davit Brown as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been allowed fifteen days from this date within which to file a protest against this decision. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Davit Brown will be placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

SIGNED - Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1497.

17-1497.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 15, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered September 15, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Davit Brown as a Choctaw freedman.

You will be allowed fifteen days from this date within which to file a protest against this decision. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the name of Davit Brown will be placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen to be prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Commissioner.

Registered.

Incl. 17-1497.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of . . . . . .

DAVIT BROWN . . . . . 17-1497.

Copy.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,
of Davit (Here insert name of child.), born on the 27 day of Nov, 1899
Name of Father: Lee Blocker, a citizen of the _____ Nation.
Name of Mother: Emsey Blocker, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Post-Office: Progil. I. Ty.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Emsey Blocker, on oath state that I am 28 years of age and a citizen, by adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Lee Blocker, who is a citizen, by _____, of the _____ Nation, that a male (Male or female.) child was born to me on the 27 day of Nov, 1899; that said child has been named Davit, and is now living.

her
Emsey x Blocker
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses.) { Henry Newton
A. Jones

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 *day of* Dec, 1902.

(Seal)
My Comm ex Mch 9, 1904.

Frank D. Inman
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Patsey Nunalley, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Emsey Blocker, wife of Lee Blocker, on the 27 day of November, 1899; that there was born to her on said date a male (Male or female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Davit.

her
Patsey x Nunalley
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK
(Must be Two Witnesses) { Henry Newton
A. Jones

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 *day of* December, 1902.

(Seal)
My Comm ex Mch 9, 1904

Frank D. Inman
Notary Public.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. (Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ~~citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation,

of Dave Brown, born on the — day of February, 1899

(Here insert name of child)

Name of Father: Nash Brown, a ~~citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Name of Mother: Emsie De Blocker, a ~~citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Post-Office: Brazil Ind. Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District.

I, Emsie De Blocker, on oath state that I am 28 years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of De Blocker, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ —, of the United States Nation, that a male (Male or female.) child was born to me on the — day of February 1899; that said child has been named Dave Brown, and is now living.

her
Emsie × De Blocker
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) Wm. C. Dunn

R. M. Wilson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 *day of* December 1902.

P. C. Bolger (Seal)

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, — District.

I, —, a —, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. —, wife of —, on the — day of —, 190—; that there was born to her on said date a — (Male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named —.

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) —

—

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of — 190—.

Notary Public.

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

_____

as a citizen of the

_____ *Nation.*

Approved _____ *190*_

_____

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 21 1905
ACTING CHAIRMAN.

17 D43

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,
of Davit (Here insert name of child.), born on the 27 day of Nov, 1902
Name of Father: Dee Blocker, a citizen of the _____ Nation.
Name of Mother: Emmey Blocker, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Post-Office: Bragil I Ty

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Emmey Blocker, on oath state that I am 28 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Dee Blocker, who is a citizen, by _____, of the _____ Nation, that a Male (Male or female.) child was born to me on the 27 day of Nov 1902; that said child has been named Davit, and is now living.

her
Emmey X Blocker
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses) Henry Newton
A Jones

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 *day of* Dec 1902

Frank D Lummus
Notary Public.
My Comm. Ex Mch 9-1904

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Patsey Rumley, a Midwife on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Emmey Blocker wife of Dee Blocker, on the 27 day of November, 1902; that there was born to her on said date a Male (Male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Davit.

her
Patsey X Rumley
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK
(Must be Two Witnesses) Henry Newton
A Jones

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 *day of* December 1902

Frank D Lummus
Notary Public.
My Comm. Ex Mch 9-1904

17-245

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Jane Brown

as a citizen of the

Choctaw *Nation.*

Approved _____ *190*__

_____

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED

DEC 24 190

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. Illegitimate Child

20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as ~~a citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation,

of Dave Brown, born on the — day of February, 1899

(Here insert name of child)

Name of Father: Wash Brown, ~~a citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Name of Mother: Emsie De Blocker, ~~a citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw ~~Nation.~~

Post-Office: Brazil, Ind Ter

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
~~INDIAN TERRITORY,~~ }
Central District. }

I, Emsie De Blocker, on oath state that I am 28 years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of De Blocker, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ _____, of the United States Nation, that a male (Male or female.) child was born to me on the — day of February 1899, that said child has been named Dave Brown, and is now living.

Emsie her X De Blocker
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses) } Lon C Brown
W M Nelson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th *day of* December *190* 2

P. C. Bolger
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
~~INDIAN TERRITORY,~~ }
_____ District. }

I, _____, a _____, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. _____, wife of _____, on the _____ day of _____, 190 ; that there was born to her on said date a _____ (Male or female.) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named _____.

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses) } _____
_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ *day of* _____ *190*___.

_____
Notary Public.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

Enc 125 118 20 INDEXED 4703

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Andrew Blocker

as a citizen of

Choctaw Nation.

Approved, NOV 1 1902 190

James Bixby

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
NOV 1 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

D45

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,
of Andrew Blocker (Here insert name of child), born on the 5 day of March, 1902
Name of Father: Dee O. Blocker, a citizen of the Nation.
Name of Mother: Emmer Blocker, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Post-office, Brazil I. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District.

I, Emmer Blocker, on oath state that I am 28 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Dee O. Blocker, who is a citizen, by born, of the Nation, that a male (male or female) child was born to me on the 5 day of March 1902; that said child has been named Andrew Blocker, and is now living.

Emmer her X Blocker
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK
(Must be Two Witnesses)
H A Knight
I. O. Inman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 *day of* Aug *1902*

My commission expires Mar. 9, 1904

Frank [illegible]
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District.

I, Patsy Munley, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Emmer Blocker, wife of Dee O. Blocker on the 5 day of March, 1902; that there was born to her on said date a male (male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Andrew

Patsy her X Munley
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses)
H A Knigh
I. O. Inman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 *day of* August *1902*

My commission expires Mar. 9, 1904

Frank [illegible]
NOTARY PUBLIC.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 6/14 1899.

Name [redacted]

Choctaw ? ... County ... Year ... No. ...

Chickasaw ? ... County ... Year ... Page ...

Citizen by blood ? ... Mother's citizenship ...

Intermarried citizen ? ...

Married under what law ? ...

[redacted]e filed this day, ...

74 Wife's name, Emma Powell

Choctaw ? Yes County Skullyville Year ... No. Not on roll

Chickasaw ? ... County ... Year ... Page ...

Citizen by blood ? ... Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedman

Intermarried citizen ? ...

Married under what law ? ...

License filed this day ...

Names of children:

9 Erichs Powell ... County ... Year ... Page ... No. Not on roll

8 Cherry " ... County ... Year ... Page ... No. "

4 Billy " ... County ... Year ... Page ... No. "

2 Morris " ... County ... Year ... Page ... No. "

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

... County ... Year ... Page ... No. ...

Put on white Card

1045

Choctaw Fr. 1498

Angeline Shelby

Fr. 1498

1498

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Ameline Shelby , et, al.

Transferred from 17-43-May 20, 1905.

1498

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen of -

Angeline Shelby et al.

17-D-48.

In the matter of the application of Angeline Shelby, to the Commission to theFive Civilized Tribes, at Hartshorne, I. T., August 2nd, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being dulysworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, she testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Angeline Shelby.

Q. How old are you? A. About forty I guess.

Q Were you born a slave? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. John McIntosh.

Q. Was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw.

Q. Did you belong to him or his wife? A. I belonged to him.

(Excused applicant to get further proof)

August 3rd, 1899.

Mary Brown bdng duly sworn by Com'r Needles, testified as follows in behalf of Angeline Shelby.

Q. What is your name? A. Mary Brown.

Q. Do you know Angeline Shelby? A. Yes sir.

Q. How long have you known her? A. It was in time of the war.

Q. Have you known her ever since? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who did she belong to in time of the war? A. John McIntosh.

Q. Waw he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw.

Q. Where did John McIntosh live when you knew him? A. Down towards Skullyville.

Q. Were you ever down there? A. Yes sir, we lived down there some. My master was living here and they mortgaged me for money. We refugeed down on Salt Creek.

Q. You lived there on the Creek close to Daniel Miller's didn't you? A. yes sir.

Q. Which way did he live from there? A. About two miles from there, I think.

Angeline Shelby #2.

Q. Did you see John McIntosh then? A. Yes sir, he used to come to see my mistress.

Q. Do you know who his wife was? A. Yes sir, Susan McIntosh, her mother had five little children.

Q. What was her mother's name? A. Polly.

Angeline Shelby recalled.

Q. Have you got any children? A. Yes sir, six.

Q. Are they all living with you? A. Yes sir, two of my girls were married, but they are back with me now.

Q. Have they got any children? A. Yes sir, one boy apiece.

(Put on white card. Further testimony of James Tims to be taken at Caddo)

48

17-D-84

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, DECEMBER 2, 1904.

In the matter of the application of Angeline Shelby and her children, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, George Shelby and Jim Shelby, and her grandchildren Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster, for enrollment as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

GEORGE FITZPATRICK of South McAlester
Appeared as Attorney for Applicant.

ANGELINE SHELBY
Being first duly sworn testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION.

Q What is your name? A Angeline Shelby.
Q What is your post office address? A Gowan I. T.
Q Is that in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q You are an applicant as a Choctaw freedman are you not?
A Yes sir.
Q Who else did you apply for beside yourself? A My children and my grandchildren.
Q Give the names of your children- commencing with the oldest,
Q Lizzie Martin, her name was Vinson before she married Martin.
Q When was she born? A She was born in '76 I think; I don't remember when she was born; I had a paper with their ages on , I was going to bring up here with me but I come off and forgot it; I will bring it with me next time I come.
Q Where was she born? A She was born in the Cherokee Nation.
Q Where has she been living ever since? A A She's been living in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Ever since she was born? A Ever since I come from there.
Q Has Lizzie Martin ever lived anywhere else than in the Territory? A No sir she's always lived in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did she ever live in Texas? A No she never lived in Texas.
Q Did she ever live in Arkansas? A No she never lived in Arkansas; she always lived in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Always lived in the Indian Territory? A Yes she 's always lived in the Territory.

Q What is the name of the next one? A Queenie Payton.
Q How old is Queenie? A I can't tell you; she was born the 7th of May.
Q What year? A I just can't tell you what year it was; I have entirely forgotten what year it was; I was going to bring a paper with their ages on it but I for it.
Q What is the next one? A Charley Shelby.
Q How old is he? A I could not tell you.
Q Where was Charley born? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Where is he living now? A He's living at Dowell in the Choctaw Nation.
Q What is the next one? A Joe Shelby.
Q Where was he born? A He was born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q What is the next one? A George Shelby.
Q Where was he born? A He was born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Who was the next one? A Jim Shelby.
Q Where was he born? A He was born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Is there any more children? A I have six; I believe I got them all down; then my two grandchildren.
Q What are their names? A Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster. Joe Henry is Lizzie's child.
Q Where was he born? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Now whose child is Troy Webster? A He's Queenie's child/
Q Queenie Payton's. A Yes sir.
Q Where was he born? A At Hartshorn.
Q Is that in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir .
Q Are all these children living and grandchildren? A All but Joe; he died last March.
Q March of this year? A Yes sir.
Q Are you sure it was March of this year? A Yes sir it was March of this year; I went down to the land office at Atoka and the Dawes Commission said my rights hadn't been decided; said the rights of me and my children hadn't been decided and for me to come -----
Q Was Joe dead then , at that time? A He wasn't dead when I went.
Q You say he died last March? A Yes sir he died last March.
Q Didn't you run away during the war? A No sir I wasn't big enough to run away then; I didn't never run away no where.
Q How big were you ? A I wasn't very big; I was about five years old. I never did run away during the war.
Q Where did you stay during the war? A I was living down there near Skullyville; down there with my old Master.
Q What was the name of your Master? A John McIntosh was the name of my master.
Q Was he an Indian? A Yes sir he was a full blood Indian; my old master was a full blood Indian.
Q Choctaw or Chickasaw? A He was a Choctaw Indian.
Q Is he living now? A No sir he's dead.
Q Did he have any children? A No sir he didn't have any children that I know of.
Q What was his wife's name? A Susie was her name.

Q What was she? A She was an Indian too.
Q Is she living? A I don't know for sure whether she is; I think she's dead. I don't never know now whether she's living or not but I don't think she is.
Q Q You don't know whether John McIntosh has any children living or not? A No sir, he haint got any that I know of.
Q Didn't you run down to Texas during the war? A No sir I never has been down to Texas; I never been anywhere but in the Territory.
Q Didn't John McIntosh sell you to somebody? A No sir I never been sold to anybody; never to any body that I know of.
Q Where have you been living since the close of the war?
A In the Territory.
Q What were you doing in the Cherokee Nation? A Well my husband was there and staid awhile, and they ordered me to go back down to the Choctaw Nation and I have been there all the time since.
Q Did you go over to the Cherokee Nation before the war was over? A No sir.
Q How soon after the war was over was it that you went to the Cherokee Nation? A Iwas a woman and married before I went to the Cherokee Nation.
Q How long did you live in the Cherokee Nation? A I was there a year; one of my children was born there.
Q Do you know James Tims? A Yes sir.
Q Who was he? A He was a colored freedman.
Q Did you know him during the war? A No sir I just got acquainted with him in South Town.
Q Where were you living in 1896? A I been here I guess; I been living here in the Choctaw Nation
Q Did you ever go under any other name, any other name than Shelby? A Before I was married I did.
Q After you were married? A No sir, Angeline Shelby is all the name I have had ever since I have been married and that is my name yet.
Q Yourself and these children and grandchildren all claim rights as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation don't they? A Yes sir.

Applicants are given 15 days in which to introduce further testimony as they may desire.

Mattie V. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of December 1904.

Charles W. Lawyer
Notary Public.

48
17-D-84

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY, DECEMBER 8, 1904.

In the matter of the application of Angeline Shelby for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

George Fitzpatrick of South McAlester, appeared as attorney for applicant.

SAM McCOY
Being first duly sworn testified as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION.

Q What is your name? A Sam McCoy.

BY FITZPATRICK

Q Where do you live? A South McAlester
Q How long have you lived there? A 9 years.
Q Where were you born? A I was born on Long Creek.
Q Where is Long Creek? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q How far is Long Creek from Skullyville? A About 6 miles
Q Did you know a Choctaw Indian in Skullyville, or living near Skullyville by the name of John McIntosh? A Yes sir I knew an Indian by that name.
Q Did John McIntosh ever have any slaves? A Well I know he had an old lady there by the name of Aunt Polly.
Q I ask you did he have any slaves? A Yes sir.
Q Now do you know the names of any of the slaves that John McIntosh had? A I don't know exactly any of their names but an old lady; I know her.
Q How old are you? A I was born in 1859.

Q I say how old are you? A 45 years old.
Q How old were you when the war closed? A 6 years old.
Q Did this Aunt Polly you state have any children? A She had about 5 girls I know of; that I can recollect of.
Q Do you know the names of any of them? A One was named Angeline; another was named Sarah and Martha, and I disremember

Q How came you to be familiar with their names? A Well I played there with them.
Q What became of the other girls? A I don't know sir, what became of them.
Q What has become of Angeline? A Well I don't know anything about what has become of her.
Q Have you seen Angeline since the war? A No sir not that I know of to know her.
Q You havn't seen her to know her? A No sir.

BY THE COMMISSION.

Q Did you know the owner of Angeline? A Yes sir.
Q What was his name? A John McIntosh.
Q Is he living? A I don't think he is.
Q When did you hear about him last? A It has been a good while.
Q Was Johon McIntosh married? A Yes sir. He was married.
Q What was the name of his wife? A I disremember now ; It has been so long ago.
Q Did John McIntosh have any children? A I disremember; I don't think he did.
Q Wasn't this John McIntosh a white man? A No sir he was a half breed Indian.
Q How many slaves did this man McIntosh have? A Aunt Polly is all the one that I know of.
Q Who is Aunt Polly? Aunt Polly is Angeline's mother.
Q Do you know when Angeline was born? A No sir.
Q How do you know Angeline was Aunt Polly's daughter?
A I was up there around them a right smart.

Mattie V. Vaughn states upon oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of December 1904.

Charles N. Haynes
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
JAN 2[illegible] 1905
[illegible] CHAIRMAN.

Indian Territory
Pontotoc District } ss.

On this day personally appeared before me Luzena Cummins, personally well known to me to be the affiant herein, and who after being by me first duly sworn, on her oath states:

My name is Luzena Cummins, I do not know my exact age. I am about 50 years old or over. My post office address is Colbert I.T. I am a Chickasaw Freedman. I was born and raised in Indian Territory. My maiden name was Luzena Cabbert. I belonged to Frank Cabbert a Chickasaw. I know Angeline Shelby. Her maiden name was Angeline Rutledge. When I first saw her she was a small girl. John McIntosh a full blood Chickasaw Indian was her owner and master. He lived at Tishomingo in the Chickasaw Nation. McIntosh was a missionary preacher and used to come down in Chickasaw Nation to preach and moved bring Angeline's mother along with him to cook for him and his party. I used to go to Fort Smith Ark. to U.S. Court and moved sometimes stopped with them. John McIntosh baptised me and took

me into the church while he was preaching at Caddo.

McIntosh's wife was name Susan McIntosh. She always came with him on his visits when he came to preach. Angelina belonged to Susan McIntosh.

John McIntosh is dead. I heard in 1888 that he died that year at Tuskahoma in the Choctaw Nation. His wife Susan McIntosh is still living at Kiamichi in the Choctaw Nation.

her
Lucena + Cummins
mark.

Witness to mark
Ida Kemp
W R Robinson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of Jan. 1900—

Cummins Hardy
Notary Public
Choctaw Nation

my Com. Exp
Dec. 31st 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

FEB 15 1905

CHAIRMAN.

Gowen I. T.

Feb 9th 1906

On this the 9 day of Feb A. D 1906
Personable appeared before me Daniel E Johnson
and States on oath
That His name is Daniel E Johnson
and is 35 years old a Choctaw Citizen
By blood was Born and Raised in
the Choctaw Nation and has been
Personable acquainted with Angeline Shelby
for Seven years. also am Acquainted
with Susan McIntosh and Known
her to be a Choctaw By Blood And
it was always understood that the
Said Angeline Shelby was a Slave
belonging to Said Susan McIntosh
Said Susan McIntosh lives in
Kamisha County Choctaw nation I. T.

Signed Daniel E Johnson

Sworn to & Subscribed to this 9 day of Feb 1906
J N Bristow Notary Public

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

FEB 15 1905

CHAIRMAN.

BAKER-RIEDT MERCANTILE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

CAPITAL $25,000.00 FULLY PAID

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND MINERS SUPPLIES

STORES AT
HARTSHORNE
AND GOWEN, I. T.

GOWEN, I. T., Feb 10 1905

On this the tenth day of Feb. A.D. 1905 personally appeared before me Culberson Thompson and states on oath that his name is Culberson Thompson and his age thirty seven years. That he is a Choctaw citizen by blood was born and raised in the Choctaw nation and has been personally acquainted with Angeline Shelby for ten years. He also is personally acquainted with Susan McKintosh and knows her to be a Choctaw by blood. It was always understood that the said Angeline Shelby was a slave belonging to the said Susan McKintosh. Said Susan McIntosh lives in Kanipsa County Choctaw Nation. Culberson Thompson

J. C. Johnston

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of Feb 1905

Fred Riedt
Notary Public

My term expires Jan 17 1908

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
FEB 16 1905
CHAIRMAN

2/11 ad 1906

On this the 11th day of February A.D. 1906
I Edmund Lewis a pain duth Cree Solemnly
Swear that I knew Angeline Shelby and
She was Susan McIntosh Shaw and the said
Edmund Lewis Cree solemnly Swear that
I personally acquainted with the said Susan
McIntosh Shaw Shaw her When She Died at
Indian Y.T. She was full Blood Indian
But I do not know whether her husband was
Full Blood or not But we Looked to be full Blood
I Edmund Lewis is 56 years old Born and Raised
in Chickasaw Nation and I have known the Said
Angeline Shelby Ever since She was Small Girl. or
Before She was grown. about 38 years

that is } my name is Ed Lewis {

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this
11th day of Feb 1906 Gerald Rucker
My term expires Jan 7- 1908 Notary Public

17-D-48.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Angeline Shelby and her children and grandchildren, as Choctaw Freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that at a session of the Commission held at Hartshorne, Indian Territory, on the 2nd and 3rd of August, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Angeline Shelby and her children, Lizzie Martin (20 years of age), Queenie Payton (18 years of age), Charley Shelby (17 years of age), Joe Shelby (15 years of age), Jim Shelby (9 years of age) and George Shelby (6 years of age), and her grandchildren, Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 2nd and 8th, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Angeline Shelby was the slave of John McIntosh, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that the applicants, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, Jim Shelby and George Shelby are her children; that the applicant, Joe Henry Biggs, is the child of the said Lizzie Martin, and that the applicant, Troy Webster, is the child of the said Queenie Payton; that said Angeline Shelby has been a resident in good faith of the Indian Territory continuously since the close of the war, up to and including September 25, 1902; that all of the other applicants herein were born in the Indian Territory and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births, up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Angeline Shelby, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, Jim Shelby, George Shelby, Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen, in accordance with

the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indiam Territory,
APR 22 1905

17-D-48.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowan, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, Jim Shelby and George Shelby, and grandchildren Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision, and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-48.

COPY.

17-D-48.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Hyde & Chrisman,

Attorneys at Law,

Wilburton, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on April 22, 1905, rendered its decision granting the application for the enrollment of Angeline Shelby, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, Jim Shelby, George Shelby, Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-48.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Angeline Shelby, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, Jim Shelby, George Shelby, Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-48.

(See 17-1329 for registry receipt for this letter).

Choctaw freedman
D 48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 20, 1904.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 16, asking the status of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen
D--48.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 23, 1904.

Fred P. Branson,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 18th, in which you ask if Angeline, Charley, Joe and George Shelby, Jim Roebuck, Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, Mrs. Queenie Paton, Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster are properly enrolled as freedmen.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that it appears from our records that Angeline Shelby and her children, Lizzie Vinson and Queenie Payton, Charley, Joe, George and Jim Shelby and her grand-children, Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster, are applicants for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen; but the Commission has not yet passed upon their applications; as soon as a decision is reached in this case, the applicants will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 19, 1904.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 11, relative to your enrollment, and in reply you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children, Lizzie Vinson, Queenie Payton, Charley, Joe, George and Jim Shelby, and your grandchildren, Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster, as Choctaw freedmen. When a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen,
D-48.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 29, 1904.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam;

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 28, relative to your right to enrollment, and you are advised that when a decision is reached in the matter of your application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, and your grandchildren, as Choctaw Freedmen, you will be duly notified of the action taken.

It would be well for you to appear before the Commission for the purpose of testifying relative to your residence and the right to enrollment of yourself and your children. Such appearance may be made at the office of the Commission in Muskogee, Indian Territory, at any time, or at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6 and 7, or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8 and 9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Cherokee Freedmen
D 48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 20,1904.

Angeline Shelby,
Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 15, in which you inform the Commission not to hear George Fitzpatrick in your case until we hear from you again.

This information has been made a matter of record.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 30, 1906.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 20, 1906, enclosing the affidavit of Lucena Cummins relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and the same has been filed with the record in your case.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-L-48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 31, 1905.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 23, 1905, asking relative to your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. In which you state that you can furnish the affidavits of witnesses in your case if the same will be accepted.

In reply to your letter you are informed that if you desire to forward the affidavits of witnesses in your case the same will be received provided they are filed within thirty days from this date.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 15, 1906.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 9, 1906, enclosing the affidavits of Daniel E. Johnson and Culberson Thompson which you offer in support of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen and the same have been filed with the records in this case.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Chairman.

17-B-48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 16, 1908.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 11, 1908, enclosing the affidavit of Ed Lewis in support of your application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen, and the same has been filed with the record in this case.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 6, 1903.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter without date asking the status of your enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for the enrollment of yourself, your children and grandchildren as Choctaw freedmen, but you will be advised of such action as is taken in your case.

In event further evidence is necessary to enable the Commission to determine your rights you will be notified.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-48

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 15, 1905.

Hyde & Chrisman,

Attorneys at Law.

Wilburton, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 6, 1905, enclosing the communication of the Commission of November 16, 1904, addressed to J. Q. Hyde advising that no selection of allotments could be made for Lizzie Vinson and her child Joe Henry Biggs and asking if any action has been taken in this matter.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of Lizzie Vinson and her minor child Joe Henry Biggs as Choctaw freedmen, but when decision is reached in this case she will be advised of the action taken therein.

The communication of the Commission is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

EB 3-14

17-D-48.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself, your children, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, Jim Shelby and George Shelby, and grandchildren Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision, and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-48.

17-D-48

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Hyde & Chrisman,

Attorneys at Law,

Wilburton, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on April 22, 1905, rendered its decision granting the application for the enrollment of Angeline Shelby, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, Jim Shelby, George Shelby, Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-48.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Angeline Shelby, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, Jim Shelby, George Shelby, Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-48.

(See 17-1329 for registry receipt for this letter).

Choctaw Freedman
1498

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 27, 1905.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 21, asking if your enrollment is approved so that you can file on your allotment and in reply you are advised that the names of yourself and your children, Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley Shelby, Joe Shelby, George Shelby and Jin Shelby and your grandchildren, Joe Henry Bi[redacted] and Troy Webster, have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior but the Commission has not yet been advised of Departmental action thereon, and pending the approval of your enrollment no selection of allotment can be made in your behalf.

You will be notified when the enrollment of yourself, your children and grandchildren is approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1498

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 29, 1905.

Angeline Shelby,

Gowen, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 19, 1905, asking if you and your children are approved so that you can now make selection of your allotments.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of yourself and your children Lizzie Martin, Queenie Payton, Charley, Joe, George and Jim Shelby and your grandchildren Joe Henry Biggs and Troy Webster have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary, but the Commission has not yet been notified of Departmental action thereon, and pending the approval of your enrollment by the Secretary of the Interior no selection of allotment could be made by you.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1498

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 11, 1905.

Charley Shelby,

Dow, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 6, 1905, in which you ask if you can now enroll your child who was born April 8, 1901, and died May 30, 1902.

In reply to your letter you are advised that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, no person who died prior to September 25, 1902, the date of the ratification of said act, is entitled to enrollment and allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Choctaw Fr. 1499

David Davis

Fr 1499

1499

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

David Davis

Transferred from 17-D-50-May 10, 1905.

1499

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of -

David Davis.

17 D-50.

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Caddo, I.T., August 22, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of David Davis, Jacob James being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

David Davis' mother's name was Maria Jolly; she belonged to George Hawkins. Daivid Davis is not married. He lived here until he got a young man and went to Paris and came back in here. He was born and bred and raised up here. He was 14 or 15 years old when he left here. He considers the Nation his home now. He stays at my house some time and with his aunts some times. He is my wife's brother.

Q You state he went to Paris, Texas, when he was about 14 or 15 year old, how old is he now? Has he been here since January last, a year ago?

A They say he was in Caddo last October, but I did not see him.

Will Davis being sworn testified:

I know David Davis. He is living in Paris, Texas, now, but this is his home. He lived here last October. He lived here until he got to be 15 or 16 years old and went to Texas ~~to work and came back here, and then went back to Texas, and two~~ years ago went to work on the M.K.&T. R.R., and took sick and went to the hospital and after he got over that he went back to Texas and then came back here again and then went back to Texas again and got into trouble. He is not married.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
17-D-50. September 6, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of David Davis as a Choctaw Freedman.

David Davis, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. David Davis.
Q. How old are you? A. 32 or 33.
Q. What is your post-office address? A. Bokchito.
Q. Where have you lived? A. I have lived in the Territory, here.
Q. When did you come back from Texas? A. About four years ago. Four years this fall.
Q. How long did you live in Texas? A. Quite a while, off and on. First there and over here, passed back and forward.
Q. When did you first go to Texas? A. I don't know, exactly.
Q. Where were you born? A. Down here in Blue County.
Q. Is your mother living? A. No, sir.
Q. Have you any brothers and sisters? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are they on the final roll? A. I don't know whether they are or not. Only Jackson Hawkins is on the final roll.
Q. To whom did your mother belong? A. To the Hawkins'.
Q. Anybody here that knows your mother? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you lived outside of the Territory? A. I don't know. I never made any other place my home. This has always been my home.
Q. This has always been your home? A. Yes, sir.
Q. With whom did you make your home? A. I am keeping house. I lived with my parents until they all died.
Q. In the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have a wife? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Any children? A. One.
Q. When were you married? A. Four or five years ago.
Q. You never applied for your wife ? Or for your child? A. No, sir.
Q. This application is only for yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

David Gardner, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. David Gardner.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you on the final roll? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Taken your allotment? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know that young man there? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is his name? A. David Davis.
Q. Do you know him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you known him? A. All his life.
Q. What was his mother's name? A. Maria McCarr.
Q. Did you ever know her by another name? A. Maria Jolly.
Q. Was she a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. To Mr. Hawkins.
Q. What was he? A. A Choctaw half-breed.
Q. Sure about that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was she at the time of the war? A. She was in Towson County, Choctaw Nation.
Q. Do you remember when she went to Texas? A. She didn't go to Texas.
Q. Sure about that? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was she here at the end of the war? A. Yes, sir, lived here.
Q. During the war, and was freed here, and staid here in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she reported the proceedings above, and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of September, 1904.

J Blumpbell
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

MAY 18 1904

CHAIRMAN.

The United States of America
Indian Territory
Central Judicial District

In the Matter of the application of David Davis
a Choctaw Freedman, before the Honorable Commission
to the Five Civilized Tribes for enrollment

On this day personally appeared before me the
the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for
said Central District,
David Gardner, who is a Choctaw Freedman
Jacob James who is a Choctaw Freedman
and Austin Daney who is a choctaw Freedman
three well known as reputable persons
and who being by me first duly sworn
on their oaths depose and say
David Gardner says he is 62 years aged
and that he has lived in the Choctaw
Nation all his life or within his recollection
Jacob James says he is 62 years aged
and that he has lived in the Choctaw
Nation all his life or within his recollection
Austin Daney says he is 48 years aged
and that he has lived in the Choctaw
Nation all his life

Deponents say on their oaths that they were well acquainted with Mariah Hawkins who afterwards married one McCraw.

That prior to Emancipation she was an African Slave and that he belonged to first Geo Hawkins a choctaw and after his death to his son Isaac Hawkins

That they knew Mariah Hawking from long prior to Emancipation to the Date of her death which occurred about the year 1888 or 1889.

That they knew said Mariah Hawking at the Date of the birth of David Davis about the year 1870 or 1871

That within the knowledge of these affiants and each of them that David Davis is the son or child of Mariah Hawkins

That these affiants and each of them have known David Davis from his birth up to the present time

Sworn to and subscribed before me E.O. Frey. a notary Public and given under my hand and official seal at the Town of Bokchito on this the 14 day of May 1907

E.O. Frey.
Notary
Public.

David his x Gardner mark.
Austin his x Dancy mark
Jacob his x Daniels mark

17 D-50.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of David Davis as a Choctaw Freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N:--

It appears from the record herein that on August 22, 1899, at Caddo, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of David Davis, twenty-one years of age, as a Choctaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant is the son of Mariah Jolly who was the slave of George Hawkins, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that the applicant was born in the Choctaw Nation and has been a resident in good faith of said Nation continuously since the date of his birth, up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that David Davis should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

APR 22 1905

17-D-50

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

David Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-50.

17-D-60

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of David Davis as a Choctaw Freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-60.

See 17-133 for registry receipt for this letter.

17 - 949
17 D - 80

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 30, 1903.

Madill Real Estate and Investment Company,

Madill, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 22nd instant, requesting to be advised if the name of David Davis, Choctaw freedman, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

You are informed that two persons by the name of David Davis are applicants to this Commission for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen. It will therefore be necessary for you to state the age of the David Davis referred to in your letter, the time and place application was made for his enrollment, the names of the other members of his family for whom application was made at the same time, and any other information you may be able to obtain which will assist the Commission in determining the David Davis concerning whom your inquiry is made. Upon receipt of this information you will be further advised in the matter.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D 50

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 13, 1903.

Madill Real Estate & Investment Co.,
Madill, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 6th inst., in which you desire information relative to the right to enrollment of one David Davis, as a Choctaw freedman.

Replying to your letter you are advised that the person referred to is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; no decision, however, has been, up to this time, rendered relative to his rights as such, and from the present imperfect record it is impracticable to reach any conclusion relative to the disposition of his application. If he desires to further prosecute his claim as a Choctaw freedman it will be necessary for him to intruduce the personal testimony of witnesses having knowledge of the fact that he is the lineal descendant of the slave of a Choctaw Indian. This testimony should be presented at the office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-80

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 25, 1904.

David Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 18th inst., stating that your mother, Mariah Hawkins, or Jolly, was the slave of Dave or George Hawkins, until the time she was set free, which you are able to prove by C. H. Jones and others, and you request to be advised if the affidavits of two or more witnesses will be sufficient proof in support of your application for enrollment, or whether it will be necessary that such witnesses be produced before the Commission in person for oral examination.

You are advised that if you desire to furnish affidavits of the persons named in your letter in support of the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, you will be permitted to do so and the same will be filed with the records in your case.

Our letter of October 13, 1903, is returned herewith.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

HG. 1/26

17-D-50

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 19, 1904.

David Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the joint affidavits of David Gardner, Austin Daney and Jacob James, citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, relative to the owner of your mother, Mariah Hawkins, and the same has been duly filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-B-30

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 21, 1904.

David Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 14th inst., stating that you have forwarded under separate cover affidavits of several witnesses in support of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

You are advised that on the 19th inst., this office acknowledged receipt of the joint affidavit of David Gardner, Austin Daney and Jacob James, and you were advised that the same had been filed with our records in support of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. Should further evidence be necessary, you will be duly notified.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedmen.
D-50.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 29, 1894.

D. Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 23, in which you ask if your name has been approved as a Choctaw Freedman, and if so when you will be allowed to file.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. When a decision is reached in this case, you will be notified of the action taken. Pending your enrollment by the Commission, and the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, you will not be permitted to make selection of allotment.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-80.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

David Davis,

Bokohito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as such freedman.

You should make such appearance before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory, as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

1)

17-D-50

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 14, 1903.

David Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 8th inst., requesting information relative to the application of Charlie Turnbull for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman or for enrollment as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation, stating that his father was a half-breed Choctaw and his mother a Choctaw slave.

You are advised that the information contained in your letter is not sufficient to identify said Charlie Turnbull as an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation or as a freedman of said nation.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-50

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 10, 1904.

Dave Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 5, 1904, asking if you have been approved as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but as soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

I7-D-80

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 4, 1905.

David Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 26, 1904, in which you ask if your enrollment has been approved so that you can now file on your allotment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that David Davis, now about twenty-six years of age, son of Jim Davis and Maria Jollyis an applicant to the Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but his name has not yet been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior .

If you are not the David Davis referred to herein and will give further information relative to your age, and the names of your parents, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-50

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January, 12, 1905

David Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 7, 1905, asking why your name has not been placed upon the schedule of Choctaw freedmen and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your final right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and for this reason your name has not yet been placed upon the schedule of said Nation prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior. When further action is taken in your case you will be notified.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1499

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 27, 1905.

David Davis,

Bokchito, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 22, 1905, asking if your name has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

In reply to your letter you are advised that on July 20, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior approved your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and selection of allotment may now be made in your behalf in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the selection of allotments [redacted] the designation of homesteads in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Choctaw Fr. 1500

Fr. 1500

Rachael Rodgers

1500

ENROLLMENT
CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Rachael Rolgers.

Transferred from 17-D-64-May 20, 1905.

1500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of:

RACHAEL RODGERS 17-D-64.

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

South McAlester, I.T. ,Sept. 9, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Rachel Rodgers, said Rodgers being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

I am 50 or 60 years old. I belonged to Edmund Krebbs' wife, a Choctaw. I was in the Choctaw Nation when I was turned free. I have been living about Sculleyville since that. I live now at Braggs in the Cherokee Nation. I was living at Sculleyville when I enrolled about fifteen years ago. I was living with Edmund when the war ended. He was living on Red River. I don't exactly remember how long I lived here before I went to the Cherokee Nation-- it was longer than two or five years. I have been over in the Cherokee Nation about 12 or 13 years.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

D- 84.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
December 24, 1902, Muskogee, I. T.

In the matter of the application of Jim Brown for the enrollment of his mother, Rachel Rogers, as a Choctaw Freedman.

Jim Brown, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jim Brown.
Q What is your age? A Thirty-four.
Q What is your post office address? A Braggs.
Q You want to make application for your mother? A Yes.
Q Why don't she come herself? A She is unable to come; she is old.
Q Do these people that are here with you know that she is sick and cannot come? A They only knew what I told them.
Q What is your mother's name? A Rachel Rogers.
Q How old is she? A I guess she is about 60 years old.
Q What was her mother's name? A Margaret.
Q Margaret what? A I guess it was Wright.
Q Is her mother living? A No.
Q What is her father's name? A Edmund Wright.
Q Is he living? A No.
Q Was your mother a slave? A Yes.
Q The slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes.
Q What was her owner's name? A Ed Krebs.
Q Was your mother living in the Choctaw Nation at the time of the ratification of the treaty of 1866? A Well I guess she was. She had been living there ever since I can recollect.
Q She moved up into the Cherokee Nation when you did? A No, I came away before she did.
Q How long before? A I reckon five or six years before she come.

R. B. Eisenberg, being first duly sworn, states on his oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 24th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcrip,t of his stenographic notes of said proceedings taken on said date.

R. B. Eisenberg

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of January, 1903.

Charles H. Saunders
Notary Public.

Test

17-D-64
-67
-66
-227.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory August 27, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Rachael Rodgers (17-D-64), Jim Brown (17-D-67), Anne Brown (17-D-66) and Alf Wright (17-D-227) as Choctaw freedmen.

Ed Wright being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Ed Wright.
Q How old are you Mr. Wright? A About forty-six or forty-seven.
Q What is your post office address? A Vian.
Q That is in the Cherokee Nation? A In the Chereokee Nation.
Q What relation are you to Rachael Rodgers? A Full sister of mine.
Q What relation is Jim Brown to Rachael Rodgers? A Son of Rachael Rodgers.
Q What relation are you to Anne Brown? A Half sister.
Q Same father? A Yes, sir Same father.
Q What relation are you to Alf Wright? A Full brother.

Witness is identified on Choctaw freedman card #719 and is numbered 3324 on the final roll approved by the Secretary of the Interior September 26, 1903.

Q Who is the father of Rachael Rodgers/ Alf Wright and Anne Brown? A Edmund Wright.
Q Edmund Wright and Edmund Walker are the same man? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was Edmund Wright the slave of? A John Walker.
Q Who is Elisha Walker? A That is John Walker's son.
Q Did Edmund Wright ever belong to Elisha Walker? A He was his, the old man was his first owner and before he died he lived there with the others.
Q What was your mother's name? A Margaret Wright or Walker.
Q Who is the mother of Rachael Rodgers and Alf Wright? A Margaret
Q Who was Margaret the slave of? A Elisha Walker.
Q And Elisha Walker and John Walker were Choctaw Indians? A Yes, sir, Choctaw Indians.
Q Who is the mother of Anne Brown? A Sarah.
Q Who did Sarah Belong to? A Blackburn.
Q Was Mary Blackburn a Choctaw? A She was a sister of Elisha Walker.
Q And she was a daughter of John Walker? A Yes, sir thatis what I have heard them say.
Q How did she get the name of Blackburn? A She married a man named Blackburn.
Q What was he Cherokee or Choctaw? A Never did hear them say.
Q Where was Rachael Rodgers living at the time of the surrender? A Out on Kiamitia River.
Q She always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.

Q Never did live out of the Choctaw Nation? A Never did.
Q And she was the slave of a Choctaw Indian at the time of the war and remained a slave until the surrender? A Yes, sir.
Q And up until the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir.
Q What Choctaw Indian was Rachael Rodgers the slave of? A Cillin Krebs.
Q Who was Cillin Krebs? A She was Cillin Walker before she was married.
Q She was a daughter of John Walker? A Yes, sir.
Q She was a Choctaw? A Yes, sir.
Q Who did she marry? A Man named Edmund Krebs.
Q Whom did Jim Brown belong to? A Ed Krebs.
Q He always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir, until he was turned loose.
Q And he has never been outside of Indian Territory? A No, sir.
Q Has Rachael Rodgers always lived in Indian Territory since she was turned loose? A Yes, sir.
Q Where has Alf Wright lived since he was born? A In the Choctaw Nation and in the Cherokee Nation.
Q Was Alf Wright living with his master Elisha Wright at the time of the surrender? A No, sir, he was living with his wife and children.
Q He was their slave? A Yes, sir.
Q He didn't run away? A No, sir.
Q He lived in the Choctaw Nation until he was turned loose? A Yes, sir.
Q Until the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir.
Q Where was Anne Brown living at the time of the war? A I don't know.
Q Did she run away? A I guess she did she was gone north.
Q Did she run away from her mistress? A Yes, sir, she run away.
Q And she belonged to Mary Blackburn? A Yes, sir.
Q And before the war was over she run away? A Yes, sir.
Q Anne Brown is a half sister to you? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know where Anne Brown went when she ran away? A No, sir, she went north, I don't know where she went too.
Q How long before the war closed was it that she ran away? A Something over a year.
Q When was the next time you saw her after that? A Over here in t the Cherokee Nation.
Q How long ago? A Long after the surrender.
Q You are sure that Rachael Rodgers, Jim Brown and E Alf Wright lived with their masters up until the time of the surrender and the treaty of Fort Smith and that they have never lived outside of Indian Territory since then? A Yes, sir.
Q You know that of your own knowledge? A Yes, sir.
Q They all lived in the Choctaw Nation until they went to the Cherokee Nation and they have never been out of the Cherokee Nation since that time? A Yes, sir.
Q Is Anne Brown living now? A No, sir she is dead now.
Q When did she die? A About two years ago I guess.
Q What month? A In June.
Q That would be June 1902? A Yes, sir.
Q Rachael Rodgers, Jim Brown and Alf Wright are all living now? A Yes, sir.
Q And living in the Cherokee Nation? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Defendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographis notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Defendafer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer

Notary Public.

17-D-64.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Rachael Rodgers as a Choctaw freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on September 9, 1899 application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Rachael Rodgers as a Choctaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory on December 24, 1902 and August 27, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant was a slave of Cillin Krebs, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that at the close of the war she was living in the Choctaw Nation and had resided in Indian Territory continuously since said time up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Rachael Rodgers should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAR 2 1 1905

17-D-64

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Rachael Rodgers,

Bragge, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered March 21, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The atterneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw Freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

Incl. 17-D-64

17-D-64

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered March 21, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Rachael Rodgers as a Choctaw Freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw Freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, her name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

(SIGNED)

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-64

See Choctaw Freedman 1085 for registry receipt for this letter.

17-D-64.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Rachael Rodgers,

Braggs, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory on September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to your rights as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, or you may appear for this purpose at the general office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory at any time.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Fr. 1501

Jim Brown

Fr. 1501

15

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Jim Brown

Transferred from 17-D-67-May 20-1

1501

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of:

Jim Brown

17-D-67.

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

South McAlester, I.T., Sept. 9, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Jim Brown, said Brown being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als.' testified:

I think I am about 45 or 46. I belonged to Edmund Krebbs. Q Where were you when you were turned free? A I was so small I can't tell you exactly, but I was in the Choctaw Nation somewheres. My mother did not run off. I have lived in the Cherokee Nation ever since I left the Choctaw Nation.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

P. McDonald

17067

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, I. T. December 24, 1902.

In the matter of the application of Jim Brown for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Jim Brown, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jim Brown.
Q What is your age? A Thirty-five I guess.
Q What is your post office? A Braggs Station.
Q In which nation is that? A Cherokee Nation.
Q What is your father's name? A Esop.
Q Is he living? A No.
Q What is your mother's name? A Rachel.
Q Is she living? A Yes, sir.
Q Was your father the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A He was the sl. slave of Dick Brown.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A I guess he was.
Q Were you ever a slave? A Yes.
Q Whose slave were you? A Ed Kribbs.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes.
Q Where were you born? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Have you lived in the Choctaw Nation all your life? A Until I come to the Cherokee Nation.
Q How long ago was that? A I could not exactly tell--it has been a good while ago, but I guess I have been in the Cherokee Nation about 18 or 19 years.
Q Have you any children? A Yes.
Q Do you want to make application for them? A No.
Q Are your children enrolled as Cherokee Freedmen? A Yes.
Q Do you want to use Jacob Crapo as a witness in your case? A Yes.
Q Has he known you all your life? A He has known me ever since I was a little boy.
Q Did you know his father? A Yes.

Jacob Crapo, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jacob Crapo.
Q What is your age? A Sixty.
Q What is your post office address? A Vian.
Q Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A Cherokee.
Q Do you know Jim Brown? A Yes.
Q Did you know his father? A Yes.
Q What was his name? A Esop.
Q Did you know his mother? A Yes.
Q Was his mother a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes.
Q Was his father a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes.
Q To whom did his father belong? A Richard Brown.

Q And his mother belonged to whom? A To Walker.
Q What Walker? A Walker Kribbs, or Walker something.
Q Did you know that Jim Brown was their child? A Yes.
Q How long have you known him? A I knew him ever since before the war.
Q And where was Jim Brown born? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did he live there all his life? A He had been living there I don't know how long, but he had been living in the Choctaw Nation all the time until his folks come over to the Cherokee Nation.
Q How long has he been in the Cherokee Nation? A I could not tell you.
Q He was living in the Choctaw Nation when peace was declared? A Yes.
Q Do you remember the time treaty of 1866 was ratified? A I remember.
Q Do you remember whether Jim Brown's father and mother were living in the Choctaw Nation at that time? A Yes, sir.

Ed Wright, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Ed Wright.
Q What is your age? A I don't know it positive--about 44 or 45.
Q Are you acquainted with Jim Brown? A Yes.
Q How long have you known him? A Ever since I come to my recollection.
Q Where was he living when you first knew him? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you remember when peace was declared? A Yes, I remember, when we come back home.
Q From where? A Kiamitia river; folks went back from the north I reckon.
Q Did you know Jim Brown's father? A Yes.
Q What was his name? A Esop.
Q Was he living in the Choctaw Nation when peace was declared? A I don't know where he was living then.
Q Do you remember when the treaty of 1866 was made--the treaty of Fort Smith? A I don't remember to tell anything about it, only that they had a treaty; that is all I know.
Q Where is Jim Brown living now? A At Braggs.
Q Cherokee Nation? A Yes.
Q How long has he been living there? A Since he came from the Choctaw Nation.
Q How long is that? A About 19 or 20 years I expect.
Q He never has, to your knowledge, lived anywhere but in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations? A Not to my knowledge.

R. B. Eisenberg, being first duly sworn, states on his oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full the proceedings had in the above entitled cuase on the 24th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings taken on said date.

R. B. Eisenberg

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of January, 1903.

Charles H. Jansen
Notary Public.

17-D-64
-67
-66
-227.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory August 27, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Rachael Rodgers (17-D-64), Jim Brown (17-D-67), Anne Brown (17-D-66) and Alf Wright (17-D-227) as Choctaw freedmen.

Ed Wright being first duly sworn when testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Ed Wright.
Q How old are you Mr. Wright? A About forty-six or forty-seven.
Q What is your post office address? A Vian.
Q That is in the Cherokee Nation? A In the Cherokee Nation.
Q What relation are you to Rachael Rodgers? A Full sister of mine.
Q What relation is Jim Brown to Rachael Rodgers? A Son of Rachael Rodgers.
Q What relation are you to Anne Brown? A Half sister.
Q Same father? A Yes, sir Same father.
Q What relation are you to Alf Wright? A Full brother.

Witness is identified on Choctaw freedman card #719 and is numbered 3324 on the final roll approved by the Secretary of the Interior September 26, 1903.

Q Who is the father of Rachael Rodgers/ Alf Wright and Anne Brown? A Edmund Wright.
Q Edmund Wright and Edmund Walker are the same man? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was Edmund Wright the slave of? A John Walker.
Q Who is Elisha Walker? A That is John Walker's son.
Q Did Edmund Wright ever belong to Mr Elisha Walker? A He was Mr his, ~~when~~ the old man was his first owner and before he died he lived there with the others.
Q What was your mother's name? A Margaret Wright or Walker.
Q Who is the mother of Rachael Rodgers and Alf Wright? A Margaret
Q Who was Margaret the slave of? A Elisha Walker.
Q And Elisha Walker and John Walker were Choctaw Indians? A Yes, sir, Choctaw Indians.
Q Who is the mother of Anne Brown? A Sarah.
Q Who did Sarah Belong to? A Blackburn.
Q Was Mary Blackburn a Choctaw? A She was a sister of Elisha Walker.
Q And she was a daughter of John Walker? A Yes, sir thatis what I have heard them say.
Q How did she get the name of Blackburn? A She married a man named Blackburn.
Q What was he Cherokee or Choctaw? A Never did hear them say.
Q Where was Rachael Rodgers living at the time of the surrender? A Out on Klamitia River.
Q She always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.

Q Never did live out of the Choctaw Nation? A Never did.
Q And she was the slave of a Choctaw Indian at the time of the war and remained a slave until the surrender? A Yes, sir.
Q And up until the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir.
Q What Choctaw Indian was Rachael Rodgers the slave of? A Gillin Krebs.
Q Who was Gillin Krebs? A She was Gillin Walker before she was married.
Q She was a daughter of John Walker? A Yes, sir.
Q She was a Choctaw? A Yes, sir.
Q Who did she marry? A Man named Edmond Krebs.
Q Whom did Jim Brown belong to? A Ed Krebs.
Q He always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir, until he was turned loose.
Q And he has never been outside of Indian Territory? A No, sir.
Q Has Rachael Rodgers always lived in Indian Territory since she was turned loose? A Yes, sir.
Q Where has Alf Wright lived since he was born? A In the Choctaw Nation and in the Cherokee Nation.
Q Was Alf Wright living with his master Elisha Wright at the time of the surrender? A No, sir, he was living with his wife and children.
Q He was their slave? A Yes, sir.
Q He didn't run away? A No, sir.
Q He lived in the Choctaw Nation until he was turned loose? A Yes, sir.
Q Until the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir.
Q Where was Anne Brown living at the time of the war? A I don't know.
Q Did she run away? A I guess she did she was gone north.
Q Did she run away from her mistress? A Yes, sir, she run away.
Q And she belonged to Mary Blackburn? A Yes, sir.
Q And before the war was over she run away? A Yes, sir.
Q Anne Brown is a half sister to you? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know where Anne Brown went when she ran away? A No, sir, she went north, I don't know where she went too.
Q How long before the war closed was it that she ran away? A Something over a year.
Q When was the next time you saw her after that? A Over here in t the Cherokee Nation.
Q How long ago? A Long after the surrender.
Q You are sure that Rachael Rodgers, Jim Brown and E Alf Wright lived with their masters up until the time of the surrender and the treaty of Fort Smith and that they have never lived outside of Indian Territory since then? A Yes, sir.
Q You know that of your own knowledge? A Yes, sir.
Q They all lived in the Choctaw Nation until they went to the Cherokee Nation and they have never been out of the Cherokee Nation since that time? A Yes, sir.
Q Is Anne Brown living now? A No, sir she is dead now.
Q When did she die? A About two years ago I guess.
Q What month? A In June.
Q That would be June 1902? A Yes, sir.
Q Rachael Rodgers, Jim Brown and Alf Wright are all living now? A Yes, sir.
Q And living in the Cherokee Nation? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

17-D-67.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Jim Brown for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

-: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the census card record that on August 9, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Jim Brown as a Choctaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 24, 1902 and August 27, 1904.

It appears from the record herein that the applicant, Jim Brown, was the slave of Ed Krebs, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that the applicant was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided in the Indian Territory continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Jim Brown should be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAR 2 1905

17-D-67

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Jim Brown,

Bragge, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered March 21, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw Freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-67.

17-D-67

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered March 21, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Jim Brown as a Choctaw Freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw Freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

(SIGNED)

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-67.

See 17-1085 for registry receipt for this letter.

17-D-67

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Jim Brown,

Braggs, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory on September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to your rights as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, or you may appear for this purpose at the general office of the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory at any time.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 67

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

G. W. Brown,

Progville, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 14, asking if the Choctaw freedman case of Jim Brown has yet been passed upon, and in reply you are advised that on March 21, 1905, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes granted the application of Jim Brown, son of Esop and Rachel Brown, for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. If this is not the person to whom you refer, and you will advise the names of his parents, his age, and such other information as will enable us to identify him upon our records, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1601

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 24, 1906.

Jim Brown,

R. F. D. NO. 1.

Medell, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 12, 1906, in which you ask if you have been approved so that you can file on your land.

In reply to your letter you are advised that one Jim Brown has been enrolled as a Choctaw freedman and his enrollment as such approved by the Secretary of the Interior, July 20, 1905. If you will state your age, the names of your parents and your post office address at the time your application was made for enrollment, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

South McAlester, I.T., Sept. 9, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Jim Brown, said Brown being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als.' testified:

I think I am about 45 or 46. I belonged to Edmund Krebbs. Q Where were you when you were turned free? A I was so small I can't tell you exactly, but I was in the Choctaw Nation somewheres. My mother did not run off. I have lived in the Cherokee Nation ever since I left the Choctaw Nation.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commissioner that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

Brad Brandy

12854

Choe Jr.
~~#1604~~ ✓
D 207.

...rtment of the Interi
RECEIVED
MAR 2 1907
No. 1 of No. 7464
...Land Drawing Div.

229
D 67 ✓
D 207

--Copy--

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

LAND
19637-1907

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

March 1, 1907.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

There is forwarded herewith report of Commissioner Bixby, dated February 21, 1907, relative to the application for the enrollment of Jim Brown as a Choctaw freedman, including the decision of the Commissioner of February 21, 1907, denying the application.

The Office has examined the record in this case and finds the conclusions of the Commissioner to be correct, and his decision denying the application is recommended for approval.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Larrabee,

Acting Commissioner.

AJW-EH

Choctaw Fr. 1502

Alf Wright

Fr. 1502

1502

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Mr Wright

0

0

0

0

Transferred from 17-D-217-May 20-1905.

0

1502

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of-

Alf Wright.

17-D-227.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, I. T. December 24, 1902.

In the matter of the application of Alf Wright for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Alf Wright, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Alf Wright.
Q What is your age? A 48 or 49, I don't know exactly.
Q What is your post office? A Vian.
Q In what Nation is that? A Cherokee.
Q You claim to be a Choctaw Freedman? A Yes.
Q Were you ever a slave? A Yes.
Q Who was your owner? A Elisha Walker, Governor Walker's brother.
Q Was he a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, half breed.
Q What is your father's name? A Edmund Walker. He went by the name of Walker.
Q What was your mother's name? A Margaret.
Q Was your mother the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes.
Q Who was her owner? A Walker.
Q Andyour father was the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q Did your father and mother both belong to the same master? A Yes.
Q Have you any children? A Yes.
Q How many? A Five.
Q Do you want to make application for them? A No, just for myself.
Q Is your wife a Cherokee Freedman? A Yes.
Q And your children are listed as Cherokee Freedmen? A Yes.
Q Do you want Jacob Crapo as a witness in your case? A Yes, sir.

Jacob Crapo, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jacob Crapo.
Q What is your age? A Sixty--that is what I always think--I don't know.
Q What is your post office? A Vian.
Q Do you know Alf Wright? A Yes.
Q Do you know his father? A Yes.
Q What is his name? A Ed Wright.
Q What was his mother's name? A Margaret.
Q Is he any relation to Jim Wright? A Yes.
Q What relation? A Half brother.
Q They had the same father and different mothers? A Yes.
Q Well then the testimony you gave about Jim Wright would also apply to Alf Wright, would it? A Yes, sir.
Q What you said about Jim Wright and his father would be true of Alf Wright? A Yes.
Q Where has Alf Wright been living all his life? A At Webbers Falls awhile and now in the Illinois District, Cherokee Nation.

Q Do you know how long he has been living there? A No.
Q Did you know him when he was born? A I knowed him when he was about that high (pointing to his knee).
Q And he has been living all his life in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nation? A No, sir, he come here after peace.
Q Where was he living when peace was declared? A Cherokee Nation.
Q How long after peace was declared? A I can't tell.
Q Well he has lived in the Territory all his life? A Yes, sir.

R. B. Eisenberg, being first duly sworn, states on his oath that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, he reported in full the proceedings had in the above entitled cause heard on the 24th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings taken on said date.

R. B. Eisenberg

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1903.

Charles K. [illegible]

Notary Public.

17-D-64
-67
-66
-227.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory August 27, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Rachael Rodgers (17-D-64), Jim Brown (17-D-67), Anne Brown (17-D-66) and Alf Wright (17-D-227) as Choctaw freedmen.

Ed Wright being first duly sworn makes testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Ed Wright.
Q How old are you Mr. Wright? A About forty-six or forty-seven.
Q What is your post office address? A Vian.
Q That is in the Cherokee Nation? A In the Cherokee Nation.
Q What relation are you to Rachael Rodgers? A Full sister of mine.
Q What relation is Jim Brown to Rachael Rodgers? A Son of Rachael Rodgers.
Q What relation are you to Anne Brown? A Half sister.
Q Her father? A Yes, sir Anne father.
Q What relation are you to Alf Wright? A Full brother.

Witness is identified on Choctaw freedmen card #719 and is numbered 3524 on the final roll approved by the Secretary of the Interior September 26, 1903.

Q Who is the father of Rachael Rodgers/ Alf Wright and Anne Brown?
A Edmund Wright.
Q Edmund Wright and Edmund Walker are the same man? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was Edmund Wright the slave of? A John Walker.
Q Who is Elisha Walker? A That is John Walker's son.
Q Did Edmund Wright ever belong to Mr Elisha Walker? A He was his, when the old man was his first owner and before he died he lived there with the others.
Q What was your mother's name? A Margaret Wright or Walker.
Q Who is the mother of Rachael Rodgers and Alf Wright? A Margaret
Q Who was Margaret the slave of? A Elisha Walker.
Q And Elisha Walker and John Walker were Choctaw Indians? A Yes, sir, Choctaw Indians.
Q Who is the mother of Anne Brown? A Sarah.
Q Who did Sarah belong to? A Blackburn.
Q Was Mary Blackburn a Choctaw? A She was a sister of Elisha Walker.
Q And she was a daughter of John Walker? A Yes, sir thatis what I have heard them say.
Q How did she get the name of Blackburn? A She married a man named Blackburn.
Q What was he Cherokee or Choctaw? A Never did hear them say.
Q Where was Rachael Rodgers living at the time of the surrender? A Out on Kiamitia River.
Q She always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.

Q Never did live out of the Choctaw Nation? A Never did.
Q And she was the slave of a Choctaw Indian at the time of the war and remained a slave until the surrender? A Yes, sir.
Q And up until the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir.
Q What Choctaw Indian was Rachael Rodgers the slave of? A Lillie Krebs.
Q Who was Lillie Krebs? A She was Lillie Walker before she was married.
Q She was a daughter of John Walker? A Yes, sir.
Q And was a Choctaw? A Yes, sir.
Q Who did she marry? A Man named Edward Krebs.
Q Whom did Jim Brown belong to? A Ed Krebs.
Q He always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir, until he was turned loose.
Q And he has never been outside of Indian Territory? A No, sir.
Q Has Rachael Rodgers always lived in Indian Territory since she was turned loose? A Yes, sir.
Q Where has Alf Wright lived since he was born? A In the Choctaw Nation and in the Cherokee Nation.
Q Was Alf Wright living with his master Elisha Wright at the time of the surrender? A No, sir, he was living with his wife and children.
Q He was their slave? A Yes, sir.
Q He didn't run away? A No, sir.
Q He lived in the Choctaw Nation until he was turned loose? A Yes, sir.
Q Until the treaty of Fort Smith? A Yes, sir.
Q Where was Anne Brown living at the time of the war? A I don't know.
Q Did she run away? A I guess she did she was gone north.
Q Did she run away from her mistress? A Yes, sir, she run away.
Q And she belonged to Mary Blackburn? A Yes, sir.
Q And before the war was over she run away? A Yes, sir.
Q Anne Brown is a half sister to you? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know where Anne Brown went when she ran away? A No, sir, she went north, I don't know where she went too.
Q How long before the war closed was it that she ran away? A Something over a year.
Q When was the next time you saw her after that? A Over here in t the Cherokee Nation.
Q How long ago? A Long after the surrender.
Q You are sure that Rachael Rodgers, Jim Brown and H Alf Wright lived with their masters up until the time of the surrender and the treaty of Fort Smith and think they have never lived outside of Indian Territory since then? A Yes, sir.
Q You know that of your own knowledge? A Yes, sir.
Q They all lived in the Choctaw Nation until they went to the Cherokee Nation and they have never been out of the Cherokee Nation since that time? A Yes, sir.
Q Is Anne Brown living now? A No, sir she is dead now.
Q When did she die? A About two years ago I guess.
Q What month? A In June.
Q That would be June 1903? A Yes, sir.
Q Rachael Rodgers, Jim Brown and Alf Wright are all living now? A Yes, sir.
Q And living in the Cherokee Nation? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

-2-

Chas. F. Difendorfer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. F. Difendorfer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer

Notary Public.

17-D-227.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Alf Wright for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on December 24, 1902 application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Alf Wright as a Choctaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application on August 27, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant was the slave of Elisha Walker, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the Rebellion; that at the close of the war the applicant was living in the Choctaw Nation and has resided in the Indian Territory continuously since said time up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Alf Wright should be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAR 21 1905

17-D-227

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Alf Wright,

Vian, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered March 21, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw Freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

(SIGNED).

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-227.

17-D-227

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered March 21, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Alf Wright, as a Choctaw Freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw Freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-227

See 17-1085 for registry receipt for this letter.

17-D-227.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1904.

Alf Wright,

Vian, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, or you may appear for this purpose at the general office of the Commission, Muskogee, Indian Territory at any time.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Fr. 1503

Jim Wright

Fr. 1503

1503

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Jim Wright, et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-C8-May 20, 1905

1503

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of:

JIM WRIGHT, ET AL., 17-D-68.

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

South McAlester, I.T., Sept. 9, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Jim Wright, said Wright being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

My mother's name was Lucy Brown and she belonged to John Brown, a Choctaw. I was born in the Choctaw Nation, but when very young moved to Cherokee Nation and have lived there ever since. My wife is a state woman. I have been married about 13 years.

Anne Brown, being sworn, testified:

I know Jim Wright. I know his wife. I do not know whether they are married . They are living together as man and wife.

Nancy Cheeks testified to same effect.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

[signature]

/ T D 68.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, I. T. December 24,1902.

In the matter of the application as Choctaw Freedmen of Floyd,Estella,Alex, Sam and Louise Wright, children of Jim Wright, deceased.

Jacob Crapo, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jacob Crapo.
Q What is your age? A Well I call myself about 60 years old.
Q What is your post office? A Vian.
Q Is that in the Cherokee Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you a Cherokee Freedman? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Territory? A All my days.
Q Did you know Jim Wright? A Yes.
Q Do you know the name of his father? A Ed Wright.
Q What was his mother's name? A Lucy.
Q Was she a Freedman of the Cherokee Nation? A Choctaw Nation.
Q A Freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you sure that she was a Choctaw or a Cherokee? A Choctaw Freedman.
Q Was Ed Wright a Choctaw Freedman? A He was.
Q Who was his owner? A His owner was Richard Brown.
Q That was the owner of Ed or Jim Wright? A That was his brother Jim.
Q Well who was Ed's owner? A His owner was Walker.
Q Do you know what his full name was? A I can't call it.
Q Can you think of his name? A They just called him Walker.
Q Where did you know Ed Walker? A Before the war.
Q Where? A At the Bluff.
Q Where was that? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q You were living in the Choctaw Nation then? A No, sir, but I was theremighty near every Sunday.
Q And you knew Ed Wright? A Yes.
Q And you knew Jim Wright? A Yes.
Q And you knew Jim was Ed's son? A His brother.
Q I mean the old Ed Wright? A Yes, that was his son.
Q Were they living in the Choctaw Nation when the treaty of 1866 was ratified? A Well yes, they were living in the Choctaw Nation at that time.
Q When that treaty was ratified? A Yes, sir.
Q Was this old man Walker a white man? A He was a Choctaw.
Q Are you sure of that? A I guess he was--I could not tell you that; yes, he must have been a Choctaw--he was Tandy Walker's father.
Q Then Jim Wright's father was the slave of Tandy Walker's father?

A Yes.
Q Have you known Jim Wright all his life? A Yes.
Q Do you know whether he had any children? A Yes. I don't know them--he had four.
Q Did he ever leave the Choctaw Nation--Jim Wright? A I don't know. After he come back I don't know how long he did live there. He lived a good while. He come over to Webbers Fall with his mother.
Q Is he living now? A No. He is dead.
Q What did you mean when you talked about Jim Wright coming back here? Was he away? A He was over the Bluff and come over to Webbers Falls in the Candian District.
Q What I mean is, did he live in the Choctaw Nation or in the Cherokee Nation? A He lived there until he died.
Q He lived in the Cherokee Nation until he died? A Yes.
Q How long had he been living there? A I don't know.
Q Where did he come from when he came to the Cherokee Nation? A He come from the Bluff in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did he ever live outside of the Indian Territory? A No.
Q He lived in the Territory all his life? A Yes, sir.

Alf Wright being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Alf Wright.
Q What is your post office? A Vian.
Q Indian Territory? A Yes.
Q In which Nation is Vian? A Cherokee Nation.
Q Are you a Cherokee Freedman? A No, Choctaw.
Q Did you know Jim Wright? A Yes.
Q What relation was he to you? A Brother of mine.
Q Are you a regularly enrolled Choctaw Freedman? A I was enrolled.
Q How old are you? A I expect I am 45 or 46.
Q Were you living when the treaty of 1866 was ratified? A I reckon I was.
Q You don't remember anything about it? A I don't remember.
Q Were you older than Jim Wright? A Yes.
Q Where has Jim lived all his life? A In the Cherokee Nation--some in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was he born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes.
Q Did your brother Jim have any children? A Yes.
Q Do you know their names? A One was named Flora, and I can't hardly study up their names--lets see,- Stella and Aleck and -- I can't think of the other. I can't think of the others; I think he had five; there was another boy.
Q Well what was Jim's wife's name? A Katy.
Q Were you present when they were married? A No, I was not.
Q You know they were married? A I could not say--they were living together.

Jim Brown, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jim Brown.
Q What is your age? A I don't know exactly--about 34 or 35.
Q What is your post office? A Braggs Station.

Q Is that in the Cherokee Nation? A Yes.
Q Are you a Cherokee Freedman? A No, sir.
Q Were you acquainted with Jim Wright? A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you known him? A Ever since peace.
Q Do you know when peace was declared? A I can't tell you the date and time.
Q Where was Jim Wright living when you knew him? A In the Choctaw Nation first, and then moved to the Cherokee.
Q About how long did he live in the Cherokee Nation? A I guess he was in the Cherokee Nation 13 or 14 years I guess--I can't tell exactly.
Q About how old were you when you can first remember Jim Wright? A I guess I must have been--I can't exactly tell you.
Q Were you grown? A I was not grown; I was a boy; we lived together.
Q Did you know Jim Wright's children? A I knew some of them.
Q Do you know when he was married? A No, I can't tell.
Q Do you know who he married? A A woman called Katy.
Q They were commonly regarded as husband and wife? A Yes,sir.

R. B. Eisenberg, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full the proceedings had in the above entitled cause, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on the 24th day of December, 1902.

R. B. Eisenberg

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of January, 1903.

Charles X. Sawyer

Notary Public.

17-D-68.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory August 27, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of Jim Wright and his five minor children Floyd, Estella, Alex, Sam and Louise Wright, as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Ed Wright being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Ed Wright.
Q How old are you? A I am about forty-six or xx forty-seven, I don't know to a day.
Q What is your post office address? A Vian.
Q For whom do you appear today? A To testify in the case of Jim Wright, et al.,
Q What relation was Jim Wright to you? A He was my half brother
Q Same father? A Yes, sir, same father.
Q Are you older or younger then Jim Wright? A I am older then hewas.
Q What was the name of your father? A Edmund Wright, he went by the name of Walker when he was working for him.
Q Now was Edmund Wright your father and the father of Jim Wright the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q What was the name of that Choctaw Indian? A Walker.
Q What was his given name? Elisha Walker.
Q What relation was Elisha Walker to John Walker? A Old John Walker was Elisha Walker's father.
Q Did your father belong to Elisha Walker or to John Walker? A He belonged to the old man to the best of my understanding.
Q Old man John Walker? A Yes, sir.
Q Where was Edmund living when the slaves were freed? A Out here on Kiamitia River.
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Was Edmund Wright ever out of the Choctaw Nation? A Never was out that I know of.
Q Do you know? A Never was out; when we was freed he come on home and lived there until he died.
Q Lived in the Choctaw Nation until he died? A Yes, sir.
Q Was Jim Wright your half brother born after the surrender? A I think he was born when the war was going on.
Q About howold would he be if living? A To the best of my knowledge about thirty-three or 'four years or about thirty-five maybe
Q Did Jim Wright,your half brother and the applicant in this case, ever live in any other place except in the Shoctaw Nation? A He lived over here in the Cherokee Nation, he died in the Cherokee Nation at Webber Falls.
Q How long has he been dead? A Died 12th day last December year ago.
Q Died December 1902? A Yes, sir.

Q Did Jim Wright and his family always live in Indian Territory?
A Yes, sir.
Q Jim Wright was born in the Choctaw Nation and lived there until when? A He lived in the Choctaw Nation until he moved over on this side.
Q When did he move to the Cherokee Nation? A He came over in the Cherokee Nation with his mother, he was young then.
Q His children were all born in the Cherokee Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Who was Jim Wright's mother? A His mother was Lucy.
Q Was she the slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Well her mistress was a Choctaw and her master was a Cherokee.
Q Was Edmund Wright married to Lucy Brown the mother of Jim Wright?
A They lived together as husband and wife.
Q They lived together? A Until he died.
Q Who died? A Edmund Wright.
Q And it was the general understanding in the neighborhood that they were husband and wife? A Yes, sir.
Q How many children has Jim Wright that were living on September 25, 1902? A He had five living.
Q What are their names? A Floy, Estella, Alex, Sam and Louise.
Q These children always lived with Jim Wright in the Cherokee Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q And were born there? A Yes, sir.
Q Alwyas lived there and still live there? A Yes, sir.
Q You are a Choctaw freedman yourself are you? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you on the final roll? A Yes, sir.
Q Have you taken your allotment? A No, sir.
Q Through which one of your parents do you claim your rights as a Choctaw freedman, through your father or your mother? A Claim through both of them.
Q Who was the mother of Jim Wright's children? A Katie Wright.
Q Were Katie and Jim Wright married? A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know that of your own knowledge? A They alwys passed as man and wife.
Q It is your understanding they were man and wife? A Yes, sir.
Q They never lived with any one else? A No, sir.
Q And you are sure that these children are the children of Jim Wright? A He always claimed they were his.
Q And you are sure that Jim and Katie were married? A Yes, sir.

Witness is identified on Choctaw Freedman Card #719 and is numbered 3324 on the final roll approved by the Secretary of the Interior September 26, 1903.

Q Neither Edmund Wright or Jim Wright ever lived outside of the Indian Territory? A No, sir.
Q And after the surrender they alwyas lived in the Choctaw Nation?
Q Yes, sir, the old man did until he died and Jim lived in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations.
Q Did Edmund wright run away from his master before the surrender?
A No, sir.
Q He was a slave when he was freed, he stayed with his master until they freed him? A Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the

above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. F. Dysendorf

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August 1904.

Charles H. Sawyer

Notary Public.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN 20 INDEXED

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Louise Wright

as a citizen of the

Choctaw *Nation.*

Approved SEP 9 1902 *190*

Commissioner.

COMMISSION RECEIVED
1902

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

17-168

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT as a citizen of the [redacted] Nation,
of Louisa Wright, born on the 11 day of May, 1901
(Here insert name of child)
Name of Father: James Wright, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Katie Wright, a citizen of the U.S. Nation.
Post-Office: Wetumka Okla T

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Atoka District.

I, Katie Wright, on oath state that I am 30 years of age and a citizen, by ____, of the U.S. Nation; that I am the lawful wife of James Wright, who is a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation, that a female child was born to me on the 11 day of May, 1901; that said child has been named Louisa Wright, and is now living.

her
Katie X Wright
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses)
W. L. Wabbard
John Hood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of Sept 1902

J. C. Buchanan
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Atoka District.

I, Nancy Sheppard, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Katie Wright, wife of James Wright on the 11 day of May, 1901, that there was born to her on said date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Louisa Wright.

her
Nancy X Sheppard
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses)
W. L. Wabbard
John Hood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of Sept 1902

J. C. Buchanan
Notary Public.

17-D-68.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Jim Wright, Floyd Wright, Estella Wright, Alex Wright, Sam Wright and Louise Wright as Choctaw freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that on September 9, 1899 application was made to this Commission, at South McAlester, Indian Territory, for the enrollment of Jim Wright, Floyd Wright, Estella Wright, Alex Wright and Sam Wright as Choctaw freedmen. Subsequently, on September 9, 1902, written application was made for the enrollment of Louise Wright as a Choctaw freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory on December 24, 1902 and August 27, 1904.

The evidence herein shows that the principal applicant was born in the Choctaw Nation some time during the War of the Rebellion and was a slave of John Walker, a recognized Choctaw citizen, at the close of the war; that he had resided in Indian Territory from the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902; that all of the other applicants herein are children of the said Jim Wright; that they were born in Indian Territory and had resided therein continuously from the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Jim Wright, Floyd Wright, Estella Wright, Alex Wright, Sam Wright and Louise Wright should be enrolled as Choctaw freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAR 2 1 1905

17-D-68

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Katie Wright,

Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered March 21, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of your husband, Jim Wright, and of your minor children, Floyd Wright, Estella Wright, Alex Wright, Sam Wright and Louise Wright, as Choctaw Freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

MCGNEGH

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-68

17-D-68

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 21, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered March 21, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Jim Wright, Floyd Wright, Estella Wright, Alex Wright, Sam Wright and Louise Wright as Choctaw Freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw Freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of Choctaw Freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

Incl. 17-D-68.

See 17-1085 for registry receipt for this letter.

17-B-66

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 9, 1903.

James Wright,

Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Cherokee freedman of Louisa Wright, infant daughter of James and Katie Wright, born May 11, 1901, and the same being in proper form has been accepted and duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of the birth of this child.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

17-D-68.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 22, 1902.

Katie Wright,

Webber Falls, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 19th inst., stating that your husband, James Wright, died a few days ago; and asking what to do in the matter of the enrollment of your minor children, Lloyd, Alex, Sam, Siecil and Baby, as you are sick yourself, and cannot appear in person.

You are advised that it appears from our records that Jim Wright and his minor children, Lloyd, Estella, Alex, Sam and Louise Wright have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen. No decision or opinion has yet been rendered by this Commission relative to their right to enrollment as such Choctaw freedmen.

As soon as a decision is reached in this case, you will be duly notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

South McAlester, I.T., Sept. 9, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Jim Wright, said Wright being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et ale., testified:

My mother's name was Lucy Brown and she belonged to John Brown, a Choctaw. I was born in the Choctaw Nation, but when very young moved to Cherokee Nation and have lived there ever since. My wife is a state woman. I have been married about 13 years.

Anne Brown, being sworn, testified:

I know Jim Wright. I know his wife. I do not know whether they are married. They are living together as man and wife.

Nancy Cheeks testified to same effect.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath, that I am stenographer to above named Commission, and that the foregoing transcript is a true, full and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

Blue Donald

Choctaw Fr. 1504

Jackson Lewis

Fr. 1504

150

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Jackson Lewis, et, al.

ransferred from 17-D116-May 20, 1905

1504

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen of-

Jackson Lewis
Joe Lewis

17-D-116

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 21, 1902.

In the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of Jackson Lewis and his minor child, Joe Lewis.

Jackson Lewis being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jackson Lewis.
Q How old are you? A Sixty-four years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Either Johnsonville, or Okra, I. T. Either one.
Q Johnsonville? A Yes sir.
Q What nation is that in? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q How long have you lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A I been in the Chickasaw Nation about twelve years.
Q Have you lived there continously for the past twelve years?
A Sir?
Q Have you lived there continously for the past twelve years?
A Yes sir.
Q Where did you live before that? A Choctaw Nation.
Q How long did you live in the Choctaw Nation? A About twelve years before I come to this nation.
Q Where did you live before that? A They bought me in there as a slave before the war.
Q You testify that you lived in the Chickasaw Nation for the past twelve years; where did you live before that? A In the Choctaw Nation.
Q How long did you live there? A From the time of the surrender - I lived in there twice you might say; stayed in it at the time of the war up until about sixty-seven or eight and then drifted down in the states from there; cross the line and come to that nation and stayed there five or six years and then come up here.
Q Where was you born? A In the State of Texas.
Q When did you first come to the Indian Territory? A I can't datezit the years back but old man Sam Garland brought me in the nation; I don't know exactly but it was a year or two before the war.
Q Who was Sam Garland? A The governor of the Choctaw Nation.
Q During the time of the war? A Yes sir.
Q Did you belong to him? A Yes sir; I was freed under him there.
Q You say he bought you over in Texas and brought you to the Indian Territory? A Yes sir before the war.
Q Where was you living when the war began? A I was living with him.
Q Where? A Near Mill Creek in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Where were you during the time the war was going on? A I was there with him; run that ferry for him; the Mill Creek ferry.
Q Where was you at the time of the surrender? A I was there with him?
Q Did you go out of the Choctaw Nation at all during the time of the war? A No sir.
Q Do you remember when they made the treaty of Fort Smith; when they adopted the slaves? A Well I think I have heard talk about it.
Q Where was you living then? A I was living there with old man Sam Garland; never had left him.
Q When did you go to Texas after the war? A Never did go to Texas at all since they bought me.

Q You said you went ba ck to the states. A To the state of Arkansas right across the line.
Q When was that? A After the war.
Q How long after? A I believe it was five years - four or five years after the war; I cant date the years back exactly but anyhow it was three or four or five years I lived in the Nation before I went to the States after the war.
Q How long did you stay in Arkansas. A I stayed there about seven years; seven or eight years.
Q Then you came back to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir; lived right there on the Jones farm in the Choctaw Nation.
Q You stated that you was the slave of Sam Garland? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any evidence of that fact; any witnesses here who can testify to that? A No more than -- the witnesses to that fact is very old people and I just took the statements.

The applicant here offers in evidence the affidavits of Robert Lowe and Joseph Ducket as to their knowledge of this applicant.

Q Who is this Robert Lowe? A He's a colored man .
Q How long have you known him? A I've known him -- O, I been knowing him about thirty odd years; I cant exactly say; I b een knowing him a long time.
Q Was he a Choctaw freedman? A No sir I think he's a Creek freedman if I mistake not.
Q Who is this Joseph Ducket? A He's a state man; right on the line right there with us.
Q Where is he living now? A He's living here in the Chicka saw Nation.
Q What is your father's name? A Tom Lewis.
Q Is he living? A No sir; he's dead.
Q What is your mother's name? A Peggy Lewis.
Q Is your mother living? A No sir she's been dead si nce I was about twelve or fourteen years old.
Q Have you any children under twenty-one years of age and unmarried? A None but the one.
Q What is his name? A Joe Lewis.
Q You want to make application for Joe also do you? A Yes sir.
Q How old is Joe Lewis? A He's about eighteen.
Q What is his mother's name? A Amelia Lewis.
Q Is she a state woman? A Yes sir.
Q Your wife? A Yes sir.
Q When was you married to Amelia Lewis? A Well I cant date the year back but I been married about thirty-two years.
Q Have you lived together as man and wife all that time ? A Yes sir.
Q You are the father of this boy Joe Lewis are you? A Yes sir; that's my baby child.
Q Has he lived with you ever since he was born, A Yes sir.
Q His residence has been the same as yours? A Yes sir; under my jurisdiction ever since he was born.
Q Have you and this boy been outside of the Indian Territory in the past five years? A No sir.
Q And who are you living with now? A I'm living on a mans place by the name of Rennie; John Rennie.
Q Is there anything more you want to say; any statements? A Well I dont know sir; what do you mean by that?
Q Have you any more evidence; anything you want to introduce.
A No more than this man Garland; he knew I lived with his people; if you say so I can bring him in.

Jacob Mann Garland being first duly sworn testified as follows :

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Garland.
Q Your full name? A J. M.
Q Your full given name? A Jacob Mann Garland.
Q How old are you? A Going on fifty-one.
Q Where do you live? A In the Chickasaw Nation.
Q What's your occupation? A Farming.
Q Have you always lived in the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir; been there since '88.
Q Are you a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation? A No sir.
Q Are you a citizen of any tribe of Indians? A I claim Choctaw; made application here to-day.
Q Made application for identification as a Mississippi Choctaw?
A Yes sir.
Q You have never been recognized by the tribal authorities in any manner as a citizen either of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations? A No sir.
Q Do you know this man Jackson Lewis? A Yes sir; I've known him about five years.
Q What do you know of this man Jackson Lewis? A Why, all that I know, I have heard what Sam Garland's daughter say----
Q That is just hearsay testimony; you have no personal knowledge about this man except having known him for the past five years?
A Only what I heard her say herself.
Q Alright; go ahead and state what you know. A I just heard her say he used to live with her father and that he also run the ferry there for Sam Garland at the mouth of Mill Creek; worked there for several years; that's about all I ever heard her say about him.

---0---

Clara Mitchell Wood being first duly sworn upon her oath states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of June, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full true and correct copy of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Clara Mitchell Wood

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June 1902.

William T. Martin
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
Tishomingo, I. T., September 9, 1904.

-----xx-----

17 - D 116

In the matter of the Application for Enrollment of
JACKSON LEWIS
As a Choctaw Freedman.

JACKSON LEWIS, having been first duly sworn by Chairman Bixby, testified as follows:-

Q What is your name ? A Jackson Lewis.
Q How old are you ? A Sixty-six years old.
Q Were you a slave ? A Yes sir.
Q Whose slave were you ? A Sam Garland's.
Q Where was he ? A He was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Did you run away from your master during the war ? A No sir.
Q Have you been living in Texas ? A No sir.
Q Have you lived anywhere else than in the Indian Territory since the war ? A No sir, around among the five civilized tribes.
Q You never left the Territory ? A No sir.
Q Were you here at the beginning of the war ? A Yes sir.
Q Were you here at the close of the war ? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Joe Lewis ? A Yes sir.
Q Is he living ? A Yes sir.
Q Where ? A In Kansas.
Q How long has he been living in Kansas ? A Two or three years.
Q What is he doing up there ? A They imprisoned him up there.

JOSEPH DUCKETT.

Joseph Duckett, having been first duly sworn by Chairman Bixby, testified as follows:-

Q What is your name ? A Joseph Duckett.
Q How old are you ? A Over 100 years old.
Q Do you know Jackson Lewis ? A Yes sir.
Q What do you know about him ? A I got acquainted with him in the Choctaw Nation, I was a preacher; I am well acquainted with him.
Q What were you doing around the Choctaw Nation ? A Preaching the gospel.
Q When did you first get acquainted with him ? A It has been away yonder in slavery times, before the war.
Q Who was his master ? A Old man Sam Garland; he was a chief in the nation.
Q Who was your master ? A My master was Colonel Duckett and General Williams, they carried me with them.
Q You used to go over and visit Sam Garland's place, and you got acquainted with him there ? A Got acquainted with him there. Sam Garland had a son who was shot, and he put a good deal of dependence in him and he sent him to take care of his son; he died.

Q You know that this is the same man, do you ? A Yes sir, he is the same man.

-----xx-----

W J Jones on oath states that he reported the testimony taken in the matter of the application for enrollment of Jackson Lewis as a Choctaw freedman, at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, I.T., on September 9, 1904, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said matter at said time and place.

W. J. Jones

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the

10 day of September, 1904.

[illegible]

Notary Public.

Application of

Jackson Lewis
as a Choctaw
Freedman

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
JUN 21 1902

Acting Chairman.

An application for

Identification as a Choctaw Freedman.
of Jackson Lewis

Whereas the Rev- Joseph Ducket of Okra. I.T. Southern Dist.
being duly sworn, deposes and says he is one hundred & twelve years old, being born in the year 1790, that he belonged to one Walter Gaugh, who was a white man, and a slave Race; and, that he got acquainted with the said Jackson Lewis, on Red River, at the old Gov Garland Ferry, that the said Jackson Lewis, then belonged to said Gov. Garland, who was a Choctaw Indian by Blood, and belonged to said Gov- Garland, when the war ended in 1865:
and has been acquainted with the said Jackson Lewis ever since the war ended, and is positive that the said Jackson Lewis is a Choctaw Freedman, and did belong to the said Governer Garland, a Choctaw Indian and is entitled to all the rights belonging to a Choctaw Freedman.

witness my hand this 18th day of June 1902.

Joseph his X mark Ducket

witness to mark.
J. W. Garland
Annie L. Fletcher

Subscribed & sworn to before me
This 18 day of June 1902

C. D. Haggard
Notary Public in and for the
Southern Dist I.T.

application of
Jackson Lewis
as a Choctaw freedman,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
JUN 21 1902

In Application for Identification
as a Choctaw Freedman.

of Jackson Lewis

Robert Lowe being duly sworn deposes and says
he is about 70 years old that he first
got acquainted with the said Jackson Lewis
in the year 1862. at the old Gov. Garland
ferry on Red River
and that the said Jackson Lewis was
at that time belong to the said
Governor Garland who was a Choctaw Indian,
and that the said Gov. Garland died,
and the said Jackson Lewis when the
civil war closed.
and the said Jackson Lewis is
entitled to all the ~~as~~ rights and
Privileges of a Choctaw Freedman

witness my hand this 18 day of June 1902

Robert Lowe

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this June 18 1902

C P Haggard
Notary Public in and for
the Southern District of

D. Lewis

Subscribed & sworn to before me this the
26 day of May A.D. 1906

John. M Capps
Notary Public

My Commission Expires Aug 29th 1908

Application of
Joe Lewis to
Enroll Child

4/1 - 24

17 1506

Post Office address,
Ponca City, Okla.

JUN 1 1906
Kay County, Okla.

Territory of Oklahoma, } ss
Logan County.

To the Hon. Dawes Commission
of the Five Civilized Tribes of
the Indian Territory, of the
United States of America.

Comes ~~Joe Lewis~~ Joe Lewis
of lawful age who being duly
sworn upon oath depose and says
that affiant was duly enrolled at
Tishomingo Indian Territory of said Territory
aforesaid, as a Choctaw Freedman
in the year, A.D. 1905 and approved
by the afore said Dawes Commission.

That affiant established his right
as a Choctaw Freedman through
his father, Jackson Lewis, who
is enrolled a Choctaw Freedman.

That the name of affiants wife
is Vie Lewis, affiant was duly
and legally married to said wife
on the 25th of December A.D. 1904, at
Oklahoma City Oklahoma Territory.

Affiant further says since said
marriage to wit: on April 15, 1906
there has been born to him by said
wife, one boy child, of which affiant
is the father, said child ~~he~~ being
named William Lewis.

That affiant now resides
at Navina, Logan County Okla. Ter.

That affiant hereby makes formal application to enrole said boy child which was born to him affiant on april 15, 1906 at Oklahoma City Okla Ter. as a Choctaw Freedman. That said child is at this date, well healthy and alive.

Joe Lewis

Subscribed & sworn to before me this the 26 day of May A.D. 1906

John M Capers
Notary Public

My Commision Expires aug 24th 1908

Application of Joe Lewis to enrole child

17-506

Post office address
Navina, Okla.
Logan County, Okla.

JUN 1 1906

17-D-116

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Jackson Lewis and his minor son, Joe Lewis, as Choctaw Freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on June 21, 1902, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Jackson Lewis and his minor son, Joe Lewis, eighteen years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Tishomingo, Indian Territory, on September 9, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Jackson Lewis was a slave of one Sam Garland, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, and was a resident in good faith of the Choctaw Nation at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith; that the said Jackson Lewis was a resident of the Choctaw Nation on and prior to June 28, 1898, and up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Joe Lewis is the minor son of the said Jackson Lewis and has made his home with his father since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Jackson Lewis and Joe Lewis should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
MAY 4 1905

17-D-116.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Jackson Lewis,

Center, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and son, Joe Lewis, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision, and have been allowed fifteen days from the dateof this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED James Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

Enc-17-D-116.

17-D-166.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1906.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of Jackson Lewis and Joe Lewis as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED) Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-116.

(See 17-D-193 for registry receipt for this letter).

Choctaw Freedman D116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 24,1902.

Jackson Lewis,

Okra, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 13, asking what has been done with your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman since your personal application before the Commission on June 21, 1902.

In reply to your letter you are advised that no decision nor opinion has yet been rendered relative to your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. As soon as a decision is reached you will be notified of the action of the Commission, and of the forwarding of the record in your case to the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

Choc.Freed. D 116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 10, 1902.

Jackson Lewis,

Okra, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 23, 1902, in regard to your right as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that on June 21, 1902, Jackson Lewis, made application for the enrollment of himself and his son Joe Lewis, as Choctaw freedmen. No decision has up to this time been rendered in the matter of such application.

If you desire to offer additional evidence in the matter of such application, you should appear before the Commission at one of the appointments in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations designated in the enclosed circular.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

Enc.circular

Choctaw Freedman
D 116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 18, 1903.

Jackson Lewis,

Center, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of April 15, asking if your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman has been decided, and stating that you have two other sons for whom no application has been made, and asking if it now too late for them to appear and make application for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that Jackson and Joe Lewis have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen, and that their final right to such enrollment has not yet been decided. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action of the Commission.

You are further advised that under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, which was ratified by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations on September 25, 1902, the Commission is now without authority to receive or consider any original applications for enrollment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17 - D 118

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 14, 1903.

Tom Irving,

Ada, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 9th instant, requesting to be advised upon what grounds the application of Jackson Lewis for enrollment as a Chickasaw Freedman was rejected.

You are informed that it appears from our records that Jackson Lewis and his son, Joe, have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen and that their final rights as to such enrollment have not yet been decided.

As soon as a decision is reached in this case Jackson Lewis will be duly notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17- D 116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 27, 1903.

Jackson Lewis,

Center, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 18, asking the status of your enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, also requesting to be informed whether further evidence is necessary in your case.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Jackson Lewis for the enrollment of himself and his son, Joe Lewis, as Choctaw Freedmen.

In the event further evidence is necessary to enable the Commission to pass upon your right to enrollment you will be notified. As soon as a decision is reached in your case you will be notified of such action as may be taken.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 18, 1903.

T. S. E. Brown,

Attorney at Law,

Ardmore, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 9, 1903, asking the status of the enrollment of Jackson Lewis as a Choctaw Freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Jackson Lewis for the enrollment of himself and his son, Joe Lewis, as Choctaw Freedmen.

In the event further evidence is necessary to enable the Commission to pass upon their rights to enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen, they will be duly notified.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 11, 1904.

Grigsby & Grigsby,

Attorneys at Law,

Ada, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 6, 1904, in which you ask the status of Johnson Lewis and his son, Joe G. Lewis, as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it does not appear from our records that Johnson Lewis is an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, but it does appear that on June 21, 1902, Jackson Lewis made application to this Commission for the enrollment of himself and his son, Joe Lewis as Choctaw freedmen, but their final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined.

As soon as a decision is reached in this case, they will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-116
17-D-2
19 - 112

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 25, 1904.

Grigsby & Grigsby,

Attorneys at Law,

Ada, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 20th inst., requesting to be advised relative to the status of the application for enrollment of Jackson Lewis and his minor son, Joe, as Choctaw freedmen; also the status of Jake Mitchell.

You further desire to be advised what time the parents of Emma and Harriet Bruner, Mary Kemp and James Merrican can appear with witnesses before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, in the matter of the application for enrollment of the above named children as Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are informed it appears from our records that Jackson Lewis and his minor son Joe Lewis, have been listed for enrollment asChoctaw freedmen, but their rights to final enrollment as such have not yet been determined.

Relative to the application for enrollment of Jake Mitchell as a Choctaw freedman, you are advised that Jake Mitchell is listed for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman but his right to final enrollment as such has not yet been determined.

C & S 2

In the matter of the application for enrollment of the minor children of Elnora and Minnie Mitchell as Chickasaw freedmen, you are informed that the parents and their witnesses will be heard upon their appearance before the Commission at its office in Muskogee Indian Territory, any time within the next thirty days.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 6, 1904.

Grigsby & Grigsby,

Attorneys at Law,

Ada, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 27, asking why the enrollment of Jake Mitchell and Jackson Lewis and his son, Joe Lewis, as Choctaw freedmen has not been passed on.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission is taking up the applications of persons for enrollment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations as rapidly as practicable, but the cases above mentioned have not yet been reached for consideration and determination, and it is impracticable at this time to say when decisions will be rendered therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-116.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 19, 1904.

Jackson Lewis,

Center, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to the rights of yourself and son, Joe Lewis, as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, or you may appear for this purpose before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory at any time.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

4-2534
17-D-116
17-D-139

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 7, 1904.

J. E. Grigsby,

Attorney at Law.

Ada, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of September 29, 1904, returning a copy of the order of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes dated September 23, 1904 dismissing the application for enrollment of David Ritter as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation, stating that you have never at any time been the Attorney for Mr. Ritter or represented him in any capacity whatever. You also request to be advised relative to the status of the application for enrollment of Jackson Lewis and his son Joe Lewis, and of John Littlejohn, his wife and minor children.

You are advised that the Commission has not yet determined the rights to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen of Jackson Lewis and his son Joe Lewis.

You are further advised it appears from our records that Willie Littlejohn, wife of John Littlejohn, is a non citizen but the rights of his family consisting of Erasmus, Esau, Boyce, Moses W., Algora, Clorena and Whitfield Littlejohn to enrollment as Choctaw freedmen have not yet been determined.

J. R. G. #2

Your request for plats of lands will be made the subject of a separate communication.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 116

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 12, 1904.

Jackson Lewis,

Ada, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 4, asking what action has been taken in regard to your enrollment as a freedman.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but as soon as a decision is reached you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Pending action on your application by the Commission it is impossible to give you any advice relative to taking up land but until your enrollment has been approved by the Commission and the Secretary of the Interior no selection of allotment could be made by you.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1484

17-1804

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 21, 1905.

J. E. Grigsby,

Ada, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 15, 1905, in reference to the application of William Lewis et al for enrollment and you refer to office letter of July 5, 1905, stating that it does not appear from the records of this office that application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the enrollment of William Thomas Lewis as a Chickasaw freedman; you now desire to be informed specifically whether this application was made in time and if the same is acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior in any manner; you also desire to be informed if any action has been taken in the case of Jackson Lewis and his son Joe Lewis.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from the records of this office that the names of Jackson Lewis and his son Joe Lewis and Elsie Lewis and her children Willie, Johnnie and Susan Lewis have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior but this office has not yet been notified of Departmental action thereon.

J R G #2

You are further advised that if this is the person referred to in your letter as William Thomas Lewis the application for his enrollment as a Choctaw freedman was received within the time provided by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Choctaw Fr. 1505

Isaac Cholk

Fr. 1505

1505

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Isaac Chalk

ansferred from 17-D-1; 4-May 20, 1905

1505

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of-

Isaac Chalk

17-D-124

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Caddo, I.T., August 21, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Isaac Chalk, said Chalk being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als. , testified:

My mother's name was Lizzie Chalk; she belonged to Joe Martin, a Cherokee. My father belonged to Abner Holnes. My father and mother were married. I am 28 years of age. I have been married. My wife is acitizen.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify upon my official oath as stenographer to the above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

[signature]

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Caddo, I.T., August 21, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Isaac Carson, said Carson being sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him et al., testified

My name is Isaac Carson; it may be on the roll as Isaac Chalk. I am 28 years old. My mother's name was Lizzie Carson. She died when I was small. I do not know whether she was a slave or not.

(Excused to find witnesses to prove citizenship.)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

B McDonald

17-D-123.
17-D-124.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Isaac Chalk as a Choctaw freedman.

Isaac Chalk being first duly sworn on his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Isaac Chalk.
Q What is your age? A Thirty-two.
Q What is your post office address? A Boswell.
Q What is your name? A My name is Isaac Chalk, I reckon that is my name.
Q Were you ever known by any other name than Isaac Chalk?
A Sometimes Isaac Carson and sometimes Isaac Chalk.
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Elizabeth.
Q They called her Lizzie? A Yes sir.
Q Lizzie Chalk? A Yes sir.
Q What is your father's name? A Charles Chalk.
Q Did your mother belong to a Choctaw Indian? A I cannot tell you, my mother died when I was a baby.

Ben Chalk, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Ben Chalk.
Q Are you any relation to the applicant? A I am uncle.
Q What is Isaac Chalk's mother's name? A Elizabeth Chalk.
Q What is the applicant's father's name? A Charles Chalk.
Q Charles Chalk a full brother of yours? A Yes sir, full brother of mine.

Q Is Charles Chalk a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Who was his owner? A Dave Holmes. he died and belonged to his son called Abner Holmes.
Q At the time of surrender Charles Chalk was a slave of Abner Holmes? A Yes sir.
Q Did Charles Chalk live with his master up to the time of the surrender? A Yes sir.
Q Never ran away? A Not that I know of.
Q In what nation did he live? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Is Charles Chalk living to-day? A No sir, he is dead?
Q When did he die? A Been dead four or five years.
Q Did Charles Chalk leave the Choctaw country after freedom came? A No sir.
Q Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Always lived in the Choctaw Nation ever since I knew him.
Q Isaac Chalk always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, ever since I knew him never went outside to s ay anywhere.
Q Abner Holmes a Choctaw? A Abner Holmes a full-blood Choctaw.
Q Is he living to-day? A No sir.
Q Did Lizzie Chalk, mother of Isaac Chalk, belong to a Choctaw Indian? A No sir, I do not think she did. I think she belonged to a Cherokee Indian.
Q What was that Cherokee's name? A I do not know, I dis-remember.
Q Was Lizzie Chalk and Charles Chalk married? A Yes sir, said they were.
Q Lived together as husband and wife? A Yes sir, till she died.
Q The understanding in the neighborhood they were husband and wife? A Yes sir.
Q They lived together as husband and wife until the death of Lizzie Chalk? A Yes sir, until the death of Lizzie Chalk.

Jacob James, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testifie d as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Jacob James?
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw country? A All my life.
Q Do you know Isaac Chalk? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know Isaac Chalk's mother? A Yes sir.
Q What is her name? A Lizzie Chalk.
Q Was Lizzie Chalk a slave of Indian? A Cherokee Indian.
Q What was his name? A Joe Martin.

17-D-123.--3.
17-D-124.--3.

Q He full-blood Cherokee? A Yes sir.
Q Who is Isaac Chalk's father? A Charles Chalk.
Q Was he a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q What was his master's name? A Dave Holmes.
Q Did he belong to Dave Holmes at the beginning of the war?
A Yes sir.
Q Was he the slave of Dave Holmes up to the end of the war?
Q Yes sir, Abner Holmes Dave Holmes died and he was freed under Abner Holmes.
Q Do you know of your own knowledge whether or not Charles Chalk continued to live in the Choctaw country from the date of the surrender up to the time of his death? A Yes sir.
Q Did he continue to live there in the Choctaw country?
A Yes sir.
Q Has Isaac Chalk always lived in the Choctaw country?
A Yes sir.
Q Never been outside to establish a home? A No sir, his father died in my home.

Isaac Chalk, being recalled testified as follows:

Q Did you ever make any application for enrollment as a freedman of the Cherokee Nation? A No sir.
Q Never have? A No sir.
Q You do not claim any rights as a Cherokee freedman?
A No sir.
Q Claim through your father, Charles Chalk? A Yes sir.

Ben Chalk, being recalled testified as follows:

Q Are you on the final roll? A Yes sir.
Q Been approved? A Yes sir.
Q Have you filed? A Yes sir.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D. Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 12th day of September A.D., 1904.

J. Maupin

Notary Public.

17-836

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 2, 1905.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Israel Chalk as a Choctaw Freedman.

Henry,Chalk, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Q What is your name? A Henry Chalk.
Q How old are you? A About 60 years old.
Q Your post-office address is Muskogee? A Yes sir.
Q You are a Choctaw Freedman? A I am a Choctaw Freedman, on the final roll and have taken my allotment.
Q Do you know a Choctaw Freedman by the name of Charles Chalk, a slave of David Holmes? A Yes sir, I sure knows him, he is my oldest brother.
Q Do you know his wife, Lizzie? A Yes sir.
Q Both Charlie and Lizzie are dead, are they? A Yes sir.
Q How many children did they have? A Two to my recollection.
Q What are their names? A Tom and Isaac, Isaac's youngest.
Q About how old would Isaac be now? A He ought to be 35.
Q Charlie have a son called Israel? A Not that I know of.
Q You would have known it if he had, would you not? A Yes sir.
Q Only two boys, Tom and Isaac? A Tom and Isaac.
Q Where is Isaac Living now, do you know? A Living down close to Bokchito, not been down there for a long time, but I hears of him.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

Cora Moore, being duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, she reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 2nd day of December, 1905, and that the above and foregoing is a full and complete transcript of her stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Cora Moore

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of Dec., 1905.

Henry G. Adams

Notary Public.

17-D-124.

Muskogee, Indian Territory March 29, 1905.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Cherokee Enrollment Division.

Gentlemen:

It appears from the records of the Commission that Isaac Chalk, son of Elizabeth Chalk, deceased, has been listed for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. It further appears that the said Elizabeth Chalk was the slave of Joe Martin a Cherokee citizen.

You are requested to advise the Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division as to whether or not any application has ever been made for the enrollment of Isaac Chalk as a Cherokee freedman, and if so what disposition has been made of the same.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

D&D

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMS BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BREEDLOVE.
WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary.

ADDRESS ONLY THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 31, 1905.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,
Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrollment Division.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your letter of March 29, 1905, 17-D-124, you are advised that an examination of the records of the Cherokee Enrollment Division fails to disclose that application has been made for the enrollment of Isaac Chalk as a Cherokee freedman.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-124

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Isaac Chalk as a Choctaw Freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on August 21, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Isaac Chalk as a Choctaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 6, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Isaac Chalk is a son of Charles Chalk, who was a slave of Abner Holmes, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that the said Charles Chalk, father of the applicant herein, was a resident in good faith of the Choctaw Nation at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith; that the said Isaac Chalk was born in the Choctaw Nation about the year 1872, and resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Isaac Chalk should be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
MAY 4 1905

17-D-124.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY

Isaac Chalk,

Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of the said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-124.

17-D-124.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Isaac Chalk as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

Enc-17-D-124.

For registry receipt for this letter, see 17-D-124.

17-D-123.
17-D-124.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 19, 1904.

Isaac Carson,

Caddo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to your rights as such freedman.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-123.
17-D-124.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 19, 1904.

Isaac Chalk,

Caddo, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to your rights as such freedman.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-134

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 12, 1904.

Isaac Chalk,

Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting to be advised relative to the status of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

You are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. If you will communicate with the Commission again at the end of ninety days you will be further advised in the matter.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

7-D-134

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 15, 1904.

Isaac Chalk,

Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of December 12, 1904, in which you ask if you have been approved as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but as soon as a decision is reached you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-184

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 8, 1905.

Isaac Chalk,

Boswell, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 4, 1905, in which you ask if you have been approved as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. When a decision is reached in this case, you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

19-836

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 21, 1905.

Israel Chalk,
Care of Henry Chalk,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman it will be necessary for you to appear at this office at Muskogee, Indian Territory, to testify relative to your right as such freedman. Such appearance should be made as early as possible as no further action can be taken in the matter of your application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation until you appear and testify relative to your right to such enrollment.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

17-836

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 25, 1906.

Chief Clerk,

Choctaw Land Office,

Atoka, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

For your information, there is inclosed herewith copy of Choctaw freedman roll card, No. 836, Isreal Chalk. You will please make the duplicate of this card in possession of your office conform to the information thereon, and eliminate the name of this freedman from your list of applicants for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

LBA 1/25.

Choctaw Fr. 1506

George Lynn

Fr. 1506

1506

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

George Lynn

ransferred from 17-D-188-May 20, 1905

1506

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of

George Lynn

17 D.-138.

In re application of George Lynn to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro, I. T., June 13th, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. George Lynn.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. Perry Hall.

Q. What was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw.

Q. Where have you been living since you were turned free? A. Down he here at Colbert station.

Q. Have you always lived here in the Territory? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you ever enroll here or anywhere? A. No sir, the first time you registered I was sick and couldn't go to it.

Q. Where did Perry Hall live when you belonged to him. A. He lived here at Skullyville, he raised me.

Q. Where did he raise you? A. He raised me here at Skullyville.

Q. He never lived here George? A. yes sir, he did.

Q. Are you married? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a citizen? A. She is a Chickasaw, she was raised down there at Colbert Station.

Q. Did she register last fall. A. Yes sir.

Richard Brashears being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. Do you know Perry Hall? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did he make his home here at Skullyville? A. I don't know where he lived, I heard of him being here, I knew him and his brother, but I don't know where he lived.

(Applicant told that he would have to get proof that he belonged to Perry Hall)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to aforesaid named Commission, that this transcript is a true full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

W A Smiley

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

17-D-138.

In the matter of the enrollment of George Lynn as a Choctaw Freedman.

George Lynn, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. George Lynn.
Q. Postoffice address? A. Oaklodge.
Q. How old are you? A. About fifty-three or fifty-four.
Q. Were you a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whose slave? A. Perry Hall's.
Q. Who was he? A. Choctaw.
Q. Where did he live? A. Skullyville County.
Q. Did you belong to him at the beginning of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the end of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you run away? A. No, sir.
Q. Where were you freed? A. At Skullyville?
Q. Where have you lived since then? A. In the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.
Q. Lived anywhere else? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you ever live in Texas? A. No, sir.

Witness excused.

Caesar Brown, being first dulys sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Caesar Brown.
Q. You are a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. On the final roll? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Taken your allotment? A. Some of it.
Q. Do you know this man? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How longhave you known him? A. Ever since 1859.
Q. You knew him before the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did he belong at that time? A. To Perry Hall.
Q. What was he? A. Half blood Choctaw .
Q. Do you know where this man wasfreed? A. No, sir.
Q. Have you known him ever since '59? A. Of Course, I have seen him off and on.
Q. About how often did you see him? A. Sometimes there was two to five years difference. I have been seeing him regularly for thirteen years.
Q. Where has he been living? A. At Oaklodge.
Q. At the endof the war, what did you know about him? A. Nothing.
Q. How soon after the end of the war did you see him? A. About 1866.
Q. Where was he at that time? A. Skullyville, and in Poteau bottom.
Q. He was in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know where he made his home at that time? A. I understand somewhere near Red River and Canadian.

George Lynn, recalled:

Q. Are you married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your wife's name? A. Malinda Lynn.
Q. Is she on the final roll? As a Chickasaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you marry her? A. About eighteen or nineteen years ago.
Q. Lived together ever since? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the close of the war, what did you do? A. Just worked around. First one place and then another.

Witness excused.

Caesar Brown, recalled:

Q. You state, of your own personal knowledge, that this land belonged to Perry Hall? A. Yes, sir, of my own personal knowledge.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that, as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of September, 1904.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

17 D.-138.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of George Lynn as a Choctaw Freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that application was made to this Commission at Spiro, Indian Territory, on June 13, 1899, for enrollment of George Lynn as a Choctaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said George Lynn was a slave of one Perry Hall, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, and that he has resided in the Choctaw-Chickasaw Country continuously since the close of the war up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that George Lynn should be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
APR 22 1905

17-D-138

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

George Lynn,

Braden, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 22, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc. 17-D-138.

17-D-138

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 22, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 22, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of George Lynn as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Mno. 17-D-138.

See 17-1329 for registry receipt for this letter.

17-D-1. 8.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 19, 1904.

George Lynn,

Spiro, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of your application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as such freedman.

You are, therefore, requested to appear before the Commission at its general office, Muskogee, Indian Territory as soon as possible; or you may appear at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; or at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-138

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 2, 1904.

George Lynn,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 31, 1904, asking if your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman has been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that your name has not yet been placed upon a schedule for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior. If you will communicate with the Commission again at the expiration of sixty days you will be notified of any action taken in the matter.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D138

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 17, 1905.

George Lynn,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 12, 1905, in which you state that your mother's name was Liza Wall, and your father's name was Jerry Lynn, and you ask to be advised the status of your enrollment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but when a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D-138.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1905.

George Lynn,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 26, asking if you have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission is now considering your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, and when a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1506

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 10, 1905.

George Lynn,

Braden, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 30, 1905, asking if your enrollment has been approved and you are advised that your name is now being placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedman prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior. When your enrollment is approved you will be notified.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

In re application of George Lynn to the Commission to the Five Civilized tribes at Spiro, I. T., June 13th, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. George Lynn.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. Perry Hall.

Q. What was he a Choctaw or Chickasaw? A. Choctaw.

Q. Where have you been living since you were turned free? A. Down here here at Colbert station.

Q. Have you always lived here in the Territory? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you ever enroll here or anywhere? A. No sir, the first time you registered I was sick and couldn't go to it.

Q. Where did Perry Hall live when you belonged to him. A. He lived here at Skullyville, he raised me.

Q. Where did he raise you? A. He raised me here at Skullyville.

Q. He never lived here George? A. yes sir, he did.

Q. Are you married? A. yes sir.

Q. Is your wife a citizen? A. She is a Chickasaw, she was raised down there at Colbert Station.

Q. Did she register last fall. A. Yes sir.

Richard Brashears being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. Do you know Perry Hall? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did he make his home here at Skullyville? A. I don't know where he lived, I heard of him being here, I knew him and his brother, but I don't know where he lived.

(Applicant told that he would have to get proof that he belonged to Perry Hall)

Department of the Interior,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony taken before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in the matter of the application of George Lynn for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

W. A. Smiley

Choctaw Fr. 1507

Alex Whitby

Fr. 1507

1507

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Alex Whitby

Transferred from 17-D-147-May 20, 18

1507

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw Freedman of-

Alex Whitby

17 D.-147.

FREED. 1

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Tushkahoma, I.T., Oct. 10, 1902.

In the application for enrollment of Alex Whitby as a Choctaw Freedman; duly sworn and examined by Commissioner McKennon states:

Q What is your name? A Alex Whitby.

Q How old are you? A Twenty-four.

Q What was your mother's name? A Butler, before she married Morris.

Q What's her given name? A Martha.

Q To which tribe she belong? A Tom Pitenly's.

Q Where is she now? A Dead.

Q How long has she been dead? A She died in 1898.

Q We don't find your name on the roll of Choctaw Freedmen, were you ever enrolled? A Yes sir.

Q When? A I don't know.

Q Who enrolled you? A Jack Lewis.

Q Where? A At Caddo McAlester.

Q Were you ever enrolled before that? A No sir, with the exception of when Watson was here, that was the first time I enrolled.

Q When was that? A It was in 1896. At the registration in Atoka.

Q What have you been doing? A I have been living in South McAlester (Pittsburg); I was working at the coal mines and always out on the railroad.

Q How long has South McAlester been your home? A Three years.

Q Where did you live prior to that time? A At Atoka and Caddo.

Q How long did you live at Atoka? A About a year.

Q How long did you live at Caddo? A All my life.

Q Did your father live out of the Territory? A No sir.

Q Did your mother live out of the Territory? A No sir.

Q Have you any brothers or sisters? A Yes sir.

Q Where are they? A There's one at Atoka and one at Caddo.

Q Do you know whether they have been enrolled or not?

A Yes sir, they were enrolled at Caddo. I have been working on the Choctaw Railroad through the Territory, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

(Applicant is not found on any of the Freedmen rolls, and is advised to get witnesses and come before the Commission again at Atoka.)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing typewritten transcript is a true and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

M. D. Green

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
South McAlester, Indian Territory, December 20,1902.

Choctaw
Freedman
D-147.

In the matter of the application of Alex Whitby for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

---Additional Testimony---

S. H. Mackey, having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A S. H. Mackey.
Q How old are you? A Forty eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Savanna, Indian Territory.
Q That is in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you been a resident of the Choctaw Nation? A Born and raised here.
Q Lived here all your life? A Yes sir
Q Are you a Choctaw Indian by blood? A Yes sir.
Q Were you acquainted with a freedman named Maria Butler? A Yes sir I knew Maria Butler.
Q Where were you acquainted with her? A In the neighborhood of Armstrong Academy in Blue county, Choctaw Nation.
Q When was that? A I moved from Blue county up to this county in December, 1884, and I don't remember of seeing this woman after I moved from there. She lived there within a mile and a half of where I lived when I lived in Blue county.
Q How long did you know her? A For eight or ten years.
Q Prior to 1884? A Yes sir, I knew her when she was just a big girl, twelve or thirteen years old.
Q Was she a slave? A I don't know whether she was or not, I don't know that.
Q You didn't know her during slavery times? A No sir, she lived with her father Andy Butler, and they moved up from about Doaksville after they were freed.
Q Then you don't actually know whether she was ever a slave? A No sir, I don't.
Q She was old enough to have been a slave? A I think so, I am not positive but I think so.
Q Do you know anything about her recognition as a Choctaw freedman? A No sir.
Q Was she recognized by the tribal authorities to your knowledge? A No sir, I do not know; I believe in 1884 we adopted the freedmen, and I don't know what was done with this family's case.
Q Do you know whether this woman was the mother of the applicant, Alex Whitby? A Only what he states to me. This boy must have been eight or ten years old when I moved from there and he states that he is the boy I used to see there, and when I look at him, I think he resembles the family.
Q You lost trace of him after he moved from there? A Yes sir.

---oOo---

Harry C Risteen, being first duly swornn, upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 20th day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Harry C Risteen

Subscribed a d sworn to before me this 27 day of January 1903.

Charles H. Sawyer

Notary Public.

Wex

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
South McAlester, Indian Territory, December 2, 1902.

Choctaw Freedman
D-147.
Additional Testimony.

In the matter of the application of Alex Whitby for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Caroline Washington, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, upon her oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Caroline Washington.
Q How old are you? A I don't know sir.
Q How old were you at the time of the war? A I reckon I was about five years old when the war first broke out.
Q You are about forty seven years old now? A Yes sir.
Q What is your post office address? A South Town.
Q South McAlester? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A All my life.
Q Are you a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Recognized and enrolled as such? A Yes sir.
Q Are you acquainted with this applicant, Alex Whitby? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A All his life; I don't remember his age, but I have known him all his life, I partly raised him.
Q Didyou know his mother? A Yes sir.
Q What was her name? A Maria.
Q Maria what? A Pitchlynn.
Q What was her full name? A Maria Pitchlynn.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her owner? A Peter Pitchlynn and John Pitchlynn.
Q Were they Choctaw Indians? A Yes sir.
Q Where did they live? A Goodland.
Q Did you know Maria at the time she was the slave of these men? A Yes sir.
Q You were well acquainted with her? A Yes sir.
Q Did you live near them? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of your owner? A David Pitchlynn and his wife was Betsy.
Q How long was Maria the slave of these Pitchlynn boys? A I don't remember how long, but she was their slave.
Q Was she their slave during the war? A Yes sir.
Q Before the war? A Yes sir.
Q Was she freed on their place? A Yes sir, freed on their place.
Q You know that, do you? A Yes sir, and there are other people knows it too.
Q Where did she go after she was freed? A She came up in Blue county.
Q She stayed in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir, always in the Choctaw Nation until she died.
Q Do you know that this is her son? A Yes sir, I ought to know--might just as well say this is my own child.
Q What is the name of this boy's father? A His name was Whitby; I don't recollect the other part of the name.
Q Was he a slave? A I don't know whether he was or not.
Q You don't know about him? A No sir, I didn't know him at all.
Q Has Alex Whitby always been recognized as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.

Q Was he ever enrolled as a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q When was that? A When they enrolled I suppose he was.
Q Do you know whether he was? A No sir, I don't know, but he ought to have been.

By Simon E. Lewis, Choctaw Commissioner:

Q Do you say you were five years old when the war broke out?
A I wouldn't be positive.
Q Then you were about nine years old when the war ended? A Yes sir
Q And you belonged to old Mrs Betts who lived close to Cumington?
A Yes sir.
Q How did you know anything about the Pitchlynns who lived in the southeast corner of the nation? A They were all relatives and they would visit.
Q Which particular one of these Pitchlynns did this woman belong to? A Tom Pitchlynn.
Q You are positive of that? A Yes sir.
Q You are positive it was not John? A No sir, it was not John; John Pitchlynn was Tom's son.
Q You say the old man himself owned her? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know them before the war? A Yes sir, knowed them before the war.
Q Where were they living then? A Down at Goodwater; some called it Goodwater and some called it Goodland.

-----000-----

Harry C Kistler, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reportedin full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 22nd day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Harry C Kistler

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of January 1903.

Charles N. Sawyer

Notary Public.

Next

17-1-147.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER., MARCH 10, 1905.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Alex Whitby as a Choctaw freedman.

Alex Whitby being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION:

Q What is your name? A Alex Whitby, Yes, sir.
Q How old are you? A I will be thirty years old next October.
Q Where do you live? A I live at South McAlester.
Q How long have you lived there? A Seven or eight years.
Q Where did you live prior to that time? A Atoka and Caddo.
Q Have you ever lived outside of the Choctaw Nation? A Only awhile.
Q Where did you live during that short time? A In Arkansas and Oklahoma and worked for some time in Texas.
Q When were you in Oklahoma and when in Arkansas and when in Texas? A I was in Texas in 1900, I was in Arkansas during part of 1904 - not 1904 but '95 and '96.
Q When did you first leave the Indian Territory? A I first left the Indian Territory in 19[illegible].
Q The first time you left the Territory was in 19[illegible] then where did you go? A I went to Texas.
Q And how long did you stay in Texas? A Only for a short time at the time.
Q About how long? A Five or six months.
Q You returned to the Choctaw Nation then and how long did you stay there? A Four or five years and I left again.
Q How could that be if you left in 19[illegible] for the first time and lived in Texas six months and then came back to South McAlester and stayed there four or five years. This is only 1905? A 1895. I was mixed up on it.
Q Well when was it that you first left the Indian Territory? A It was in 1897 instead of 1900.
Q In 1897? A Yes, sir.
Q Where were you born? A Blue County, Choctaw Nation.
Q Born in the Choctaw Nation and you left there in 1897 and until that year you never left the Territory? A Never left the Territory.
Q You left there in 1897 and where did you go? A To Texas.
Q How long did you stay in Texas? A Only a short while.
Q About how long? A Five or six xxxxxxx months.
Q Then you returned to the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q Then how long did you stay in the Choctaw Nation at that time? A I stayed in the Choctaw Nation from that time until I met the Commission at Tuskahoma, you will find it on the roll.

Q Just about how long did you stay in the Choctaw Nation at that time? A I am certain I stayed two or three years before I went to Arkansas.
Q About what part of the year 1897 did you first leave the Territory was it in the spring or summer or when was it? A I think it was in the spring.
Q In the spring of 1897? A Yes, sir.
Q Then you went to Texas for six months, then you returned to the Choctaw Nation and you lived there for two or three years? A Yes, sir.
Q You returned to the Choctaw Nation in what year? A The same year I left.
Q That would be in the fall of 1897? A Yes, sir.
Q And you stayed there two or three years then? A Yes, sir.
Q Then where did you go? A Went to Arkansas.
Q Do you remember what year it was you went to Arkansas?
A I don't know, no, sir, I don't know.
Q Well about what year? was it in 1899 or 1900 or when?
A About 1900.
Q How long did you stay in Arkansas? A Stayed there near two years.
Q So you stayed in Arkansas until 1902 some time? A Yes, sir.
Q Where did you go then? A Came back to the Territory.
Q About what part of the year 1902 did you come back to the Territory? A In the fall of the year.
Q Do you remember what month? A About October I think.
Q Through whom do you claim the right to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, through your mother or father? A My mother.
Q Was she a slave? A No, sir, her father was, she may have been but she was quite young if she was a slave.
Q Is your mother on the final roll, and do you know? A Yes, sir.
Q She is on the final roll? A Yes, sir.
Q What is your mother's name? A Mariah Norris - Butler was her name before she was married, she has been dead fifteen years.
Q Do you remember what month in the year 1902 it was when you returned to the Indian Territory - you testified that you returned in the fall of 1902? A I am not positive, I wouldn't say that that was the time; I have no particular record, I know that I was working, I went to Arkansas some time in 1902 I think in December 1902.
Q What was the name of your mother? A Mariah Norris.
Q Was that her maiden name? A No, sir, Mariah Butler.
Q She is dead is she? A Yes, sir.
Q When did she die? A In '84 or '6 I have no record.
Q She died about twenty years ago? A Yes, sir, when I was quite small.
Q And her name was Mariah Norris at the time of her death?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know whether or not she was a slave during the war?
A I couldn't swear.
Q She was old enough to have been a slave was she? A I think so.

Q Do you know where she was born? Did you ever hear anything about that? A I am not positive whether she was born in Towson County or not, I think she was born near Wheelock.
Q In what nation? A Choctaw Nation.
Q Do you know where she lived up to the time of her death?
A She lived in Blue county since I can remember; I was born in Blue County.
Q Have you any brother's and sisters? A Yes, sir, sister by my mother's side.
Q You have a sister you say? A Yes, sir.
Q What is that sister's name? A Lizzie Murray now.
Q She is a sister of yours by the same mother? A Same mother.
Q Just a half sister? A Half-sister, her father was Norris

Lizzie Murray, half sister of the applicant is identified on Choctaw Freedman card field number 125, and is numbered 2668 upon the lists prepared by this Commission and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 11, 1903.

Q Who did you say was the father of this Lizzie Murray?
A John Norris, my step-father.
Q Was he a Choctaw freedman? A No, sir.
Q And she claimed through her mother, did she, just as you do? A Yes, sir.
Q Are you married? A Yes, sir.
Q What is your wife's name? A Lizzie.
Q Is she a Choctaw freedman? A No, sir, she is not.
Q She is a states woman is she? A Yes, sir, I think so.
Q Have you any children? A No, sir.

Witness excused.

Chas. T. Difendafer being first duly sworn states that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. T. Difendafer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March 1905.

Edwin Grisard
Notary Public.

17 D.-147.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application of Alex Whitby for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N:--

It appears from the record herein that on October 10, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Alex Whitby as a Choctaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at South McAlester, Indian Territory, on December 22, 1902, and at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on March 10, 1905.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant is a son of Mariah Butler who was a slave of Tom Pitchlynn, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the Rebellion, and is a half brother, by the same mother, of Lizzie Murray, a recognized and enrolled Choctaw Freedman, whose name appears as No. 2668 upon the lists prepared by this Commission, under the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641) of persons entitled to enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 11, 1903.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant was born in the Choctaw Nation about the year 1875 and resided therein until the Spring of the year 1897, when he moved to the State of Texas, remaining there about six months and then returning to the Choctaw Nation, and that he was a resident of said Nation on June 28, 1898.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this commission that Alex Whitby should be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495) and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

APR

17-D-147

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1905.

Alex Whitby,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered April 6, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

T. B. Needles

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-147.

17-D-147

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered April 6, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Alex Whitby as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,
SIGNED

I. B. Needles

Registered. Commissioner in Charge.

Incl. 17-D-147.

(See 17-826 for registry receipt for this letter.)

Choctaw Freedman
D 147

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 17, 1903.

Alex Whitby,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 11, asking relative to your status as a Choctaw Freedman. You also wish to be informed if your application for a position as janitor or messenger with the Commission at Atoka or Tishomingo has been accepted.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that you have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, and your final right to such enrollment has not as yet been determined. As soon as a decision is reached in your case you will be notified of the action of the Commission.

You are informed that your application for a position as janitor or messenger has been filed with the Commission. No appointments have yet been made of janitors and messengers for the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo, and your application will receive due consideration at the proper time.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

17-D-147

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 17, 1903.

Alex Whitby,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 13, asking the status of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

In reply to your letter you are informed that it appears from our records that you have been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and your final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. As soon as a decision is reached in your case you will be notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D147

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 25, 1903.

Alex Whitby,

Greenwood, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 19, asking the status of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman and also stating that you made application about eleven months ago for the position of janitor or messenger at one of the land offices and have heard nothing in regard thereto.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Replying to that part of your letter relative to the position as janitor or messenger at one of the land offices you are informed that the Commission has no vacancies of this character at present. Your application, however, will be placed on file and in the event the services of additional janitors or messengers are required the same will receive consideration.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-147

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 8, 1904.

Alex Whitby,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 1st inst., requesting to be advised relative to the status of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

You are informed it appears from our records that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

As soon as a decision is reached in your case, you will be duly notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1507

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 15, 1905.

Alex Whitby,

#405 West 6th Street,

Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 9th instant, you are advised that on July 20, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior approved your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, and that your name appears upon the final roll of Choctaw Freedmen opposite 5199.

You are now entitled to an allotment and selection thereof should be made without delay at the land office for the nation in which your prpspective allotment is located.

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Choctaw Fr. 1508

Richmond Perry

Fr. 1508

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Richmond Perry

See Pet #F .

Transferred from 17-B-152-May 20, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of-

Richmond Perry

17 D.-152.

In the matter of the application of Richmond Perry to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, at Hartshorne, I. T., August 3rd, 1899, for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A. Richmond Perry.

Q. How old are you? A. 48

Q. Were you born a slave? A. yes sir.

Q. Who was your master? A. Sam McKinney.

Q. Where were you when you were turned free? A. On Cedar Creek, near John Nelson's in the Choctaw Nation.

Q. Where have you lived since. Always in Choctaw Nation. Never was out of the Territory.

Judge Lewis being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. What is your nam? A/

Simon E. Lewis.

Q. Do you know this man? Richmond Perry? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did he belong to a Choctaw citizen? A. No sir, he belonged to Alex McKinney who was an illegitimate child of my Uncle Sam McKinney, his mother was a Cherokee and that would make him a Cherokee. Alex McKinney is now living in the Cherokee Nation.

Q. Are you married? A. yes sir.

Q. What is your wife's name? A. Ellen Perry.

Q. Who did she belong to? A. Frank Colbert.

(Requested to present further proof before he could be enrolled)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
South McAlester, Indian Territory, December 23,1902.

Choctaw Freedmen D 152.
Additional Testimony.

In the matter of the application of Richmond Perry for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Richmond Perry, having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Richmond Perry.
Q How old are you? A I reckon I am about fifty years old.
Q What is your post office address? A South McAlester, Indian Territory.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A All my life.
Q You have never lived outside of the Indian Territory? A No sir.
Q Do you claim to be a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of your master? A My master was named Sam McKinney, the son of Katie Wilson.
Q Was Sam McKinney a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Was he recognized as such? A Yes sir.
Q Where did Sam McKinney live? A Three miles north of Spencer Academy.
Q How long were you the slave of Sam McKinney? A About three years to my recollection before he died.
Q When was that? A That was just before the commencement of the war, I think.
Q Then who owned you after Sam McKinney died? A After he died I lived with his wife until they ~~it~~ moved back to Cedar Creek and Andrew McKinney's father came and took me and sent me to his mother.
Q Then you were owned by Katie Wilson? A Yes sir.
Q How long were you the slave of Katie Wilson? A I guess before I was freed about two years.
Q Was she a Choctaw Indian? A Choctaw Indian.
Q Recognized as such? A Recognized as such.
Q Were you living with Katie Wilson when you were freed? A Living in her yard, working for her.
Q Where did she live? A On Cedar Creek between Captain Davenport and Cole Nelson's mother.
Q Then where did you go after you were freed? A I went to Captain Davenport and made a crop for him after I was freed.
Q Have you lived in the Choctaw Nation ever since? A Ever since; never did live in any other country.
Q Have you any children who are minors? A No sir.

Simon E. Lewis, having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Simon E. Lewis.
Q What is your age? A Sixty two.
Q What is your post office address? A McAlester, Indian Territory
Q What do you wish to state about this case? A I want to state that Catherine Wilson the woman he speaks of was my grandmother. In dividing up her slaves, she gave a woman named Malinda, who was this man's mother, and a man by name of Jacob somtimes called "Bouse" to her youngest daughter Mary. Mary died without any heirs, and on her

death bed she gave her slaves to her two brothers Jesse and Sam McKinney. They never did divide them exactly, but Sam McKinney carried this boy off somewhere three or four years before the war. My uncle Sam McKinney died and had one son, an illegitimate son, by a Cherokee woman named Alex McKinney---Sam McKinney had no legal wife nor children---and my grandmother insisted upon this child, Alex McKinney, having his property, and my uncle Jesse McKinney gave this boy Rochmond, a sisterhe had named Peggy and a brother named Boley, to Alex McKinney. At the time they came free this boy Alex was a minor, and this Richmond was living at my grandmother's, but belonged to Alex McKinney, and Alex was a Cherokee and on the Cherokee rolls, and living in the Cherokee Nation now.
Q This applicant, Richmond Perry, you state was actually the property of Alex McKinney at the time he was freed? A Yes, but staying with my grandmother at the time he was freed. Jesse McKinney took Jacob or "Bouse" and Malinda and a girl named Tena. Malinda and Tena died about the commencement of the war and he traded Jacob off for a runaway slave that he took up there.

Richmond Perry, being recalled, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q Is there anything further you want to state? A I want to state that Jesse McKinney was against me being with Alex McKinney or belonging to Alex McKinney and gave me to his mother to live and die with her. He didn't know we was going to be freed I suppose at the time.

Thomas J. Walls, called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Thomas J. Walls.
Q How old are you? A Sixty.
Q What is your post office address? A Enterprise, Indian Territory
Q Are you a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A All my life.
Q Are you acquainted with this applicant Richmond Perry? A I am not acquainted with him; I used to know him when he was a little bit of a fellow, I reckon, if he is the right man.
Q Was he a slave? A Yes sir.
Q Who was his owner? A Old lady Wilson, my grandmother. She gave him to my uncle Sam McKinney, and after Uncle's death he went back into the hands of my grandmother by some means, and I think remained there with her until he was freed.
Q Was he the property of your grandmother at the time he was freed? A I don't know that; I don't know whether he was or not. I don't remember how that was. She had given him to her son and after his death he got back into the hands of my grandmother, and I don't know whether he really belonged to her or to Sam's boy.
Q Was he living on her place at the time he was freed? A I thinkso as near as I can remember.
Q Has he lived in the Choctaw Nation ever since he was freed? A I couldn't tell you that.

Examination by Simon E. Lewis:

Q Don't you remember that Malinda and Bouse originally belonged to Aunt Mary? A I have heard that.
Q Didn't Uncle Sam leave a n illegitimate child named Alex? A Yes sir
Q He was not a legal child? A I don't know whether he was legal or not.
Q He is still living in the Cherokee Nation? A I reckon so, if he is still alive.

---oOo---

Harry C Risteen, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 23rd day of December, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Harry C Risteen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of January 1903.

Charles X. Sawyer

Notary Public.

A

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

17-D-152.

In the matter of the enrollment of Richmond Perry as a Choctaw Freedman.

Richmond Perry, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Richmond Perry.
Q. What is your postoffice address? A. South McAlester.
Q. You claim rights as a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whose slave were you? A. Katy Wilson's.
Q. Was she a recognized Choctaw? A. Yes, sir, Choctaw by blood.
Q. Did you belong to her at the beginning of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you stay with her until the end of the war, didn't run away?
A. No, sir.
Q. Freed at her place? A. Yes, sir, right in her yard in Cedar County.
Q. Have you lived in the Choctaw Nation ever since? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Anywhere else? A. No, sir.
Q. Never made your home anywhere else other than the Choctaw Nation since you were free? A. No, sir, always been here ever since I was born.

Witness excused.

Elsie,E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of September, 1904.

J B Campbell
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

FILED

JAN 21 1903

ACTING CHAIRMAN

17202

United States of America }
Indian Territory }
Choctaw Nation }

I, A. F. McKinney of lawful age, upon oath say that my post office is Myledon I. T. that I am personally acquainted with Richmond Perry, a freedman, and that I have known said Richmond Perry all my life; said Richmond Perry is about fifty years old. I know that said Perry was the property of my grandmother, Katie Wilson, a Choctaw citizen by blood, and that said Richmond Perry was freed in Atoka County, Choctaw Nation.

A F McKinney

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of December 1902.

J F Brewer
Notary Public

17 D.-152.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Richmond Perry as a Choctaw Freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on August 3, 1899, at Hartshorne, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Richmond Perry as a Choctaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at South McAlester, Indian Territory, December 23, 1902, and at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 7, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion the applicant was a slave of Sam McKinney, a recognized Choctaw citizen, and at the close of the war was a slave of Katie Wilson, also a recognized Choctaw citizen; that the applicant was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Richmond Perry should be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress, approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
MAY 4 1905

17-D-152.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Richmond Perry,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered

Enc. 17-D-152.

See 17D-193 for registry receipt for thisletter.

17-D-152.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Richmond Perry as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

Enc-17-D-152.

(See 17-D-193 for registry receipt for this letter).

17-D-152.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1903.

Richmond Perry,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

There was this day received at this office the affidavit of A.F. McKinney relative to your ownership by Katie Wilson, a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation, stating that you were freed in Cedar County.

You are advised that the affidavit has been duly filed in the matter of your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-153.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 26, 1903.

A.F. McKinney,

Muldrow, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your affidavit in support of the application of Richmond Perry for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman; in which it is stated that said Perry was the property of your grandmother, Katie Wilson, who was a Choctaw citizen by blood; and that said Richmond Perry was freed in Cedar County, Choctaw Nation.

Your affidavit has been duly filed with the records of the Commission in the matter of the application for enrollment of Richmond Perry as a Choctaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
D 152

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 1, 1904.

Richmon Perry,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 22, in which you ask if you have been enrolled and approved so that you can now make selection of your allotment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein. The matter of the land referred to will be made the subject of another communication.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 152

Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 21, 1904.

Richmon Perry,

South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of October 16, asking if any action has been taken in your case and if you have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman. If you will communicate with the Commission again in about sixty days you will be notified if any action has been taken in your case.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-D-152

Muskogee, Indian Territory, January 25, 1905.

Richmond Perry,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of January 22, 1905, asking if you have yet been approved as a Choctaw freedman in order that you may appear before the land office and file on certain land which you have selected and ask that the same re reserved for you if your enrollment has not yet been approved.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and pending your enrollment by the Commission and the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, no selection of allotment could be made in your behalf.

The matter of the land referred to in your letter will be made the subject of another communication.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

...for enrollment as ...the land upon which you own improve... ...are to select in allotment has been filed on by other persons you will be permitted to make application therefor upon your personal appearance at the land office for the purpose of instituting contest if it is so desired. You will be advised ... further action as may be taken in the matter of your application for enrollment.

17-D-152

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 27, 1906.

Richmond Perry,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 16, 1906, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior which has been by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs referred to the Commission for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you state that you have appeared several times at the Atoka land office to file on your allotment, but have not yet been allowed to do so for the reason that you have not been approved and you would like to know why your enrollment has not been approved so you can file on your allotment.

In reply to your letter you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, however if the land upon which you own improvements and desire to select in allotment has been filed on by other persons you will be permitted to make application therefor upon your personal appearance at the land office for the purpose of instituting contest if it is so desired. You will be advised of such fur-

ther action as may be taken in the matter of your application for

R. F. #2

enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Fr. 1509

James Greer

Fr. 1509

1509

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

James Greer, et. al.

Transferred from 17-D-161 & 17-D-233
May 20, 1905

Willie Greer transferred from 17-D-161 - June 12-05.

1509

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of -

Willie Greer.

17-D-161.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T., September 8, 1902.

19-B-161 --------ooo--------

In the matter of the application of James Greer for the enrollment of himself and his minor child Willie Greer as Choctaw freedmen.

D. M. Wisdom, attorney.

James Greer, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A James Greer.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee.
Q Muskogee, Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q What Nation is that in? A Creek.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek Nation? A I just lived--been here going on two years.
Q Where did you live before that? A Well, lived down about Lehigh, McAlester; down about Colbert station.
Q Where was you born? A I was born down in the Choctaw Nation, somewhere; I don't know exactly where; I was taken away from there when I was small.
Q Did you always live in the Choctaw Nation up to the time you moved to the Creek Nation? A No sir; of course I was a slave; was in the state; Marse carried us off in the state and we farmed.
Q You are applying to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman are you?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was you living at the time the war began between the North and South? A I was in Texas.
Q What part of Texas? A Smith county.
Q How long did you stay there? A We stayed there several years.
Q All during the war? A Yes sir, and was there before the war.
Q Where was you when the war was over? A I came back here in '66, directly the first year after the war.
Q And were you living in Texas at the time of the surrender?
A Yes sir.
Q You were living in Texas at the time the war began, lived there all during the war, and lived there when you were set free?
A Yes sir.
Q Wasn't in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, during any time of the war? A No sir.
Q Who was your master? A Enoch Gregg.
Q Did he live in Texas? A Now as there part of the time; he had an overseer by the name of Durham that tended to his farm; he didn't live on it there himself.

Q Where did he live? A I don't know.
Q How far is Smith county from the Territory? A It's about [illegible] some odd miles.
Q In the southern part of Texas? A Yes sir.
Q It was a farm then that this Indian Enoch Greer owned in the southern part of Texas? A Yes sir.
Q And you was his slave on that farm? A Yes sir; I belonged to him; he never did sell me.
Q What was your father's name? A Joe.
Q Joe Greer? A Yes sir.
Q Is he living? A No sir, he's dead.
Q What is your mother's name? A Her name was Mattie Smith.
Q Is your mother living? A No sir, my mother's dead.
Q Are you just applying for yourself alone? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any children? A Yes sir, got four.
Q Are they all of age? A Yes sir.
Q All over twenty-one years of age? A Yes sir, all but one, Willie; Willie is about fifteen years old.
Q Do you want to apply for him? A Yes sir.

Children over twenty-one years of age will have to make their applications in person.

Q You want to apply for one child then? A Yes sir.
Q That's Willie Greer? A Yes sir.
Q Willie is fifteen? A Yes sir.
Q Does he live with you? A He did live with me but he went down to Texas.
Q Who is the mother of Willie Greer? A Caroline Gardner. She isn't my wife; we used to be - - - -
Q How do you know Willie is your son? A We parted.
Q Was she a state woman? A Yes sir.
Q Didn't claim to be a freedman of any tribe of Indians?
A No sir.

Q Have you ever before made application to this Commission to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A I tried it at McAlester and tried it at Lehigh.
Q Have you been living continuously in this Nation for the past six years? A Yes sir, thirteen years.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Albert G. McMillan, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 8th day of September, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of September, 1902.

B. Q. Jones
Notary Public.

Choctaw Freedman D. #161.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I.T. October 1, 1902.

----:----

In the matter of the application of James Greer for the enrollment of himself and his minor child, Willie Greer, as Choctaw Freedmen.

D. M. Wisdom attorney for the applicant:

Henry Smith being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Henry Smith.
Q What is your age? A I am about sixty-five years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Well I haven't got any, I am just traveling about from first one place to another.
Q Where do you get your mail? A I would get my mail here.
Q Where do you live? A I am at present down about Colbert Station
Q What Nation is that in? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q Are you a freedman of either nation in Indian Territory? A Freedman?
Q Yes, do you belong to either Nation? A I married a Chickasaw Indian but we are parted now.
Q You are not a citizen of any nation in Indian Territory? A No, sir.
Q Do you know James Greer? A Yes, sir, I know him.
Q How long have you known him? A I knew him sometime before the war.
Q Where did you get acquainted with him? A Down about Texarkana.
Q When did you first become acquainted with him? A Well I don't know, it was some time before the war, when I met him he lived down on Greer's place.
Q Where did you live at that time? A I was living down at Texarkana at that time, my master was named Smith.
Q Where abouts in the Choctaw Nation did you first become acquainted with Greer? A Down at Texarkana.
Q I am asking you where abouts in the Choctaw Nation your first met Mr. Greer? A The first time I met him was on his master's place
Q Where was that? A About three miles from Texarkana.
Q Was Enoch Greer's place in the Choctaw Nation? A It was down in Smith County.
Q I am asking you whether it was in the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know whether it he had any land here or not, I could't tell.
Q When you knew him he lived in Texarkana did he? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you ever acquainted with him when he lived in the Choctaw Nation? A No, sir.

Examination by attorney for applicant:

Q Did you know Enoch Greer? A Yes, sir, I knew of him.

Choctaw Freedman D. #161-2

Q Was he an Indian or a white man? A He was Indian.
Q What tribe of Indians? A I don't know.
Q Do you know whether he belonged to the Choctaws or Chickasaws? A No sir, I don't know, I just saw him.
Q You know that this man was his slave, or you know that he belonged to Enoch Greer? A Yes, sir.

Examination by the Commission:

Q How did you know that Enoch Greer was a Choctaw Indian? A I didn't say that I knew he was a Choctaw Indian.
Q How did you know he was an Indian? A From his looks and he said he was Indian.

---------:---------

Chas. Diffendaffer, after being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause, taken on October 1, 1902, and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes, taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. Diffendaffer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of October, 1902.

Guy L. V. Emerson
Notary Public.

Additional testimony.

17-D-161

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, I.T. August 5, 1903.

In the matter of the application of James Greer for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and an application made by him for his minor child Willie Greer as a Choctaw freedman.

D. M. Wisdom attorney for applicant.

Margaret A. Karr being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Margaret A. Karr.
Q How old are you? A I am in 67th year.
Q What is your post office address ? A Muskogee, Indian Territory
Q Are you a citizen or freedman of any of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory? A I am not a freedman.
Q Are you a citizen? A Yes, sir.
Q For what nation? A Of the Choctaw, ought to be- I don't know whether I am - I am a claimant.
Q Are you personally acquainted with the applicant James Greer? A Yes, sir.

Examination by attorney:

Q Are you acquainted with James Greer the applicant? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you know his master or owner before the war? A Yes, sir.
Q What was his name? A Enoch Greer.
Q Where did Enoch Greer live? A He lived in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was he a recognized Choctaw Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q When did you get acquainted with him? A Long in the first 50's
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A He come to Memphis and brought uncle Jimmie with him, he was quite a boy; he carried him along to wait on him
Q Was that in Mississippi? A Yes, sir, he use to come to Memphis I knew uncle Jimmie as soon as I met him here.
Q You state then that you first met Enoch Greer in Memphis Tennessee A Yes, sir.
Q And at that time he owned James Greer, who was his slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you meet him again after the war? A I met Enoch and him going to Mississippi after the war.
Q When did you meet uncle Jimmie here at this place in Muskogee? About a year ago.
Q And you recognized him as the same man? A Yes, sir, and he recognized me too.
Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q What part? A Oh not in this nation no, I only went and visited near Caddo.
Q You lived in the old Choctaw Nation in Mississippi? A Yes, sir.
Q And you recognized- you have been at Caddo have you? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you ever see James Greer about Caddo? A Yes, sir, that was when I was young.
Q Was that before the war? A Yes, sir that was before the war.
Q And you identify the applicant as the same man that you knew

before the war and that you have met since the war here in Muskogee? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you in any way related to Enoch Greer his old master? A Yes, sir.
Q What? A About second cousin.
Q You claim to be a Choctaw yourself? A Well part, yes, sir.
Q Do you know that he has a son by the name of Willie? A No, sir.

----o----

Chas. Diffendaffer, being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause taken at Muskogee, Indian Territory August 5, 1903, and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. Diffendaffer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August 1903,

Edward Merrick
Notary Public.

17-D-161-17-D-233.

Department of th Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 2nd., 1904.

In the matter of the application of James Greer, Willie Greer and Lizzie McQuilla as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Applicants are represented by their attorney D.M. Wisdom.

James Greer having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A James Greer.
Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw nation? A I lived there about six years ago; no it has been a little more than six years ago It has been about ten years ago I reckon.
Q During the war you lived in Texas didn't you? A Yes sir.
Q And you didn't leave Texas until about a year after the war?
A I left there in about '66; then I came to Muskogee.
Q Were you freed in Texas? A Yes sir I was freed down there in Texas.
Q You staid there a short time and then came up to the Creek Nation did you? A I staid down here in the Choctaw Nation and I came down to the Rocky Mountains in the Cherokee Nation.
Q I want to know what you did immediately after the surrender at the end of the war? A I came up here in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Where? A I came to Lehigh and staid there awhile and I was down at Middleton awhile and at Springtown and I staid on the Arkansas River and in the Flint District 2 years.
Q Now is it a fact that the first time you came to the Choctaw Nation was after the surrender? A I was born in the Choctaw Nation; I lived with Enoch Greer and was born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q You were taken out of the Choctaw nation by Enoch Greer?
A Yes sir
Q What was Enoch Greer? A He was a Choctaw Indian.

Q Where did Enoch Greer live in the Choctaw Nation? A He lived below McAlester.
Q I mean when he took you out of the Choctaw Nation where did he live then? A He lived at Lehigh down in the Choctaw Nation.
Q How old were you at the time he took you out of the Choctaw Nation? A Well I was about 30 or 40 years old; I don't really know how old I was.
Q I want to know how old you were when you were taken out of the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know how old I was.
Q Do you remember when the war broke out? A Yes sir.
Q About how big were you when the war broke out? I don't know how big I was then.
Q Were you married? A No sirthere is my eldest daughter; and she was born in '65; that girl there.
Q What is her name? A Lizzie McQuilla.
Q She is your oldest child is she? A Yes sir.
Q Where was she born? A She was born down in Texas.
Q Where has she been living ever since? A She has been living here and down at McAlester in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Has she been making her home with you? A Yes sir she has been living around with me all the time.
Q Did she live with you until she was married? A Yes sir she staid right in the house with me.
Q Is Enoch Greer living? A No sir I don't think he is.
Q Did he have a wife? Yes sir.
Q What was her name? A I don't know what her name was; I don't remember what her name was.
Q Did they have any children? A I don't know they didn't stay with us; we were on the plantation by ourselves.
Q Has Enoch Greer any relatives living? A I don't know; oh yes he has a first cousin here.
Q What is her name? A Her name is Margaret A. Carr.
Q Where does she live? A She lives here in Muskogee. She has been a witness here for me.
Q Is she a Choctaw? A Yes sir.
Q Who is the mother of Lizzie McQuilla? A Her mother was Lucinda.
Q Did you marry Lucinda? A Yes sir.
Q Where did you marry her? A Down in Texas.
Q Were you living with her as her husband when this child was born? A Yes sir.
Q Did you get married by a preacher? A No sir.
Q How did you get married? A Just took up together like all the slaves did in them times.

Q How long did you live together? A Four or five years until she died.
Q From the time you took up with her until she died did you live with her all the time as her husband? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Lizzie Williams having been first duly sworn, upon her oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name?A Lizzie Williams.
Q Where do you live? A Here in Muskogee.
Q Do you know James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A I have known him all my life.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am.
Q About how old are you? A I havn't got any idea how old I am.
Q Do you remember the war? A No sir I don't remember the war.
Q What do you know about Lizzie McQuilla? A He and her have played together all our lives; she used to live neighbor to me.
Q Do you know anything at all as to whether James Greer lived with her mother? ANo sir I don't but I am satisfied he did. I have heard he did .

Witness Excused.

James Greer.

Q Who is the mother of Willie Greer? A Caroline Gardner.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir she was living when I come away from Texas
Q Were you married to her?A No sir we were engaged to be married but I wasn't married to her.
Q Willie is about 17 years old is he? A Yes sir.
Q After Lucinda died you took up with Caroline Gardner did you.
A Yes sir.

Q To whom did Caroline Gardner belong? A I don't know who Caroline Gardner did belong to.
Q Was he a State man? A No sir he wasn't a State man; I don't know exactly who she did belong to but I know he wasn't any State man; I don't know who they were.
Q You don't know whether she belonged to an Indian at all do you? A Yes sir I know she did belong to an Indian.
Q To whom did she belong then? A I don't know.
Q Was he a Creek Indian? A I think he was a Creek; I don't know in fact who they were; I have heard her call it a thousand times but I don't remember now.

Witness Excused.

Anna Greer, having been first duly sworn on her oath testified as follows:

Examination by attorney for applicant.

Q What is your name? A Anna Greer.
Q Where do you live? A I live here in Muskogee.
Q Are you the wife of James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Lizzie McQuilla? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A A A good while; ever since she was quite a child.
Q She is the daughter of your husband James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q He acknowledges her as his child does he? A Yes sir.
Q And she acknowledges him as her father? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Rosana Burks having been first duly sworn, upon her oath testified as follows:

Examination by attorney for applicant.

Q Where do you live? A I live here in Muskogee.
Q How old are you? A I don't know how old I am.

Q You are about 20 or 25 years old are you not? A I don't know.
Q What do you think about it? A I think I am about that old.
Q Do you know Lizzie McQuilla? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A A long time; we were little girls together.
Q You understand her to be the daughter of James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known James Greer? A I have known him ever since I was a little girl.
Q Do you know his present wife? A Yes sir.
Q You live here in Muskogee near them? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Lizzie McQuilla, having been first duly sworn on her oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Lizzie McQuilla.
Q How old are you? A I am about 30 years old.
Q Do you think you are 40 years old? A I don't know I might be.
Q Do you remember anything about the war? A No sir I don't remember about the war.
Q Do you remember living in Texas? A Yes sir.
Q About how old were you when you came from Texas? A I don't know sir, how old I was.
Q Were you a grown up young woman? A I wasn't a grown girl.
Q You were about ten or twelve years old were you not? A Yes sir just about that old I guess.
Q That was the first time you come to the Territory was it?
A Yes sir.
Q Have you been in the Territory ever since? A Yes sir.
Q Did you and your father come together from Texas? A Yes sir.

I was with him all the time; I never would stay away from him.
Q Where is Willie Greer now? A He is in Texas I guess.
Q Has he ever been here? A Yes sir he has been here lots of times.
Q What is he doing in Texas? A Well he just goes backwards and forwards; he don't seem to be satisfied here any time; I reckon he wants to see his mother.

Witness Excused.

James Greer.

Q You say Lizzie McQuillin was born August 10th 1865?
A Yes sir.

Mattie V. Vaughn, being first duly sworn, upon her oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 2nd. day of September, 1904, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date

Mattie V. Vaughn.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3rd. day of September, 1904.

Charles L. Sawyer
Notary Public.

17-D-161

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES:

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 15,1905

In the matter of the application for enrollment of Willie Greer as a Choctaw freedman.

Appearances:
Col. D. M. Wisdom for the applicant.

James Greer being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:
Q Your name is James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q How old are you. A Along about 65.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Muskogee.
Q You are an applicant to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Have you also applied for the enrollment of a boy by the name of Willie Greer? A Yes sir.
Q Willie Greer is your son is he not? A Yes sir.
Q Where doed Willie Greer live? A He is in Texas now. I told him to stay with his mother. His mother is old and has no one to take care of her but him and I told him to stay with her until I filed. I told him that I would get his claim and he could bring his mother and put her on it if he liked to do it
Q When did he go to Texas? A Long time; about a year.
Q Where did he live before he went to Texas? A He just come here like I did, trying to get a claim. I didn't live here all the time regular. I have been here off and on.
Q Can't you answer the questions? Where did he live before he went to Texas? A He lived in Texas, but he was her e just as I told you--
By Col. Wisdom:
Q When did he live in the Territory? A He didn't live in the Territory--just staid here with me.
By the Commission:
Q Did he ever live in the Territory? and when? A He lived here about a year ago.
Q Until about a year ago he never lived in the Territory?
A No, he is a right young boy.
Q Where was his home up to a year ago? Texas? A Yes sir.
Q That has always been his home? A Yes, right with his mother
Q He was born in Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Who is his mother? A Caroline Gardner.
Q You was not married to the mother of that boy, was you?
A No. We was engaged to be married, but we didn't marry; we fell out.
Q Did you live with the mother of that boy for any length of time? A Well, I did for awhile.
Q Where were you living at that time? A I was living at Tyler, Texas.
Q And the boy was there living with you and his mother, was he? A Yes sir.
Q Had you been living with the mother of this boy prior to his birth for any length of time? A Yes sir.
Q How long? A Well, about two years.

2-Willie Greer.

Q How old is Willie Greer now? A He is 15 years old.
Q How long did you live with this woman after the boy was born?
A I don't know; she staid with me about a year I reckon.
Q About a year after Willie was born? A Yes, She staid with me in the east end of town.
Q Then you separated, did you? A Yes sir.
Q Did the boy remain with his mother, or did you take him with you? A He staid with his mother; of course, he was a little child.
Q He staid with his mother and has always lived with her?
A Yes, he staid with his mother, but I always provided for him
Q You always supported him? A Yes, bread, meat, clothes, shoes and everything just the same
Q And you never had ~~no~~ doubt that he was your child? A No, never no doubt.
Q And you have always recognized him as being your own child all the time? A Yes sir.
Q You say he never livedin the Indian Territory until a year ago? A No, and he didn't live here long then. I wanted the boy here with me, but he couldn't stay away from his mother.
By CoL Wisdom:
Q You wouldn't take him away from his mother? A No, I couldn't.
By the Commission:
Q When did you first go to Texas? A That was when I was a boy
Q Did you go to Texas right soon after the close of the war?
A No, I went there before that. I lived in Texas. I was a slave.
Q Where were you a slave? A Texas and Louisiana, too.
Q Whose slave were you? A Enoch Greers.
Q What was he? A A Choctaw.
Q Did he live in Texas too? A He did partly live in Texas; he had a farm there.
Q When did you come to the Indian Territory the first time?
A I was born in the Choctaw Nation; I don't know anything about when I come.
Q Were you freed in Texas or the Territory? A I was freed in Texas.
Q How soon after you were freed did you come to the Territory?
A I don't know as I can tell you; I reckon about a month.
Q About a month after you were freed? A Yes, I was here in '65, the 16th day of August.
Q How long did you live in the Territory then after you came here? A I went right back; didn't stay hardly a month.
Q You staid about a month in Texas after you were freed, then staid a month here and then went back to Texas? A Yes sir.
Q How long did you stay in Texas at that time? A I staid until about the last of February, and then I come back.
Q Until the last of February in 1866? A Yes sir.
Q And then you came back here? A Yes sir.
Q Then how long did you stay? A I don't know; I staid here four or five years; staid around Brushy Mountain.
Q How long did you stay in the Territory at that time? A I don't know; about ten years;maybe longer; I don't know how many years; I staid here about twenty years altogether. I lived all over this Territory.
Q You came back here in February, '66 and staid here about ten years? A Yes sir.
Q And then you went back to Texas again? A Yes sir.
Q How long did you stay that time?

A I don't know how long. I was here every year; I staid here five or six years at a time; sometimes two years.
Q When did you last come to the Territory? A About four years--a little over four years this last time I come.
Q And on these various time which you have spoken of at which you came back to the Territory, did you bring this boy, Willie Greer with you? A No, he has always staid there with his mother.
Q He has always staid with his mother but once when he came here, to take care of his mother? A Or help her in any way.

Witness excused.

Annie Greer being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:
Q What is your name? A Annie Greer.
Q Are you a Choctaw freedman? A No, Cherokee.
Q What relation are you to James Greer who has just testified? A I am his wife.
Q You are not the mother of this boy, Willie Greer, about whom we have been talking? A No, I am not the mother.
Q Do you know that boy? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known the boy? A I have known him pretty well all his life only when he was quite small.
Q At the time you first knew him, was James Greer living with the boy's mother? A No, he was not living with her then.
Q Do you know who was the boy's mother? A Yes sir.
Q Who? A Caroline Gardner.
Q You know that, do you? A Yes sir.
Q How do you know it? A I know she is the mother because she has always had him with her since his birth.
Q How old was the boy when you first knew him? A About four or five years old.
Q And James Greer was not living with the mother of the child at that time? A No sir.
Q Where were they living at that time? A Smith county, Texas, just below Tyler.
Q Do you know whether that child has always been recognized as being the child of James Greer either by James Greer himself and the people in the country where the child lives? A Yes, he has always been called Jim's.
Q Always been known and recognized as the son of James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q You have always understood yourself that he is the son of James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know whether he has contributed anything towards the support of Willie Greer? A Yes, he has always taken care of h him the same as he did the others ever since he had him.
By Col. Wisdom:
Q She recognized him as Mr. Greer's child, didn't she?
A Me or his wife?
Q His wife? S Yes sir.
Q James Greer always recognized him as his child, didn't he?
A Yes sir.
Q You are the step mother of this child? A Yes sir.
Q And you are the third wife of James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q You live here in Muskogee, do you? A Yes sir.

Witness excused.

4eWillie Greer.

Lizzie McQuilla being first sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Lizzie McQuilla.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly.
Q About how old are you? A I don't know; papa said about 30.
Q What is your postoffice address? A Muskogee.
Q Are you a daughter of James Greer, who has just testified?
A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Willie Greer who is said to be the son of James G
A Yes, I know him.
Q How long have you known Willie Greer? A I don't know how long; right smart bit; I don't know how old he was.
Q He is younger than you are isn't he? A Yes sir.
Q When did you first know him? A I con't tell exactly.
Q Where were you born? A I was born--I don't know the place I was born.
Q Was it in the Territory or Texas? A I think it was in the Territory somewhere.
Q The mother of Willie Greer is not your mother? A No sir.
Q Who was your mother? A Lou Greer.
Q From the time of your first recollection was Willie Greer living as a member of the family of James Greer? A Yes, ever since I can remember; they told me him and his mother--
Q I want to know what you know. Was he living as a member of James Greer's family at the time you first heard of him?
A Yes sir.

By Col. Wisdom:

Q He is a half brother of yours? A Yes sir.

By the Commission?

Q Who constituted the family at the time of your first recollection? James Greer and who else? A Papa and my step-mother.
Q And who else? At the time you first remember anything, who constituted the family of whom you were a member. A Just two of them; me and my father.
Q James Greer and his present wife? A Yes, I can't remember my mother; me and papa and my brother Robert.
Q Than Willie Greer was not a member of your family at the time of your first recoollection. A No sir.
Q You say Willie Greer has always been recognized by James Greer as his son? A Yes sir.
Q How? A At the time he was down there he did, and when he come after anything he would always give it to him; anything he wanted.
Q Do you know of your own knowledge that James Greer has always recognized Willie Greer as being his son M A Yes, ever since I can remember.
Q People generally, who were around the child, always considered him to be the child of James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q That is your understanding? A Yes sir. that was the understanding; he was part of the children; he always called me sister like the rest of them did.

Witness excused.

Frances R. Lane upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Frances R. Lane

Subscribed and sworn to before me thos April 17, 1905.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

17-D-161.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Willie Greer as a Choctaw Freedman.

-- : D E C I S I O N : --

It appears from the record herein that on September 8, 1902, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of James Greer and his minor son, Willie Greer, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on October 1, 1902, August 5, 1903, September 2, 1904 and April 15, 1905. The application for the enrollment of said James Greer has heretofore been passed upon by this Commission, and is not considered in this decision.

It further appears from the record herein that the applicant is the illegitimate son of said James Greer, who was the slave of Enoch Greer, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the war of the rebellion; that the said James Greer was a resident of the Choctaw Nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and was a resident of Indian Territory on and prior to June 28, 1898 and up to and including September 25, 1902; that the applicant has always been supported by said James Greer, although he has actually made his home with his mother, one Caroline Gardner, in the state of Texas, the greater part of the time since his birth; that the applicant is still a minor.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Willie Greer should be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAY 27 1905.

17-D-161

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 27, 1905.

COPY.

James Greer,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 27, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of your son, Willie James, as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling your child as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-161.

17-D-161

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 27, 1905.

COPY.

D. M. Wisdom,
Attorney at Law,
Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on May 27, 1905, rendered its decision, granting the application for the enrollment of Willie Greer as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

17-D-161

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 27, 1905.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 27, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Willie Greer as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, his name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-161.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen of-

James Greer
Lizzie McQuilla

17-D-161
17-D-233

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I. T., September 8, 1902.

17-D-161 --------oOo---------

In the matter of the application of James Greer for the enrollment of himself and his minor child Willie Greer as Choctaw freedmen.

D. M. Wisdom, attorney.

James Greer, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A James Greer.
Q How old are you? A Fifty-eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee.
Q Muskogee, Indian Territory? A Yes sir.
Q What Nation is that in? A Creek.
Q How long have you lived in the Creek Nation? A I just lived--been here going on two years.
Q Where did you live before that? A Well, lived down about Lehigh, McAlester; down about Colbert station.
Q Where was you born? A I was born down in the Choctaw Nation, somewhere; I don't know exactly where; I was taken away from there when I was small.
Q Did you always live in the Choctaw Nation up to the time you moved to the Creek Nation? A No sir; of course I was a slave; was in the state; Marsa carried us off in the state and we farmed.
Q You are applying to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman are you?
A Yes sir.
Q Where was you living at the time the war began between the North and South? A I was in Texas.
Q What part of Texas? A Smith county.
Q How long did you stay there? A We stayed there several years.
Q All during the war? A Yes sir, and was there before the war.
Q Where was you when the war was over? A I came back here in '66, directly the first year after the war.
Q And were you living in Texas at the time of the surrender?
A Yes sir.
Q You were living in Texas at the time the war began, lived there all during the war, and lived there when you were set free?
A Yes sir.
Q Wasn't in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, during any time of the war? A No sir.
Q Who was your master? A Enoch Greeg.
Q Did he live in Texas? A He was there part of the time; he had an overseer by the name of Durham that tended to his farm; he didn't live on it there himself.

Q Where did he live? A I don't know.
Q How far is Smith county from the Territory? A It's about 380 some odd miles.
Q In the southern part of Texas? A Yes sir.
Q It was a farm then that this Indian Enoch Greer owned in the southern part of Texas? A Yes sir.
Q And you was his slave on that farm? A Yes sir; I belonged to him; he never did sell me.
Q What was your father's name? A Joe.
Q Joe Greer? A Yes sir.
Q Is he living? A No sir, he's dead.
Q What is your mother's name? A Her name was Mattie Smith.
Q Is your mother living? A No sir, my mother's dead.
Q Are you just applying for yourself alone? A Yes sir.
Q Have you any children? A Yes sir, got four.
Q Are they all of age? A Yes sir.
Q All over twenty-one years of age? A Yes sir, all but one, Willie; Willie is about fifteen years old.
Q Do you want to apply for him? A Yes sir.

Children over twenty-one years of age will have to make their applications in person.

Q You want to apply for one child then? A Yes sir.
Q That's Willie Greer? A Yes sir.
Q Willie is fifteen? A Yes sir.
Q Does he live with you? A He did live with me but he went down to Texas.
Q Who is the mother of Willie Greer? A Caroline Gardner. She isn't my wife; we used to be - - - -
Q How do you know Willie is your son? A We parted.
Q Was she a white woman? A Yes sir.
Q Didn't claim to be a freedman of any tribe of Indians?
A No sir.

Q Have you ever before made application to this Commission to be enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A I tried it at McAlester and tried it at Lehigh.
Q Have you been living continuously in this Nation for the past six years? A Yes sir, thirteen years.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Albert G. McMillan, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 8th day of September, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1902.

B Q Jones
Notary Public.

Choctaw Freedman D. #161.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, I.T. October 1, 1902.

----:----

In the matter of the application of James Greer for the enrollment of himself and his minor child, Willie Greer, as Choctaw Freedmen.

D. M. Wisdom attorney for the applicant:

Henry Smith being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Henry Smith.
Q What is your age? A I am about sixty-five years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Well I haven't got any, I am just traveling about from first one place to another.
Q Where do you get your mail? A I would get my mail here.
Q Where do you live? A I am at present down about Colbert Station
Q What Nation is that in? A Chickasaw Nation.
Q Are you a freedman of either nation in Indian Territory? A Freedman?
Q Yes, do you belong to either Nation? A I married a Chickasaw Indian but we are parted now.
Q You are not a citizen of any nation in Indian Territory? A No, sir.
Q Do you know James Greer? A Yes, sir, I know him.
Q How long have you known him? A I knew him sometime before the war.
Q Where did you get acquainted with him? A Down about Texarkana.
Q When did you first become acquainted with him? A Well I don't know, it was some time before the war, when I met him he lived down on Greer's place.
Q Where did you live at that time? A I was living down at Texarkana at that time, my master was named Smith.
Q Where abouts in the Choctaw Nation did you first become acquainted with Greer? A Down at Texarkana.
Q I am asking you where abouts in the Choctaw Nation your first met Mr. Greer? A The first time I met him was on his master's place
Q Where was that? A About three miles from Texarkana.
Q Was Enoch Greer's place in the Choctaw Nation? A It was down in Smith County.
Q I am asking you whether it was in the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know whether ~~it~~ he had any land here or not, I could't tell.
Q When you knew him he lived in Texarkana did he? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you ever acquainted with him when he lived in the Choctaw Nation? A No, sir.

Examination by attorney for applicant:

Q Did you know Enoch Greer? A Yes, sir, I knew of him.

Choctaw Freedman D. #161-2

Q Was he an Indian or a white man? A He was Indian.
Q What tribe of Indians? A I don't know.
Q Do you know whether he belonged to the Choctaws or Chickasaws? A No sir, I don't know, I just saw him.
Q You know that this man was his slave, or you know that he belonged to Enoch Greer? A Yes, sir.

Examination by the Commission:

Q How did you know that Enoch Greer was a Choctaw Indian? A I didn't say that I knew he was a Choctaw Indian.
Q How did you know he was an Indian? A From his looks and he said he was Indian.

---------:---------

Chas. Diffendaffer, after being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause, taken on October 1, 1902, and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes, taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. Diffendaffer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of October, 1902.

Guy L. V. Emerson
Notary Public.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 27, 1902.

———:———

M e m o r a n d u m.

———:———

In the matter of the application of Lizzie McQuilla as a Choctaw freedman.

———:———

Dew M. Wisdom, Attorney for Applicant.

Lizzie McQuilla being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Lizzie McQuilla.
Q What is your age? A 25.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee.
Q What is the name of your father? A James Greer.
Q Is he living or dead? A He is living.
Q What is the name of your mother? A My mother? Louisa Greer.
Q Is she living? A No sir, she is dead.
Q Were your father and mother Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q Do you claim your rights through both your father and mother? A Yes sir.
Q Were they slaves of Choctaw Indians; were they freedmen of recognized Choctaw Indians? A I don't know the names—I have heard them say they were slaves.
Q Where were you born? A Born in Texas somewhere.
Q Born in the State of Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q At what place? A In South McAlester.
Q How long did you live in South McAlester? A Five or six years.
Q How old were you when you first came to South McAlester? A I was about seventeen years old, I guess.
Q How long did you say you lived there? A I don't know; about five or six years.
Q How long have you lived in Muskogee? A I have lived here but a short while in Muskogee.
Q Did you move from South McAlester in the Choctaw Nation to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 27, 1902.

———:———

M e m o r a n d u m.

———:———

In the matter of the application of Lizzie McQuilla as a Choctaw freedman.

———:———

Dew M. Wisdom, Attorney for Applicant.

Lizzie McQuilla being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Lizzie McQuilla.
Q What is your age? A 35.
Q What is your post office address? A Muskogee.
Q What is the name of your father? A James Greer.
Q Is he living or dead? A He is living.
Q What is the name of your mother? A My mother? Louisa Greer.
Q Is she living? A No sir, she is dead.
Q Were your father and mother Choctaw freedmen? A Yes sir.
Q Do you claim your rights through both your father and mother? A Yes sir.
Q Were they slaves of Choctaw Indians; were they freedmen of recognized Choctaw Indians? A I don't know the names— I have heard them say they were slaves.
Q Where were you born? A Born in Texas somewhere.
Q Born in the State of Texas? A Yes sir.
Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q At what place? A In South McAlester.
Q How long did you live in South McAlester? A Five or six years.
Q How old were you when you first came to South McAlester? A I was about seventeen years old, I guess.
Q How long did you say you lived there? A I don't know; about five or six years.
Q How long have you lived in Muskogee? A I have lived here but a short while in Muskogee.
Q Did you move from South McAlester in the Choctaw Nation to the Creek Nation? A Yes sir.

Q At what time? A I forget the year now.
Q Well, two or three or four years ago? A About two years ago.
Q To what place did you move when you moved from South McAlester?
A I moved over here.
Q And you have been living in Muskogee the last three years or thereabouts? A Yes sir.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir, I'm married.
Q What is the name of your husband? A Earnest McQuilla.
Q Is he a citizen of any nation in Indian Territory? A Yes sir, but I couldn't tell you what tribe he is. I don't know.
Q Is this the first time you have ever appeared before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes? A Yes sir.
Q No one else ever make application for your enrollment before this? A No sir.

Examination by D.M. Wisdom, Attorney for Applicant.

Q What did you say was the name of your father? A James Greer.
Q Who did he belong to? A Enoch Greer.
Q Was Enoch Greer a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.

-----:-----

Beryl Ingram, being first duly sworn upon her oath, states that as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all proceedings had in the above entitled cause Monday, October 27, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date.

Beryl Ingram

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October, 1902.

Charles H. Sawyer

Notary Public.

Enos

Additional testimony.

17-D-161

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
Muskogee, I.T. August 5, 1903.

In the matter of the application of James Greer for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and an application made by him for his minor child Willie Greer as a Choctaw freedman.

D. M. Wisdom attorney for applicant.

Margaret A. Karr being first duly sworn testifies as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Margaret A. Karr.
Q How old are you? A I am in 67th year.
Q What is your post office address ? A Muskogee, Indian Territory
Q Are you a citizen or freedman of any of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory? A I am not a freedman.
Q Are you a citizen? A Yes, sir.
Q For what nation? A Of the Choctaw, ought to be- I don't know whether I am - I am a claimant.
Q Are you personally acquainted with the applicant James Greer? A Yes, sir.

Examination by attorney:

Q Are you acquainted with James Greer the applicant? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you know his master or owner before the war? A Yes, sir.
Q What was his name? A Enoch Greer.
Q Where did Enoch Greer live? A He lived in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Was he a recognized Choctaw Indian? A Yes, sir.
Q When did you get acquainted with him? A Long in the first 50's
Q In the Choctaw Nation? A He come to Memphis and brought uncle Jimmie with him, he was quite a boy; he carried him along to wait on him
Q Was that in Mississippi? A Yes, sir, he use to come to Memphis I knew uncle Jimmie as soon as I met him here.
Q You state then that you first met Enoch Greer in Memphis Tennessee A Yes, sir.
Q And at that time he owned James Greer, who was his slave? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you meet him again after the war? A I met Enoch and him going to Mississippi after the war.
Q When did you meet uncle Jimmie here at this place in Muskogee? About a year ago.
Q And you recognized him as the same man? A Yes, sir, and he recognized me too.
Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes, sir.
Q What part? A Oh not in this nation no, I only went and visited near Caddo.
Q You lived in the old Choctaw Nation in Mississippi? A Yes, sir.
Q And you recognized- you have been at Caddo have you? A Yes, sir.
Q Did you ever see James Greer about Caddo? A Yes, sir, that was when I was young.
Q Was that before the war? A Yes, sir that was before the war.
Q And you identify the applicant as the same man that you knew

before the war and that you have met since the war here in Muskogee? A Yes, sir.
Q Were you in any way related to Enoch Greer his old master? A Yes, sir.
Q What? A About second cousin.
Q You claim to be a Choctaw yourself? A Well part, yes, sir.
Q Do you know that he has a son by the name of Willie? A No, sir.

----o----

Chas. Diffendaffer, being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause taken at Muskogee, Indian Territory August 5, 1903, and that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Chas. Diffendaffer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August 1903,

Edward Merriaz.
Notary Public.

17-D-161-17-D-233.

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 2nd., 1904.

In the matter of the application of James Greer, Willis Greer and Lizzie McQuilla as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Applicants are represented by their attorney D.M. Wisdom.

James Greer having been first duly sworn, upon his oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A James Greer.
Q Did you ever live in the Choctaw Nation? A I lived there about six years ago; no it has been a little more than six years ago It has been about ten years ago I reckon.
Q During the war you lived in Texas didn't you? A Yes sir.
Q And you didn't leave Texas until about a year after the war?
A I left there in about '66; then I come to Muskogee.
Q Were you freed in Texas? A Yes sir I was freed down there in Texas.
Q You staid there a short time and then come up to the Creek Nation did you? A I staid down here in the Choctaw Nation and I come down to the Bushy Mountains in the Cherokee Nation.
Q I want to know what you did immediately after the surrender at the end of the war? A I come up here in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Where? A I come to Lehigh and staid there awhile and I was down at McAlester awhile and at Springtown and I staid on the Arkansas River and in the Flint District 2 years.
Q Now is it a fact that the first time you came to the Choctaw Nation was after the surrender? A I was born in the Choctaw Nation; I lived with Enoch Greer and was born in the Choctaw Nation.
Q You were taken out of the Choctaw Nation by Enoch Greer?
A Yes sir
Q What was Enoch Greer? A He was a Choctaw Indian.

Q Where did Enoch Greer live in the Choctaw Nation? A He lived below McAlsester.
Q I mean when he took you out of the Choctaw Nation where did he live then? A He lived at Lehigh down in the Choctaw nation.
Q How old were you at the time he took you out of the Choctaw Nation? A Well I was about 30 or 40 years old; I don't really know how old I was.
Q I want to know how old you were when you were taken out of the Choctaw Nation? A I don't know how old I was.
Q Do you remember when the war broke out? A Yes sir.
Q About how big were you when the war broke out? I don't know how big I was then.
Q Were you married? A No sirthere is my oldest daughter; and she was born in '65; that girl there.
Q What is her name? A Lizzie McQuilla.
Q She is your oldest child is she? A Yes sir.
Q Where was she born? A She was born down in Texas.
Q Where has she been living ever since? A She has been living here and down at McAlester in the Choctaw Nation.
Q Has she been making her home with you? A Yes sir she has been living around with me all the time.
Q Did she live with you until she was married? A Yes sir she staid right in the house with me.
Q Is Enoch Greer living? A No sir I don't think he is.
Q Did he have a wife? Yes sir.
Q What was her name? A I don't know what her name was; I don't remember what her name was.
Q Did they have any children? A I don't know they didn't stay with us; we were on the plantation by ourselves.
Q Has Enoch Greer any relatives living? A I don't know; oh yes he has a first cousin here.
Q What is her name? A Her name is Margaret A. Carr.
Q Where does she live? A She lives here in Muskogee. She has been a witness here for me.
Q Is she a Choctaw? A Yes sir.
Q Who is the mother of Lizzie McQuilla? A Her mother was Lucinda.
Q Did you marry Lucinda? A Yes sir.
Q Where did you marry her? A Down in Texas.
Q Were you living with her as her husband when this child was born? A Yes sir.
Q Did you get married by a preacher? A No sir.
Q How did you get married? A Just took up together like all the slaves did in them times.

Q How long did you live together? A Four or five years until she died.
Q From the time you took up with her until she died did you live with her all the time as her husband? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Lizzie Williams having been first duly sworn, upon her oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? Lizzie Williams.
Q Where do you live? A Here in Muskogee.
Q Do you know James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known him? A I have known him all my life.
Q How old are you? A I don't know exactly how old I am.
Q About how old are you? A I havn't got any idea how old I am.
Q Do you remember the war? A No sir I don't remember the war.
Q What do you know about Lizzie McQuilla? A Me and her have played together all our lives; she used to live neighbor to me.
Q Do you know anything at all as to whether James Greer lived with her mother? No sir I don't but I am satisfied he did. I have heard he did .

Witness Excused.

James Greer.

Q Who is the mother of Willie Greer? A Caroline Gardner.
Q Is she living? A Yes sir she was living when I come away from Texas
Q Were you married to her?A No sir we were engaged to be married but I wasn't married to her.
Q Willie is about 17 years old is he? A Yes sir.
Q After Lucinda died you took up with Caroline Gardner did you.
A Yes sir.

Q To whom did Caroline Gardner belong? AI don't know who Caroline Gardner did belong to.
Q Was he a State man? A No sir he wasn't a State man; I don't know exactly who she did belong to but I know he wasn't any State man; I don't know who they were.
Q You don't know whether she belonged to an Indian at all do you?
A Yes sir I know she did belong to an Indian.
Q To whom did she belong then? A I don't know.
Q Was he a Creek Indian? A I think he was a Creek; I don't know in fact who they were; I have heard her call it a thousand times but I don't remember now.

Witness Excused.

Anna Greer, having been first duly sworn on her oath testified as follows:

Examination by attorney for applicant.

Q What is your name? A Anna Greer.
Q Where do you live? A I live here in Muskogee.
Q Are you the wife of James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q Do you know Lizzie McQuilla? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A A good while; ever since she was quite a child.
Q She is the daughter of your husband James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q He acknowledges her as his child does he?A Yes sir.
Q And she acknowledges him as her father? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Rosana Burks having been first duly sworn, upon her oath testified as follows:

Examination by attorney for applicant.

Q Where do you live? A I live here in Muskogee.
Q How old are you? A I don't know how old I am.

Q You are about 20 or 25 years old are you not? A I don't know.
Q What do you think about it? A I think I am about that old.
Q Do you know Lizzie McQuilla? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known her? A A long time; we were little girls together.
Q You understand her to be the daughter of James Greer? A Yes sir.
Q How long have you known James Greer? A I have known him ever since I was a little girl.
Q Do you know his present wife? A Yes sir.
Q You live here in Muskogee near them? A Yes sir.

Witness Excused.

Lizzie McQuilla, having been first duly sworn on her oath testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission.

Q What is your name? A Lizzie McQuilla.
Q How old are you? A I am about 30 years old.
Q Do you think you are 40 years old? A I don't know I might be.
Q Do you remember anything about the war? A No sir I don't remember about the war.
Q Do you remember living in Texas? A Yes sir.
Q About how old were you when you came from Texas? A I don't know sir, how old I was.
Q Were you a grown up young woman? A I wasn't a grown girl.
Q You were about ten or twelve years old were you not? A Yes sir just about that old I guess.
Q That was the first time you come to the Territory was it?
A Yes sir.
Q Have you been in the Territory ever since? A Yes sir.
Q Did you and your father come together from Texas? A Yes sir.

I was with him all the time; I never would stay away from him.
Q Where is Willie Greer now? A He is in Texas I guess.
Q Has he ever been here? A Yes sir he has been here lots of times.
Q What is he doing in Texas? A Well he just goes backwards and forwards; he don't seem to be satisfied here any time; I reckon he wants to see his mother.

Witness Excused.

James Greer.

Q You say Lizzie McQuilla was born August 10th 1865?
A Yes sir.

Mattie V. Vaughn, being first duly sworn, upon her oath states: That as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported in full all the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 2nd. day of September, 1904, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes of said proceedings on said date

Mattie V. Vaughn

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3rd. day of September, 1904.

Charles N. Sawyer
Notary Public.

No

Ex parte Affidavit

James Lyon

Choctaw Freedman

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES
FILED
NOV - 6 1903

Department Of Interior

Before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes

I, James Greer, in reply to your communication of the 24th inst, on my oath state that, I have never claimed to be any other than a Choctaw Freedman; that I have never made application for enrollment with any other tribe, nor have I ever authorized any one to make such application for me or on my behalf or on behalf of any my family. As I understand, from my attorneys, all my proof has been taken on my application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman and that my case was about complete so far as the evidence on my part was concerned.

This correspondence has been brought about by my wife, who is a Cherokee Freedman. She was a fellow slave with one Pete Harnage who procured enrollment as a Cherokee Freedman and she had a private citizen of this City to write her a letter to t the Secretary of Interior which brought about this correspondence aand why he should have used my name I do not know for I never authorized it. I make this affidavit to prevent any misunderstanding as to my standing or status as a Choctaw Freedman.

Eaton & Greer
Attorneys for Gree

I, James Greer, on my oath do state that the matters set out in the above writingare true.

Witnesses: John G. Fieber.
Frances R Lane

his
James X Greer
mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of Octto. 1908.

John G. Fieber
Notary Public.

NPL

17-D-161
17-D-233

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of James Greer and Lizzie Mcquilla as Choctaw Freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on September 8, 1902, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of James Greer as a Choctaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Muskogee, Indian Territory, October 1, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that on October 27, 1902, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Lizzie McQuilla as a Choctaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of both said applications at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on August 5, 1903, and September 2, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said James Greer was the slave of one Enoch Greer, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that the said James Greer was a resident in good faith of the Choctaw Nation at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith, and that he was a resident of the Indian Territory on and prior to June 28, 1898, and up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Lizzie McQuilla is a daughter of the said James Greer; that she was a resident in good faith of the Indian Territory on and prior to June 28, 1898, and up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that James Greer and Lizzie McQuilla should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
MAY 4 1905

17-D-161.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

James Greer,

c/o Lizzie McQuilla,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision, and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-161.

17-D-233.

COPY

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Lizzie McQuilla,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting your application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished with a copy of said decision, and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-233.

17-D-161
17-D-233.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

D. M. Wisdom,

Attorney at Law,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, on May 4, 1905, rendered its decision granting the applications for the enrollment of James Greer and Lizzie McQuilla, as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished with a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

17-D-161
17-D-233.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

Mansfield McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the applications for the enrollment of James Greer and Lizzie McQuilla, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the dateof this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED James Bixby

Registered. Chairman.

Enc-17-D-161.

Enc-17-D-233.

(See 17-D-193 for registry receipt for this letter.)

W.O.B.

COMMISSIONERS:
TAMS BIXBY,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
C. R. BRECKINRIDGE.

WM. O. BEALL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:
17-D-161.

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

Muskogee, Indian Territory, April 6, 1905.

James Greer,

C/o Lizzie McQuilla,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of your minor son, Willie Greer, as a Choctaw Freedman, you are advised that before disposition can be made of said application, it will be necessary for you to appear in person before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure who can testify relative to the right of said Willie Greer to such enrollment.

Such appearance should be made at the earliest possible date, in order that disposition can be made of said application.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1509

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 9, 1906.

James Greer,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 3, 1906, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior has been by him referred to this office for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you state you have grandchildren Stenar, Ruby and Nettie Greer whose father is sick and unable to take care of them; that you have been advised at this office that it is too late to make application for the enrollment of these children, but you have been advised outside that it is not too late.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear from the records of this office that application has been made by or on behalf of the grandchildren named therein for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen and under existing legislation there is no authority for the reception of original applications for enrollment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Choctaw Fr. 1510

Janie Jackson

Fr. 1510

1510

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Janie Jackson

ansferred from 17-D-192-May 20-1905.

1510

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman of-

Janie Jackson

17 D.-193.

Choctaw Freedman
O R I G I N A L

Department of the Interior.
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
Garvin, I. T., November 27th, 1902.

---------oOo---------

In the matter of the application of Janie Jackson for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Janie Jackson being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Janie Jackson.
Q How old are you? A I am going on twenty-nine years old.
Q What is your post office address? A Harris, I. T.
Q How long have you been a resident of the Choctaw Nation?
A I lived here until I got grown; been living there ever since I have been born.
Q Never made your home outside the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Where? A In Texas.
Q How long did you live in Texas? A About three years.
Q When was that? A Been about eight years ago.
Q Since that time you have lived in the Choctaw Nation continuously? A Yes sir.
Q Do you now wish to make application for enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your father? A Jim Burris.
Q Is he living or dead? A Dead.
Q Was he a freedman? A Yes sir, I guess so; I don't know anything about him.
Q What was the name of your mother? A Hanna Boyd; she married after my father died.
Q Is she living or dead? A She's dead; died in August.
Q This year? A Yes sir.
Q Was your mother a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Was she ever enrolled as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir, I guess so.
Q Did she ever come before this Commission and enroll as a Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir.
Q When? A When the first registration was.
Q Where did she register at that time? A Up here at the old house, up here where Robert Love lives.
Q Was that before the Dawes Commission or the tribal authorities?
A I don't know sir which one it was; it was the first registration that was up here where Mr. Love stayed.
Q Were you enrolled at that time? A Yes sir, under her; I was a child.
Q How many years ago was that? A I couldn't tell exactly.
Q Been a good many years? A Yes sir, been a good while.
Q Was that before you went to Texas? A Yes sir, I was a child then.

Q Your mother was a slave was she? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her master? A I don't know sir; old man Linn Colbert knowed her.
Q Were you born in the Choctaw Nation? A Yes sir.
Q Are you married? A Yes sir.
Q What is the name of your husband? A Calvin Jackson.
Q Is he a freedman? A Yes sir.
Q Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir - - - -no sir, Chickasaw; Chickasaw freedman; it's on Chickasaw, that's where it is.
Q Have you got any children? A No sir, I haven't got none living; got two dead.

Applicant excused.

Linn Colbert being called as a witness and duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q What is your name? A Linn Colbert.
Q How old are you? A Well, I call myself I think ninety-eight; I think you will find it there somewhere; ninety-eight.
Q What is your post office address? A Shawneetown.
Q How long have you lived in the Choctaw Nation? A Well, sir, been here all of my life; I came here mighty near with the first Choctaws.
Q You are a Choctaw freedman are you? A Yes sir, I am on the Chickasaw list; I have been with them all, but my name is on as Chickasaw.
Q Are you acquainted with this woman here, Janie Jackson?
A Well, I am acquainted with her mammy and her daddy, and if you will give me time I can tell youmthe condition of them people.
Q What was the name of her father? A Jim Burris.
Q Was he a freedman, Choctaw freedman? A Yes sir, by old Michael Leflore.
Q Was Michael Leflore a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir, full out.
Q He was a recognized citizen of the Choctaw Nation by blood?
A Yes sir, he was; I can prove it all over this Choctaw Nation.
Q Was Jim Burris living with Michael Leflore when he was freed?
A Yes sir.
Q How long had he been living with him before the freeing of the slaves? A I don't know that part of it, but he was freed under the jurisdiction of Michael Leflore.
Q What was this woman's mother's name? A Hanna.
Q Was she a slave? A Yes sir.
Q What was the name of her master? A Isaac Hampton.
Q Was he an Indian? A Yes sir, he was a Choctaw - -not Isaac Hampton; it was Willis Jones.
Q Hanna's master then was Willis Jones? A Yes sir.
Q Was he a Choctaw? A Yes sir.
Q He was a recognized Chootaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q She was living with him at the time of the freeing of the slaves? A They was freed under the jurisdiction of them.
Q How long had she lived with Willis Jones before the freeing of the slaves? A I couldn't tell you that .
Q How long had Willis Jones owned them? A I couldn't tell you.

Q You simply know she was freed under him? A Yes sir.
Q Jim Burris and Hanna lived in the Choctaw Nation after they were freed? A. Yes sir, and he died at Shawneetown.
Q They didn't leave the Nation and go into the States? A I don't know; I don't know anything about that; not in his living days.
Q You were well acquainted with these parties you mention, were you, and knew they were slaves of Choctaw Indians? A Yes sir.
Q Did you live with them? A No sir, not very closes. We lived I think about fifteen or twenty miles apart; they were freed at Wheelock and I lived at the Shawneetown farm, but I knowed them all during slavery time, that is, Jim Burris I knowed him and the woman too.
Q You know that this woman, Janie Jackson, is the daughter of Jim Burris and Hanna Boyd? A Yes sir, her mother married a non-citizen man, and they never put them on the roll at all at Sulphur Springs; now she thinks she was under age--this girl was, when this was done, and she came up you know thinking that them old people taking her rights away from her and being under age, and now she wants to call for rights and see if she can get it.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Albert G. McMillan being first duly sworn states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes he reported the proceedings had in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of November, 1902, and that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of his stenographic notes taken in said cause on said date.

Albert G. McMillan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1902.

T. E. Rister

Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

17-D-193.

In the matter of the application of Janie Jackson for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman.

Janie Jackson, being first duly sworn, testified asfollows:

Q. What isyour name? A. Janie Jackson.
Q. Where do youlive? A. In the Territory.
Q. Where? A. Harris' Ferry.
Q. How old are you? A. About twenty-seven.
Q. What is your fatherŏs name? A. Jim Burris.
Q. Is he living? A. No, sir.
Q. What is yourmother's name? A. Hannah Boyd.
Q. Is she living? A. No, sir, dead.
Q. Where were you born? A. I don't know, sir.
Q. Where have you lived as long as you remember? A. Shawneetown.
Q. Anywhere else? A. No, sir.
Q. Didn't you live in Texas? A. No, sir.
Q. Never lived there? A. No, sir.
Q. When did Hannah Boyd Die? A. Two years ago last August.
Q. Did your mother ever apply? A. No, sir.
Q. Why? A. My stepfather made a call for money.
Q. Your mother received the one hundred dollars from the Choctaw Nation? A. No, sir, she didn't get it.
Q. How did you know that she didn't get it? A. They were to send it to her, and I know she never got it.
Q. Where was she livingduringt he last few years? A Harris' Ferry.
Q. She nevermade application at all? A. No, sir.
Q. What is your stepfather's name? A. Silas Boyd.
Q. Where does he live? A. Near Harris' Ferry in the settlement there.

Witness excused.

Lem Colbert, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Lem Colbert.
Q. What isyour postoffice address? A. Shawneetown.
Q. Choctaw Freedman? A. Chickasaw Freedman.
Q. But you are on the final roll as a Choctaw Freedman? A. I suppose so.
Q. What do youknow about Hannah Boyd, the mother of this applicant in the matter of her agreeing to take the one hundred dollars.
A. She never got it. When we adopted these people, I was there as a witness, and her stepfather caused them to agree to take the money.
Q. What is the stepfather's name? A. Silas Boyd.
Q. And he got her to agree to take the money? A. Yes, and therefore they did not register themwith the Indians, and then when they went to register at Sulphur Springs, Colonel Needles told him that if he had gone out into the states he could havemade them pay him the money.
Q. This woman's mother was freed under Silas Jones and her father was freed under Michael Leflore? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the father and mother of this child were Choctaw freedmen? A. The step-father was a non-citizen.
Q. But the father and mother of the child were Choctaw freedmen?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you know they are allright as freedmen? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And if Hannah Boyd were living, she would be entitled to be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that, as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of September, 1904.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

NPB
CWP

17 D.-193.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for enrollment of Janie Jackson as a Choctaw Freedman.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that application was made to this Commission on November 27, 1902, for the enrollment of Janie Jackson as a Choctaw Freedman. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Janie Jackson, who was born about the year 1871, was the daughter of Jim Burris and Hannah Burris, (now deceased); that the said Jim Burris was the slave of Michael Leflore, a recognized Choctaw citizen, and the said Hannah Burris was the slave of Willis Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, and were residents of the Choctaw Nation at the date of the Treaty of Fort Smith; that the said Janie Jackson was a resident in good faith of the Choctaw Nation on and prior to June 28, 1898, and up to and including September 25, 1902.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Commission that Janie Jackson should be enrolled as a Choctaw Freedman, in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898, (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902, (32 Stat., 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
MAY 4 1905

17-D-193.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Janie Jackson,

Harris, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-193.

17-D-193.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Janie Jackson, as a Choctaw freedman.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicant as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, her name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedman to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-193.

17-D-193.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 20, 1904.

Janie Jackson,

Harris, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure, for the purpose of testifying relative to your right to enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation, or you may appear at the general office of the Commission, Muskogee, Indian Territory at any time.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Fr. 1511

Dove Green

Fr. 1511

15

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Dave Green, et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-32 May 20, 1905.

1511

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen of -

Dave Green
Lizzie Green
Lawrence W. Green
Spencer Green
Ada Virginia Green
Bitha Green

17-D.-32.

FREEDMAN

In re application of Dave Green to the Commissionto the Five Civilized Tribes at Goodland may 11th, 1899, for enrollment, as a Choctaw Freedman. Being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles, and examined by him, et al, he testified as follows:-

Q. What is your name? A? Dave Green.

Q. How old are you? A. thirty eight.

Q. Who was your mother? A. Rachel Green.

Q. Who was her master. A. Everidge.

Q. Where have you been living? A. I live in Texas, I moved over there about four years ago, I was born over here.

Q. Did you marry a state woman? A. Yes sir.

Q. You have some children by her have you? A. Yes sir.

Q. Were you married to this woman? A. Yes sir.

Q. Is there any body here that knows it? A. Yes sir, Joe Stanley.

Joe Stanley being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. Do you know whether this boy was married or not? A. I am satisfied he was, he lived within a mile of me

Gabriel Stanley being duly sworn testified as follows:-

Q. Do you know Dave Green? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whether he was married or not? A. Yes sir, I saw him married.

Dave Green re called.

Dave Green: I was obliged to go to Texas, they was talking about killing me and I pulled out.

Q. You live there now do you? A Yes sir.

(Dave Green and Five children put on white card as Choctaw Freedmen)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes. W A Smiley

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 6, 1904.

17-D-32.

In the matter of the enrollment of Dave Green and his children, Lizzie, Lawrence W., Spencer, Mollie and Bitha Green, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Dave Green, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Dave Green.
Q. Where were you born? A. In the Choctaw Nation.
Q. What part of the Choctaw Nation? A. In Kiamatia County.
Q. Where were you born? A. In Kiamatia County.
Q. How long did you live here? A. All my life.
Q. When did yougo to Texas? A. I went over in Texas and staid a little while and came back.
Q. When was that? A. I don't know. Before I was married.
Q. Was it less than ten years since you went to Texas? A. About three years ago since I married the last time.
Q. Do your emember anything at all about the war? A. I was three years old when the colored people were turned loose.
Q. Who was your father? A. Spencer Green.
Q. Is he living? A. No, sir.
Q. Who was your mother? A. Rachel Green.
A. Is she living? A. No, sir.
Q. To whom did your mother belong? A. Joe L. Everidge.
Q. Were you living here at the end of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How soon after that did you go to Texas? A. It has not been long since I went to Texasand came back.
Q. What were you doing in Texas. A I was just living around and making crops; working about.
Q. Did you have a home here in the Choctaw Nation at that time?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where? A In Kiamatia County.
Q. Did you have a farm there? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many acres? A. Got about four or five acres cleaned up..
Q. When did you begin to farm there? A. Before I went to Texas.
Q. Have a cabin there? A Yes, sir.
Q. You have some children? A Yes sir, five.
Q. What are their names? A. Lizzie, Lawrence Washington, Spencer, Ada Virginia, Bitha. Mollie is the nick-name of Ada Virginia.
Q. Who is the mother of these children? A. The oldest one's mother was named Allie Green.
Q. Who was the mother of the rest of them? A Dela Green.
Q. Both of these women are states women, are they not? A. I think both of them were non-citizens.
Q. Anyone here who knows that you married these women? A. Yes, sir
Q. Who? A. My aunt here.
Q. Are all these children living? A All but one.
Q. Which one? A. Ada Virginia.
Q. When did she die? A. Last August a year ago.
Q. How long has this child been dead? A. She died last August, a year ago. A little over a year ago.
Q. Where have these children been living all the time? A. In the Nation with me.
Q. They have always lived with you, these five children? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Edith Russell, being first duly sworn by Chairman Bixby, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Edith Russell.
Q. What do you know about Dave Green? A. He is a citizen.
Q. How do you know? A. His mother and I belonged to the same man.
Q. Are you on the roll? A. Yes, sir , but someone has filed on my place.
Q. Are you any relation to this Dave Green? A. No, sir.
Q. You say you and this man's mother were slaves of the same people?
A. Yes, sir, of Joe L. Everidge.
Q. Do you know where he has been living? A. Yes, sir. He has been on this side of the river. Went to Texas a short while and came back.
Q. Do you know when he went to Texas? A. No, sir.
Q. Do you know of his children? A. I don't know their names.
Q. How far do you live from them? A. About ten or twelve miles.
Q. Do you see them often? A No, sir.
Q. Do you know how many times he was married? A. Yes, sir, twice.
Q. Is that all? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know anything at all about this child Lizzie? Who was the mother of Lizzie? A. Alice Green.
Q. Who was she? A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know that they were married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You were not there at the wedding? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you hear about it? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know whether they lived together afterwards? A. Yes, sir.
Q. For how long? A. Until she died.
Q. How long did he stay single? A. A good while.
Q. Then who did he marry? A. Dela Green.
Q. Who was she? A. I don't know.
Q. Do you know whether he married Dela? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How do you know it. A. I heard it.
Q. Have they been living together? A Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know whether she is the mother of these four children?
A. Yes, sir. I have heard that she has four children.

Witness excused.

Matilda Williams, being first duly sworn by Chairman Bixby, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A Matilda Williams.
Q. What do you know about this man. A. His father is my brother, and he was born and bred here in this nation.
Q. What do you know about his mother? A. I am well acquainted with all of them.
Q. Do you know his mother? A Yes, sir. His mother is my brother's first wife.
Q. Where was he when the slaves were freed? A. He was in the Choctaw Nation.
Q. Did he ever live in Texas? Make his home there? A. No, sir.
Q. Do you know anything at all about Dave Green's marriages?
A. No, sir, only what I heard; I wasn't there at the wedding.

Witness excused.

Dave Green, re-called.

Q. What was the name of the preacher who married you? A. Judge Everidge married me the first time and Parson Hines married me the last time.

Elizabeth Davis, being first duly sworn by Chairman Bixby, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A Elizabeth Davis.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know Dave Green? A Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know anything at all about his marriages? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who did he marry? A A girl named Dela.
Q. What do you know about that marriage? A. I know that Parson Hines Married them.
Q. Were you at the wedding? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know anything about Allie? A Yes, sir.
Q. What do you know about her? A. Nothing, except that she was his wife.
Q. Were you there? A. No, sir.
Q. How long have you known Dave Green? A. When he was a boy.
Q. Ever since? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Allie and Dela were non-citizens, were they not? A. I don't know about Allie, but I think Dela was.
Q. Do you know that they lived together as man and wife, he and Allie and he and Dela? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Allie Green dead when he married Dela? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Dave Green, re-called:

Commission:-----You appeared before the Commission in 1899, and you stated this: "I was obliged to go to Texas; they was talking of killing me and I pulled out". Then this question was put to you; "You live there now, do you?" and you answered "Yes, sir.". Was this true and correct?
A. Yes sir.
Q. When you stated that you were obliged to go to Texas, that was immediately after the war? A No, sir.
Q. How long ago? A About four or five years ago .
Q. Who was talking of killing you at that time? A. Choctaws.
Q. What had you done? A. Nothing; it was just lies.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she reported the proceedings above and that this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of September, 1904.

J. B. Campbell
Notary Public.

17-D-32.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Dave Green and his minor children as Choctaw Freedmen.

--: D E C I S I O N :--

It appears from the record herein that on May 11, 1899, at Goodland, Indian Territory, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Dave Green, and his minor children Lizzie Green (14 years old), Lawrence W. Green (8 years old), Spencer Green (4 years old), Ada Virginia Green (3 years old), and Bitha Green (4 months old), as Choctaw Freedmen.

Further proceedings were had in the matter of said application at Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the principal applicant was the slave of Joel Everidge, a recognized Choctaw citizen at the close of the war of the rebellion; that he was born in the Choctaw Nation and was a resident in good faith of said nation on June 28, 1898 and up to and including September 25, 1902, and that the minor applicants herein have made their home with their father, and were living on September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that Dave Green, Lizzie Green, Lawrence W. Green, Spencer Green, Ada Virginia Green and Bitha Green should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and July 1, 1902, (32 Stats, 641), and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
MAY 4 1905

17-D-32.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Dave Green,

Progville, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children, Lizzie Green, Lawrence W. Green, Spencer Green, Ada Virginia Green and Bitha Green as Choctaw freedmen.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED James Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.
Enc. 17-D-32.

17-D-32.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 4, 1905.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,

Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission, rendered May 4, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of Dave Green, Lizzie Green, Lawrence W. Green, Spencer Green, Ada Virginia Green and Bitha Green as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling said applicants as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED Tams Bixby

Chairman.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-32.

(See 17-D-193 for registry receipt for this letter).

Choctaw Freedman
D 32.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 11,1903.

George McIntosh,

Enterprise, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of March 4, asking if your wife, who was formerlyLizzie Green, and her child , Roy or Ray Dobbs, are on the Choctaw Freedman roll.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it appears from our records that Lizzie Green, daughter of Dave and Ollie Green has been listed among the doubtful claimants to enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, but her final right to such enrollment has not yet been determined. It does not appear that any application has been made for the enrollment of Roy or Ray Dobbs. As soon as a decision is reached in her case she will be duly notified of the action of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Chootaw Freedmen,
B-52.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 28, 1904.

Dave Green,

Frogville, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 23, in which you ask relative to the approval of your enrollment.

In reply to your letter, you are informed that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Chootaw Freedmen. When a decision is rendered in this case, you will be notified of the action taken.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-32.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Dave Green,

Progville, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission will hold a session at Atoka, Indian Territory on September 6-7, 1904 and at Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904. It would be advisable for you to appear at one of the above named appointments, together with such witnesses as you may be able to procure for the purpose of giving testimony relative to the rights of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1611

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 25, 1905.

Dave Green,

Frogville, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of July 7, 1905, asking if you have been approved.

In reply to your letter you are advised that your name and the names of your children Lizzie, Lawerence W., Spencer, Ada, Virginia and Bitha Green have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior, and you will be notified when your enrollment is approved.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-D-32

Muskogee, Indian Territory, November 27, 1906.

Armon Triplett,

Oaklodge, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of November 19, 1906, asking the status of your application for enrollment as a Chickasaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the application for your enrollment as a Chickasaw freedman is now receiving consideration and when a decision is reached you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDA.

(Date) 5/11 1899.

Name Dave Green

Choctaw ? yes County Texas Year No Act in roll

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship Choctaw Freedmen

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day,

Wife's name,

Choctaw ? County Year No.

Chickasaw ? County Year Page

Citizen by blood ? Mother's citizenship

Intermarried citizen ?

Married under what law ?

License filed this day

But white Card

Names of children:

14	Lizzie Green	County Choctaw	Year	Page	No Act in roll	
8	Laurence W. Green	County "	Year	Page	No. 4	
4	Spencer "	County "	Year	Page	No. "	
2	Sallie "	County "	Year	Page	No. "	
2 mo	Birtha "	County "	Year	Page	No. "	
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	
		County	Year	Page	No.	

D 3-2

Choctaw Fr. 1512

Ellen Wright

Fr. 1512

1512

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Ellen Wright, et al.

Transferred from 17-D-54,
May 22, 1905

See 17-513-14-15-16-17

1512

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Record in the matter of the application for the enrollment as Choctaw Freedmen of Ned Campbell et al, consolidating the applications of -

Ned Campbell	17-D-53
Ellen Wright et al	17-D-54
Ben Brown	17-D-55
Liza Smith et al	17-D-56
Susan Musgrove et al	17-D-57
Peter Campbell	17-D-58
Jeff Campbell et al	17-D-59

FREEDMAN

In re the application of Ned Campbell for to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Spiro I. T. June 13th. 1899 for enrollment as a Choctaw Freedman, being duly sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et al he testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Ned Campbell.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. I belonged to Mrs. McKinney and she sold me to Bob Jones.

Q. Where have you been living since you were turned free? A. Here in the Territory all the time. When I was freed I was freed on Bob Jones farm at Lake West.

Q. Did you belong to Thompson McKinney in his life time? A. Yes sir and then after his death, I fell to his widow Mrs. L. A. Hodges.

Q. Didn't she sell you to a man by the name of Abel Warren. A. Warren went and bought us, and he took us and carried us right to Bob Jones and turned us into his hands.

Q. Wasn't you freed under Abel Warren? A. No sir I was freed under Bob Jones.

Q. You contend that you were freed under Bob Jones do you? A. Yes

Q. Wereyou in that bunch of Niggers that Warren took and left with Bob Jones? A. No sir.

Lin Colbert duly sworn testified as follows::--

Q. What do you know about this man? A. I know that this man was not freed under Bob Jones. They belonged to Mr. Warren and were kept over on Salt Creek, in tentsjust like we have here now. Mr Warren was eating with Robert Jones and this man was sent up to Lake West but he was not freed under Robert Jones, he was freed under Mr. Warren.

Q. Are you sure he did not belong to Robert Jones? A. Yes sir I am sure of that. No mistake about that. I was living right with them. I Was waiter for them.

(Requested to get further proof.)

Dilsy Campbell being duly sworn testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Dilsey Campbell.

Ned Campbell # 2.

Q. Are you the wife of Ned Campbell? A. Yes sir.

Q. Who did you belong to? A. Thompson McKinney.

Q. What do you know about this business? A. Mrs McKinney let Bob Jones have us,and Bob Jones was the man who paid her the money for us this white man Warren took us but he never paid for us. Mr. Jones teams hauled us up to Lake West, and when Freedom came Mr. Bob Jones called us up and he told us we were freed. We were freed under Bob Jones.

Q. You deny that you belonged to Mr. Warren? A. Yes sir of course he put us there.

Q. How did he put you there is he did not have anything to do with you? A. Mr Jones bought us.

Q. Where did he buy you at? A. He got us from Mrs. Hodges.

Q. Didn't you go from Mrs. Hodges to Abel Warren? A. He took us but he didn't pay for us.

Q. Didn't you stay with Mr. Warren a while? A . We stayedthere a little while. But Mr. Jones took us from Salt Creek, What pay Mrs. McKinney got for us she got from Bob Jones.

Requested to meet Commission at Atoka.

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

Wm. McSurley

In re the application of Ned Campbell.

Richard Wilson being duly sworn testified as follows:---

Q. What is your name? A. Richard Wilson.

Q. Do you know Ned Campbell? A. Yes sir.

Questioned by W. A. Welch.

Q. How long have you known him? A. At least twenty five years.

Q . Do you know who he belonged to? A. He belonged to Mrs. McKinney she is now Mrs. Hodges.

Q. Did you and he and others refugee down on Red River County? A. I went down there ahead of him wit some rules, and stopped on Salt Creek and during the time we stopped there Mrs. McKinney came there and she turned Ned. over to Abel Warren and he took him to Texas but did not dispose of him at all. He brought him back, and said he was bound to turn the old man over to Bob Jones,that he had no one himself and had to get away from there. And said he was going to turn him over to Capt. Jones and he did do so, he was taken to Lake West Farm and stayed there until after the war, I know he was turned loose there.

Q. Did'nt Warren claim to have bought him from Mrs. McKinney? A. No sir he did not. She wanted him to do so, but he said he would try to do so but he could not sell him and took him back and turned him over to Capt. Jones.

Q. You are certain he remained there until after he was emancipated? A. Yes sir.

A. Telle;

Q. Dick you say that Abel Warren took Ned to sell him for Mrs. McKinney? A. Yes sir.

Q. Where was she living at that time? A. I couldn't recollect the exact place. It was above where Robert Jones lived 5 or 10 miles right there on Salt Creek.

Q. Where was Warren living? A. He was stopping up there on Salt Creek he was not living there.

Ned Campbell No. 2---

Q. Where was Mrs McKinney at that time? A:She was between there and Doaksville. Somewhere I think.

Q. If she was living there as close as Salt Creek why was it necessary to turn him over to Robert Jones? A. I couldn't exactly explain just why it was. He said, she has turned him over to me to ~~xxpaxx~~ dispose of him, and I have to go away from here,and I am gojng to turn him over to Jones. I heard him say that for some reason Mrs. McKinney did not want to be bothered, with him any further, and wanted him to turn him over to Mr. Jones

Q. How far was Mrs. McKinney away? A. Six or seven miles I don't know exactly where she did live at that time.

Q. Do you know what hurried Warren away? A. He said that he wanted to wind up his business./ That was just as they were taking me away with these mules from Doaksville.

Q. Who was about taking you and the mules? A. The Government authorities.

Q. You don't know anything about Ned Campbell after that? A. I passed him afterthat I went to hauling provisions and I passed Lake West after that once and saw him there. He was still there at Lake West five or six months after that.

Wesley McKinney being duly sworn testified as follows:----

Examined by W. A. Welch.

Q. What is your name? A. Wesley McKinney.

Q. Do you know where Mrs. McKinney was about the time that this man Ned was turned over to Warren? A. Yes sir she was living about five miles from where Goodland is now.

Q. How far was that from Bob Jones? A. It must have been Twenty or thirty miles.

Q. Do you know where this camp was where Dick Wilson and the mules were? A. No sir I don,t know exactly where it was.

Ned Campbell # 3.

Q. How far from Salt Creek was it to Bob Jones? A. I don't know it was some good little piece. It must have been somewhere about 15 miles I guess.

Q. Was it nearer to Bob Jones from this Salt Creek Camp or nearer to Mrs. McKinney's ? A. ~~Answer~~ It was nearer to Bob Jones.

Q. You were with Mrs. McKinney at that time were you? A. Yes sir I belonged to them.

Q. Do you know whether Ned Campbell, belonged to her or not? A. She always claimed him, Neds Family and my mother and her children, were all I know of her having.

Q. Did you ever hear of Abel Warren buying Ned? A. No sir I never d did.

A. Telle:--

Q. Do you know that Ned Campbell was not sold? A. If he was sold I don't know anything about it.

Q. Where was this ~~Wilson~~ Warren Camp? A. It was on Salt Creek.

Q. What part of Salt Creek? A. It was not far from where the Salt works was.

Q. Was it above that or below it? A. Just a little piece below it.

Q. Wasn't it nearer to Mrs. McKinney's than it was to Rose Hill?

A. They carried him to Lake West Farm instead of Rose Hill Farm.

Further proof to be furnished.

Department of the Interior.

W Adams

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T., August 28, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Dilcy Campbell, said Campbell being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

I belonged to Bob Jones, a Choctaw. I have always lived here in the Territory.

Mrs. Lizzie Annie Mandy Hodges, being sworn, testified:

Q How old are you? A I am 68.

Q Who did you sell old Ned and his family to? A I sold them to Warren, but Warrent bought them for old Robert Jones. Warrent took them to Rose Hill and turned them over to old Jones, but he told me when I wanted pay to go to old Jones and he would pay me and during the war I went out there and he paid me $7,000.00 in Confederate money for her and her husband and one child. I do not think I bill of saled them to anybody because it was done in a hurry. I saw them often after I sold them at Jones'. They never were taken out of the Nation, but were carried down on Jones' plantation and after the war closed he hired them a year to make a crop for him. This man that bought them did not say whether he was buying them for Jones or not. They belonged to him during the war. Warren just referred me to Jones for pay. I do not know who I sold them to except that I sold them to Warren. I cannot remember whether I made any bill of sale or not.

Q Do you know whether Warren took these parties down to Robert Jones' place or not? A Yes. They never were taken out of the Territory. They were born and raised here. This woman is one of

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes

them.

Lem Colbert, being sworn, testified:

I am 94 years old. I remember when Ned Campbell and his family first came to that neighborhood. They stayed at Salt Camp. They stayed there a long time in camps. They were supposed to belong to Mr. Warren. This man Warren was a white man; I knew him. . He did not own any slaves in this country that I know of.

Mrs. Hodges:

We had Warren hired for five years for our overseer and he owned no slaves.

Lem Colbert:

They did not belong to Robert Jones before the war.~~xfixx Mxx~~ They never did belong to Robert Jones. Robert Jones never did claim them. I was Robert Jones' waiter and a slave of his.

H. W. Adams, being sworn, testified:

I used to know Dilcy Campbell. When I knew her she was Mrs. Hodges' slave. She sold her to a man named Abe Warren. Warren made the trade and turned the family over to Jones. I do not know who paid for them, but Jones had possession of the family during the war. They stayed on Jones' farm until after the war.

(The Choctaw records show that Dilcy Campbell elected to take the $100 and release her rights to the Choctaw Nation as a Choctaw citizen. Dilcy Campbell swears that although she elected to take it she never received it. This testimony applies to Ned Campbell, her husband, as well as herself, and also to Peter, Jeff and Elias Campbell . Dilcy Campbell states that they never moved out of the Territory.)

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T., August 28, 1899.

In the Matter of the enrollment of Helen Wright (daughter of Dilcy Campbell) said Wright being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

My mother was Dilcy Campbell. (Claims to be Choctaw. Was daughter of Dilcy Campbell who claims to have been a slave of Robert Jones and the same testimony as to her rights as that of Dilcy Campbell, already written out. Says she agreed to take the $100 but never moved out of the Territory. She did not get the $100. Says they would not pay her the $100 saying she had no right.)

Department of the Interior,

FREEDMAN.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T., August 28, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Susan Musgrove and 'Liza Smith, Ellen Wright, being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

Susan Musgrove is my daughter andhas always lived in the Territory. Liza Smith is also my daughter. I am the daughter of Dilcy Campbell.

(See Testimony in re enrollment of Dilcy Campbell.)

Department of the Interior,
[illegible] Five Civilized Tribes
I [illegible] as stenographer [illegible] this transcript [illegible] transcription of my stenographic notes.
[illegible]

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T., August 28, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Susan Musgrove and 'Liza Smith, Ellen Wright, being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

Susan Musgrove is my daughter andhas always lived in the Territory. Liza Smith is also my daughter. I am the daughter of Dilcy Campbell.

(See Testimony in re enrollment of Dilcy Campbell.)

FREEDMAN

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T. August 28, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Ben Brown, said Brown being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

Ellen Wright is my mother and her mother was Dilcy Campbell. I claim to be a Choctaw through my mother. I am a grandson of Dilcy Campbell. (As to his citizenship see testimony of Ellen Wright and Dilcy Campbell.) (He is on roll as one of those who elected to receive the $100 as Benjamin Wright.)

FR. EDMAE

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T., August 28, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Jeff Campbell, said Campbell being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

My mother is Dilcy Campbell; she claimed to have belonged to Bob Jones. I agreed to take th $100; never got it and never applied for it. I never moved out. I have always lived in the Nation. My wife is a Cherokee. We have children.

Peter Campbell being sworn, testified:

I know Jeff Campbell. I know his wife. I know he is married because I was there and saw him married. A white man married him. His name was Cissen. He and his wife have been living together all the time.

(See Dilcy Campbell's testimony.)

D[illegible] of the Interior,

[illegible]

FRIENDLY

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T. August 28, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Peter Campbell, said Campbell being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

My mother is Dilcy Campbell; she is a Choctaw and belonged to Bob Jones. I have been living in the Territory all my life. (See testimony of Dilcy Campbell.) (He elected to take the $100, but did not get it and never applied for it and never moved out of the Territory.)

Department of the Interior,

17-D-54.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ellen Wright and her children, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright and Ezekiel Wright, as Choctaw freedmen.

Ellen Wright, being first duly sworn upon her oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Ellen Wright.
Q How old are you? A Call me about fifty-three.
Q What are the names of your children? A Ben Brown, Eliza Smith, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Florence Wright, Hannah Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Susie Musgrove and Moses Wright.
Q Are all of those children you named living? A No sir. Ed Wright is not.
Q When did Ed Wright die? A About one month ago.
Q He died then in August, 1904? A Yes sir, as near as I can get at it.
Q What is your mother's name? A Dilcy Campbell.
Q What is your father's name? A Ned Campbell.
Q Were your father and mother both slaves of a Choctaw Indian? A Yes sir.
Q Did they both belong to the same man? A Yes sir as far as I know.
Q What was his name? A Belonged to a widow woman named Hodges.
Q Who was Mrs. Hodges? A She was McKinney, after his death married Hodges.
Q What was her maiden name? A Mandy.
Q I mean her father's name. A Her man died.
Q Whose daughter was she?
Q Who is the father to your children? A Ellis Wright.
Q He was the father of all of them? A All except Ben Brown.
Q Your mother, Dilcy Campbell, take the $100.00 in the place of her land? A No sir.
Q Did you ever hear anything about that? A No sir, as I knows of she never took none. She never did take it.
Q She said she was going to? A I do not think mother went to registration; father went.
Q He said he would take $100.00? A Yes sir.
Q Did he ever get it? A No sir.
Q Did they ever move out of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation?

A No sir.
Q Did either your father or mother take $100.00 in place of your land? A No sir, he did not get it.
Q Is your mother living? A No sir.
Q When did she die? A Been dead before the Commission met at Worcester.
Q Did you agree to take $100.00 and move out of the Territory? A I never went and registered, thought I was a citizen and my old man went to register and they disputed my right. I did not go out.
Q Did you ever agree to take the $100.00 in place of your land? A I said if that was the way they was going to do, I would take the $100.00.
Q Did you ever get the $100.00? A No sir, I am sure.
Q Is your husband, Ellis Wright, a Choctaw freedman?
A Yes sir.
Q What was his master's name? A Tandy Walker.
Q Tandy Walker a white man? A He was not a white man as I know of
Q Was Tandy Walker a Choctaw Indian? A That what he always went by.
Q Was he intermarried citizen? A His wife a citizen.
Q He a citizen too? A He half-breed.
Q What was your master's name? A I had different master.
Q At the time the slaves were freed to whom did you belong?
A Some claim I was sold out but I was freed in the hands of Bob Jones and he turned me loose.
Q At the time the war closed you were a slave of Bob Jones?
A Yes sir and he turned me loose.
Q Who was your old mistress? A Mandy Hodges.
Q Mandy Hodges sold you to a white man for Bob Jones?
A Yes sir, that was the way she told it.
Q What was that white man's name? A Warren.
Q What was his business? A Too hard for me, I was nothing but a child.
Q Who was it told you that this man Warren was buying you and your family for Bob Jones? A I heard Mandy Hodges say so.
Q Mandy Hodges owned you before you belonged to Bob Jones? At the time you were freed you and your family were living on Bob Jones' place? A Yes sir.
Q After freedom came did you continue to live in the Choctaw country? A Yes sir.
Q Have you ever been outside of the Choctaw-Chickasaw country to establish a residence or make a home? A No sir.
Q You have always lived here, you and your husband? A Yes sir, all my life.

Hannibal Shoals, being first duly sworn upon his oath, testified as follows:

Examination by the Commission:

Q What is your name? A Hannibal Shoals.

Q You know the applicant, Ellen Wright? A Yes sir.
Q Did you know Ellen Wright in time of the war? A Yes sir.
Q To whom did Ellen Wright belong the first time you got acquainted with her. A Well, I was ten years old and I do not know anything only she was freed on Bob Jones' farm.
Q At the time Ellen Wright was freed you saw her on Bob Jones' place? A Yes sir, I was there and know.
Q Were you a slave of Bob Jones yourself? A Yes sir.
Q About how many slaves did Bob Jones have then? A About two hundred and fifty.
Q After Ellen Wright was freed on Bob Jones' place did she continue to live in the Choctaw nation? A Yes sir.
Q How do you know that? A She moved to Skullyville and I and my father saw her there.
Q Since the slaves were freed you have seen Ellen Wright and her family frequently? A Not frequently but seen them at Skullyville.
Q They have lived in the Choctaw Nation ever since? A Yes sir ever since.
Q Did you ever know of them living outside? A No sir.

Daisy D. Daubin upon oath states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes she correctly recorded the testimony in the above entitled cause and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of her stenographic notes thereof.

Daisy D. Daubin

Sworn to before me this the 16th day of September, 1904.

W. T. Martin Jr.
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of the descendants of Ned Campbell and Lilcy Campbell as Choctaw Freedmen, embracing the applications of

Ellen Wright, et al,	17-D-54.
Ben Brown,	17-D-55.
Liza Smith, et al,	17-D-56.
Susan Musgrove, et al,	17-D-57.
Peter Campbell,	17-D-58.
Jeff Campbell, et al,	17-D-59.

Jeff Campbell, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Jeff Campbell.
Q. How old are you? A. About thirty-seven or thirty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Oaklodge.
Q. How long have you lived in the Territory. A. As long as I can remember.
Q. Where were you born? Here? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is the name of your wife? A. Mary Campbell.
Q. When did you marry her? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Where were you married? A. Oaklodge.
Q. Who married you? A. A man named Sisson, a preacher.
Q. Your wife was a states woman? A. No, sir, she is a freedman.
Q. Freedman of what nation? A. Choctaw Nation.
Q. When were you married? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Did you get a certificate of that marriage? A. No, sir, at that time we didn't need any. The man who married us moved off and I never got one.
Q. Do you know the name of the man who married you? A. Sisson.
Q. Is he living? A. I don't know.
Q. Have you any children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many? A. Seven.
Q. What is the name of the oldest? A. Joe.
Q. The others? A. Ervin, Florence, Pearlie, Darthuly, David and Frank. Frank was born since the treaty.
Q. Have you any brothers or sisters? A. Yes, sir One sister.
Q. What is her name? A. Ellen Williams. Her husband is dead now.
Q. Was she ever known as Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir, that was her first husband.
Q. Do you know her children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many has she? A. What are their names? A. Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Susan Musgrove, Peggy Musgrove, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Mose Wright, Ezekiel Wright.
Q. Did she have a boy named Ed? A. Yes, sir, he is dead.
Q. When did he die? A. Two months ago.
Q. Do you have any other brothers and sisters? A. Elias, my youngest brother. He is in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q. Do you have a brother named Peter? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where is he? A. At home; he could not come.
Q. He is living? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your father's name? A. Ned Campbell.
Q. Is your father a freedman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did he belong to? A. To Robert Jones, and Mrs. Hodges. She owned him first.
Q. What is your mother's name? A. Dilcy Campbell.
Q. Was she a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. To the same parties.
Q. Did your mother, Dilcy, belong to Mrs. Hodges? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir, as well as I remember, I think they were Choctaws.
Q. Where is your mother? A. She is dead.
Q. When did she die? A. About four years ago. September 12.
Q. You say you are about thirty-eight years old? A. Yes, sir, about that.
Q. Were you born during the war? A. Yes, sir, somewhere about that time?
Q. You said your wife, Mary Campbell, was a freedman? A. Yes, sir, she took one hundred dollars at the other registration.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know.
Q. To a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you here before the Commission at Atoka in August, 1899? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You had the same wife then? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Didn't you testify that your wife was a Cherokee slave? A. Her father, I suppose, was a Cherokee, but she was raised in this territory.
Q. Do you have any witnesses here that know that Dilcy Campbell belonged to Mrs. Hodges and Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir. My sister. And these gentlemen here know more about the slave time than I do.
Q. Do you remember when the Choctaw Nation offered to pay the slaves one hundred dollars each , the freedmen, about twenty years ago, if they would agree to remove from the Nation and not make any claim here?
A. Yes, sir, I remember that.
Q. Didn't you say you would take that $100? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Why? A. Before the time came for us to get it, they said we did not have any right.
Q. Didn't you want to take it? A. At that time, I was alone and my wife. We registered for the money, but we didn't get it, and some of them claimed that we didn't have any right, and we never had any chance to get it.

Witness excused.

Nathan Gary, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Nathan Gary.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Atoka.
Q. How old are you? AL Fifty-three.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Born and raised right here, and nowhere else.
Q. Who were you the slave of? A. A man named Gary.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir, raised on the same place with her.
Q. Where was that? A. Near Fort Smith.
Q. Whose place was it? A. At that time it was owned by a man named Ring and known as the Ring place. It has changed hands several times.
Q. Dilcy Campbell was a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who did she belong to? A. To a woman by the name of Mrs. Hodges
Q. Did Mrs. Hodges ever sell Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom? A. Robert Jones.
Q. When was that? A. In the time of the war.
Q. Did he sell her? A. No, sir.
Q. Was she living with Robert Jones at the time of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You know that? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Dilcy Campbell with Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was he living at that time? A. East about fifty miles.
Q. Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was this woman, Dilcy Campbell, at that time? A. Here on the Blue.
Q. Who was she living with? A. Robert Jones.
Q. Did she ever run away? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, three or four times, I guess.
Q. Did you know Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir, but he was quite a young man.
Q. Do you know him to be the son of Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know any of the others of Dilcy Campbell's children?
A. One called Ellen.
Q? Is that Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did she have any other children? A. Yes, sir, some boys. One named Peter.
Q. Have you been enrolledas a Choctaw Freedman and got your allotment? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

F. Greenwood Leflore, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What isyour name? A. F. Greenwood Leflore.
Q. How old areyou? A. Thirty-three.
Q. Citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. By blood? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you personally acquainted with Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know his mother, Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know her other children? A. Yes, sir. I know Pete, Ellen, Jeff, and one called Lemon and Elias.
Q. Did you know Ned Campbell, Dilcy's husband? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who was he? A. A freedman, a preacher.
Q. To whom did he belong? A. To a Mrs. Hodges. She sold him to someone I don't know who. Her name was first McKinney.
Q. Have you any knowledge of the attempt of these people, Jeff Campbell and the other children of Dilcy Campbell, to secure the one hundred dollars offered to the Choctaw freedmen? A. Yes, sir. They were to take it, but I don't know whether they ever got it.
Q. Did you ever hear any reason why they didn't get it? A. Yes, sir I heard afterwards that they gotproof some way that Mrs. Hodges sold them and they were freed under a non-citizen.
Q. When was this $100 payment to be made? A. About eighteen years ago, I guess.
Q. These people were willing to take it, but when it came to the question of thepayment of the money, the evidence showed that they were sold to a non-citizen during the war? A. Yes, sir. They had Mrs. Hodges as a witness.
Q. Now these applicantshave testified that Mrs. Hodges sold them to Robert Jones, who was a Choctaw? A. I don't know him.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges living now? A. No, sir, she is dead.

Gilbert W. Dukes, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Gilbert W. Dukes.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-five.
Q. Postoffice address? A. Talihina.
Q. You are a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have held numerous tribal offices? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have been Governor? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Principal Chief? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Hodges who lived near Oaklodge during her lifetime? A. Yes, sir, I was acquainted with the family when a boy.
Q. Did you know a slave she owned by the name of Dilcy Campbell?
A. No, sir, I do not remember. The only slaves they had when I knew them were named Battees.
Q. Do you know Jeff Campbell? A. Just met him.
Q. About eighteen years ago, registration was made by theChoctaw Nation of the slaves of Choctaw Indians and their descendants, known as Choctaw Freedmen, in which an agreement was made that these freedmen were to accept one hundred dollars each and relinquish all their rights as Choctaw Freedmen. Now these people, Jeff Campbell and the other descendants of Dilcy Campbell, testify that they elected to take that money.
A. Yes, sir, that is my understanding.
Q. Do you knowwhy they did not get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you hear? A. No, sir.
Q. Was there any question as to their right as Choctaw freedmen?
A. I think that question has been raised.
Q. Did you have anything to do with the Choctaw Freedmen registration in 1885?
A. No, sir, one of my neighbors, Judge Frazier, was one of the Commissioners in that district.
Q. You know for some reason this money was not paid to these people after they elected to take it?
A. No, sir, I don't know that.
Q. Did you know Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was he a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Owned a good many slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. During the war he was buying and selling slaves? A. Yes, sir, he was buying and selling.
Q. He used to be Principal Chief a good many years ago? A. No, sir, I don't think so.
Q. He had a good deal of property and well fixed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the close of the was he was the owner of a good many slaves?
A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Lem Colbert, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Lem Colbert.
Q. How old are you? A. Eighty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Shawneetown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Chickasaw.
Q. Whom did you belong to? A. Robert Jones. My mistress was his wife, and she was a Chickasaw.
Q. You lived with Robert Jones during the war? A. Yes, sir, and a long time afterwards.
Q. Did you ever know a woman named Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know of Robert Jones buying any slaves from Mrs. Hodges, near Oaklodge? A. No, sir, he never bought any from her. They had some talk about it, but he never bought any.
Q. You say you heard some talk about this Dilcy Campbell woman? A. Yes, sir, some talk about it.
Q. Do you know what became of these people he was talking of buying? A. They went back to Skullyville after emancipation.
Q. Did Robert Jones buy many slaves during the war? A. No, sir, none at all.
Q. All before the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. About how many slaves did Robert Jones own when the war broke out? A. I don't know exactly, a good many, a heap of them.
Q. You never knew him to own a woman, Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. A slave named Ned Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. What was your business? What did you do on his plantation? A. I was a waiter about the house. I was waiter eversince my mistress married.
Q. You know pretty well what they did, when they bought or sold slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You were around the house? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You would know if they bought any new slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you ever hear any talk about buying these people from Mrs. Hodges? A. No, sir, but after emancipation I heard he had bought them, but he didn't do it.

Witness Excused.

Jeff Campbell, recalled:

Q. You say Mrs. Hodges sold your mother, Dilcy, and your father, Ned, to Robert Jones during the war? A. That is what they told me.
Q. When was that? A. I don't know. I was too young.
Q. Is your father dead? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Mrs. Hodges is dead? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Sidney Thompson, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Sidney Thompson.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-seven.
Q. Where do you live? A. Stringtown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whose slave were you? A. Giles Thompson's.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir, never was sold or nothing. Was born and raised here.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir. I have seen her. Not personally acquainted with her.
Q. How much did you know her? A. For four or five years.
Q. What four or five years was it, when did you first meet her; after the war? A. Yes, sir, after and before the war.
Q. Where did you know her before the war? A. On Red River.
Q. Did you ever see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, after the war.
Q. Where? A. Down there on Red River.
Q. Who was she living with then? A. Her mother and father.

Q. Was she a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know exactly.
Q. Whereabouts on Red River was it she was living when you knew her? A. Out west of Fort Washita.
Q. In the Chickasaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you living at that time? A. Out there for a while on what they called a range.
Q. You knew Dilcy after the war? A. I saw her quite often.
Q. What was her husband's name? A. I don't know.
Q. Did she have any children? A. Not then.
Q. How long after the war was it when you knew her? A. About '66 and '67.
Q. And she had no children? A. Not that I know of.
Q. You don't know much about it at all? A. No, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of September, 1904.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

17-D-56.

In the matter of the enrollment of Liza Smith and her minor children, Lizzie, Joseph, Myrtle, Pearline, Ida and Ellis Smith, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Liza Smith, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Liza Smith.
Q. Postoffice address? A. Mountain, I. T.
Q. You are the daughter of Ellen Wright, are you not? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have some children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Their names? A. Lizzie, Joseph, Myrtle, Pearline, Ida and Ellis
Q. Are they all living today? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you and the children always lived in the Choctaw Nation?
A. Yes, sir, since I have been married.
Q. Where else? A. Cherokee Nation.
Q. Always lived in the Indian Territory? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that, as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a true, full and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1904.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

172-D-56 V

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Ida Smith

Freedman

as a ~~citizen~~ of the

Choctaw Nation.

Approved DEC 20 1902 190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 20 1902

Acting Chairman.

CHOCTAW ROLL D-56

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as ~~a citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation,
of Ida Smith (If now living, give date of birth.), born on the 17th day of September, 1900
Name of Father: Frank Smith, a citizen of the United States Nation.
Name of Mother: Liza Smith freedman a ~~citizen~~ of the Choctaw Nation.
Post-Office: Spiro, Ind. Ter

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY, }
Central District. }

I, Liza Smith, on oath state that I am 26 years of age and a ~~citizen by~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Frank Smith, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ _____, of the United States Nation, that a female child was born to me on the 17th day of September 1900; that said child has been named Ida Smith, and is now living.

Liza Smith

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Mark Where Two Witnesses Are Required)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of December 1902

H. C. Ristean
Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY }
Central District. }

I, Ellen Williams, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Liza Smith, wife of Frank Smith, on the 17th day of September, 1900; that there was born to her on said date a female child, that said child is now living and is said to have been named Ida Smith

Ellen her X Williams
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Mark Where Two Witnesses Are Required)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of December 1902

H. C. Ristean
Notary Public

1) D 56 V

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

of

Etta Smith

Freedman

as a citizen of the

Choctaw Nation.

Approved Dec 20 1902 *1900*

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 20 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

D-56

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as ~~a citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation,
of Ellis Smith, born on the 17th day of September, 1902
(Here insert name of child.)
Name of Father: Frank Smith, a citizen of the United States ~~Nation~~.
Name of Mother: Liza Smith ~~a citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation.
Post-Office: Atoka, Ind Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY.
Central District. }

I, Liza Smith, on oath state that I am 26 years of age and a ~~citizen by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Frank Smith, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ _____, of the United States ~~Nation~~, that a male child was born to me on the 17th day of September 1902; that said child has been named Ellis Smith, and is now living.

Liza Smith

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses) }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September 1902.

H. G. Kisteen
Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY.
Central District. }

I, Ellen Williams a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Liza Smith, wife of Frank Smith, on the 17th day of September, 1902, that there was born to her on said date a male child, that said child is now living and is said to have been named Ellis Smith

Ellen Williams
her
X
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses) } W. W. Jones.
H. G. Kisteen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of September 1902.

H. G. Kisteen
Notary Public

17-D-59 20 INDEXED ✓

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Darthula Campbell

as a ~~citizen~~ of the

Choctaw Nation.

Approved DEC 20 1902 1900

Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 20 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

CHOCTAW ROLL

#A 59

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ~~citizen~~ freedman of the Cherokee Nation,
of Dorthula Campbell, born on the 10th day of January, 1900
(Give full name of child)
Name of Father: Jeff Campbell, a freedman of the Cherokee Nation.
Name of Mother: Mary Campbell, a citizen of the United States Nation.
Post-Office: Ft. Gibson, Okla.

AFFIDAVIT OF ~~MOTHER~~.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Jeff Campbell, on oath state that I am 31 years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman of the Cherokee Nation; that I am the lawful ~~wife~~ husband of Mary Campbell, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ _____, of the United States Nation, that a female child was born to ~~her~~ me on the 10th day of January 1900; that said child has been named Dorthula Campbell, and is now living.

Jeff Campbell

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Mark of Witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December 1902

W. C. Reister
Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Ellen Whitmore, a Cherokee, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Mary Campbell, wife of Jeff Campbell, on the 10th day of January, 1900; that there was born to her on said date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named Dorthula Campbell.

Ellen X Whitmore
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Mark of Witness)

F. O. Wareiner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1902

W. C. Reister
Notary Public

17 D 59 20 D ✓

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

David Campbell

as a ~~citizen~~ of the

Cherokee Nation.

Approved DEC 20 1902 190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 20 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

D-59

BIRTH AFFIDAVIT. 80 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a ~~citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation,
of David Campbell (Here insert name of child), born on the 4th day of April, 1902
Name of Father: Jeff Campbell, ~~a citizen~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Mary Campbell, a citizen of the United States ~~Nation~~.
Post-Office: Ward, Ind. Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF ~~MOTHER~~ father.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District. }

I, Jeff Campbell, on oath state that I am 34 years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful husband ~~wife~~ of Mary Campbell, who is a citizen, ~~by~~ ____; of the United States ~~Nation~~, that a male (Male or female) child was born to ~~me~~ her on the 4th day of April 1902; that said child has been named David Campbell, and is now living.

Jeff Campbell

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses) }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of December 1902.

H. E. Kistler
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District. }

I, Ellen Williams, a Midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Mary Campbell, wife of Jeff Campbell, on the 4th day of April, 1902; that there was born to her on said date a male (Male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named David Campbell

Ellen Wm C Williams
her x mark

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses) }
Wm C Jones.
Jos Simmons.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of December 1902.

H. E. Kistler
Notary Public.

172 D 53

32

IN RE
THE DEATH OF

Riley Campbell

a ~~citizen~~ of the

Choctaw Freedman ~~Nation~~.

Approved DEC 20 1902 *190*

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 20 1902

ACTING CHAIRMAN.

D-53

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the death of Libby Campbell
(Here insert name of deceased)
a ~~citizen of the~~ Choctaw Freedman Nation, who formerly resided at or near
Spiro, Ind. Ter., and died on the 1st day of
(Here insert name of postoffice)
September, 1906

AFFIDAVIT OF RELATIVE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
Central District.

I, Ellen Williams, on oath state that I am 40 years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that my post office address is Spiro, Ind. Ter.; that I am a daughter of Libby Campbell,
(State relationship as the father, an uncle, a cousin, etc.) (Here insert name of deceased)
who was a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; and that said Libby Campbell died on the 1st day of
(Here insert name of deceased)
September, 1906. Ellen her x mark Williams

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of November, 1906.

H. C. Kisten
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ACQUAINTANCE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
INDIAN TERRITORY
Central District.

I, Squire Hall, on oath state that I am 40 years of age, and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that my post office address is Spiro, Ind. Ter.; that I was personally acquainted with Libby Campbell
(Here insert name of deceased)
who was a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; and that said Libby Campbell died on the 1st day of
(Here insert name of deceased)
September, 1906. Squire Hall

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of November, 1906.

H. C. Kisten
Notary Public

17-D 58

32 INDEXED

IN RE
THE DEATH OF
Ned Campbell
~~a citizen~~ of the
Cherokee Nation.

Approved DEC 20 1902 190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 20 1902

Acting Chairman.

D-53

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the death of Ned Campbell (Here insert name of deceased) a ~~citizen of the~~ Choctaw Freedman ~~Nation~~, who formerly resided at or near Spiro (Here insert name of postoffice), Ind. Ter., and died on the ~~\~~ day of November, 1900.

AFFIDAVIT OF RELATIVE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District. }

I, Ellen Williams, on oath state that I am 40 years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that my post office address is Spiro (Here insert name of post office), Ind. Ter.; that I am a daughter (State relationship as the father, an uncle, a cousin, etc.) of Ned Campbell (Here insert name of deceased), who was a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; and that said Ned Campbell (Here insert name of deceased) died on the ~\~ day of November, 1900. Ellen her ✱ mark Williams

WITNESSES TO MARK (Must be Two Witnesses) { Wm C Sims, J. Williams }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 *day of* December *1902.*

H. G. Risteen

Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ACQUAINTANCE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District. }

I, Squire Hall, on oath state that I am 40 years of age, and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that my post office address is Spiro (Here insert name of postoffice), Ind. Ter.; that I was personally acquainted with Ned Campbell (Here insert name of deceased), who was a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; and that said Ned Campbell (Here insert name of deceased) died on the ~\~ day of November, 1900. Squire Hall

WITNESSES TO MARK (Must be Two Witnesses) { }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 *day of* December *1902.*

H. G. Risteen

Notary Public.

17-D-54

32

IN RE
THE DEATH OF

Ella Wright

of the

Choctaw Nation.

Approved DEC 20 1902, 190

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.
FILED
DEC 20 1902

Acting Chairman.

D-54

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the death of Ella (Wright) (Here insert name of deceased)

a ~~citizen of the~~ freedman of the Choctaw Nation, who formerly resided at or near Spiro (Here insert name of postoffice), Ind. Ter., and died on the 29th day of September, 1900

AFFIDAVIT OF RELATIVE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District.

I, Ellen Williams, on oath state that I am 40 years of age and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that my post office address is Spiro (Here insert name of post office), Ind. Ter.; that I am the mother (State relationship as the father, uncle, cousin, etc.) of Ella Wright (Here insert name of deceased), who was a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; and that said Ella Wright (Here insert name of deceased) died on the 29 day of September, 1900. Ellen her X Williams mark

WITNESSES TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses) [illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of December 1900.

H. G. Nesbeen

Notary Public

AFFIDAVIT OF ACQUAINTANCE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INDIAN TERRITORY, Central District.

I, Squire Hall, on oath state that I am 45 years of age, and a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; that my post office address is [illegible], Ind. Ter.; that I was personally acquainted with Ella Wright (Here insert name of deceased), who was a ~~citizen, by~~ freedman, of the Choctaw Nation; and that said Ella Wright (Here insert name of deceased) died on the 29th day of September, 1900. Squire Hall

WITNESS TO MARK

(Must be Two Witnesses)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of December 1900.

H. G. Nesbeen

Notary Public

17-D-53
17-D-54
17-D-55
17-D-56
17-D-57
17-D-58
17-D-59

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell et al, as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Ned Campbell et al	17-D-53
Ellen Wright et al	17-D-54
Ben Brown	17-D-55
Liza Smith et al	17-D-56
Susan Musgrove et al	17-D-57
Peter Campbell	17-D-58
Jeff Campbell et al	17-D-59

- : D E C I S I O N :-

It appears from the record herein that on June 30, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ned Campbell as a Choctaw Freedman; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Dilcy Campbell; Ellen Wright and her minor children, Perry Wright seventeen years of age, Ed Wright sixteen years of age, Hannah Wright fourteen years of age, Florence Wright twelve years of age, Ella Wright ten years of age, Moses Wright five years of age, Ezekiel Wright three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ben Brown; Liza Smith and her minor children, Lizzie Smith eight years of age, Joseph Smith six years of age, Myrtle Smith four years of age, Pearline Smith (as Pauline Smith) one year of age; Susan Musgrove and her minor children, Henry Musgrove three years of age and Henrietta Musgrove one year of age; Peter Campbell; Jeff Campbell and his minor children, Joe Campbell twelve years of age, Ervin Campbell eight years of age, Florence Campbell five years of age, and Pearlie Campbell three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen. Subsequently and on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Ida Smith (born September 17, 1900) and Ellis Smith (born September 17, 1902), children of the said Liza Smith; that on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Dartbuley Campbell (born January 10, 19[illegible]), and David Campbell (born April 9, 1902), children of the said Jeff Campbell, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ellen Wright were slaves of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that said Ellen Wright was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth, including September

25, 1902; that Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Florence Wright, Hannah Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Moses Wright, Liza Smith, Ben Brown and Susan Musgrove are children of the said Ellen Wright; that said children were born in the Choctaw Nation subsequent to the War of the Rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902; that Liza Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith and Ellis Smith are the minor children of the said Liza Smith, and have made their homes with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902, and that Henry Musgrove and Henrietta Musgrove are the minor children of the said Susan Musgrove, and have made their home with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Jeff Campbell was a slave of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that he was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902; and that Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell are the minor children of the said Jeff Campbell, and have made their home with their father since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Peter Campbell, who was born about the year 1866, is the son of Ned and Dilcy Campbell; that the said Peter Campbell was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright died prior to September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright as Choctaw Freedmen should be dismissed, and that Ellen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith, Ellis Smith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641) and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Chairman.

Commissioner.

C. R. Breckinridge

Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

MAY - 4 1905

17-D-53
17-D-54

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Ellen Wright,

Ward, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 6, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright and Ezekiel Wright, and dismissing the application for the enrollment of your father, Ned Campbell, your mother, Dilcy Campbell, and of your daughter, Ella Wright, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you and the above named children, as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

T. B. Needles

Commissioner in Charge.

Incl. 17-D-53 to
69 inclusive.
Registered.

COPY.

17-D-55

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Ben Brown,

Wian, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 6, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-53 to
59 inclusive.

17-D-56

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Liza Smith,

Mountain, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 6, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith and Ellis Smith, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-53 to
59 inclusive.

COPY.

17-D-57.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Susan Musgrove,

Vian, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 6, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Henry Musgrove and Henrietta Musgrove, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-53 to
59 inclusive.

COPY.

17-D-56.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Peter Campbell,

Oak Ledge, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 6, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file ptotest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-56 to 69 inclusive.

COPY.

17-D-59.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Jeff Campbell,

Ward, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered May 6, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

T. B. Needles

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.
Enc-17-D-53 to
59 inclusive.

17-D-53 to
59 inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,
Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered May 6, 1905, granting the applications for enrollment of Ellen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekial Wright, Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ina Smith, Ellis Smith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell, and denying the applications for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Riley Campbell and Ella Wright, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling the above named persons as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

Tams Bixby

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-53 to 59 inclusive.

Choctaw Freedman
D 54

Muskogee, Indian Territory, March 3, 1904.

Ellin Wright,

Mountain, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 25, asking if the enrollment of yourself and your children, Peggie, Ed, Flournce, Moses and Ezeakel Wright, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Ellen Wright for the enrollment of herself and her children, Peggy, Ed, Hannah, Florence, Moses and Ezekiel Wright, as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in charge.

17-D-54.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 17, 1904.

Milen Williams,

Mountain, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

It would be advisable, in the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, for you to appear at one of the above named appointments for the purpose of testifying relative to the rights of yourself and your said children as Choctaw freedmen.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
1512

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 27, 1905.

Ellen Wright,

Santown, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 17, asking that the registered letter addressed to you at Ward, Indian Territory, and returned unclaimed, be forwarded you at Santown, Indian Territory, and in compliance with your request the letter has this day been mailed to you at Santown, Indian Territory.

You are further advised that the names of yourself and four children, Peggy, Ed, Hannah, Florence, Moses and Ezekiel Wright, have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior and you will be notified when your enrollment is approved by the Department.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

Choctaw Fr. 1513

Ben Brown

Fr. 1513

1512

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Ben Brown.

Transferred from 17-D-55-May 22-'05.

See 17-1512

1513

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of the descendants of Ned Campbell and Dilcy Campbell as Choctaw Freedmen, embracing the applications of

Ellen Wright, et al,	17-D-54.
Ben Brown,	17-D-55.
Liza Smith, et al,	17-D-56.
Susan Musgrove, et al,	17-D-57.
Peter Campbell,	17-D-58.
Jeff Campbell, et al,	17-D-59.

Jeff Campbell, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Jeff Campbell.
Q. How old are you? A. About thirty-seven or thirty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Oaklodge.
Q. How long have you lived in the Territory. A. As long as I can remember.
Q. Where were you born? Here? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is the name of your wife? A. Mary Campbell.
Q. When did you marry her? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Where were you married? A. Oaklodge.
Q. Who married you? A. A man named Sisson, a preacher.
Q. Your wife was a states woman? A. No, sir, she is a freedman.
Q. Freedman of what nation? A. Choctaw Nation.
Q. When were you married? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Did you get a certificate of that marriage? A. No, sir, at that time we didn't need any. The man who married us moved off and I never got one.
Q. Do you know the name of the man who married you? A. Sisson.
Q. Is he living? A I don't know.
Q. Have you any children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many? A. Seven.
Q. What is the name of the oldest? A. Jee.
Q. The others? A. Ervin, Florence, Pearlie, Darthuly, David and Frank. Frank was born since the treaty.
Q. Have you any brothers or sisters? A. Yes, sir/ One sister.
Q. What is her name? A. Ellen Williams. Her husband is dead now.
Q. Was she ever known as Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir, that was her first husband.
Q. Do you know her children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many has she? A. What are their names? A. Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Susan Musgrove, Peggy Musgrove, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Mose Wright, Ezekiel Wright.
Q. Did she have a boy named Ned? A. Yes, sir, he is dead.
Q. When did he die? A. Two months ago.
Q. Do you have any other brothers and sisters? A. Elias, my youngest brother. He is in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q. Do you have a brother named Peter? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where is he? A. At home; he could not come.
Q. He is living? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your father's name? A. Ned Campbell.
Q. Is your father a freedman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did he belong to? A. To Robert Jones, and Mrs. Hodges. She owned him first.
Q. What is your mother's name? A. Dilcy Campbell.
Q. Was she a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. To the same parties.
Q. Did your mother, Dilcy, belong to Mrs/ Hodges? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir, as well as I remember, I think they were Choctaws.
Q. Where is your mother? A. She is dead.
Q. When did she die? A. About four years ago. September 12.
Q. You say you are about thirty-eight years old? A. Yes, sir, about that.
Q. Were you born during the war? A. Yes, sir, somewhere about that time?
Q. You said your wife, Mary Campbell, was a freedman? A. Yes, sir, she took one hundred dollars at the other registration.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know.
Q. To a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you here before the Commission at Atoka in August, 1899?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You had the same wife then? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Didn't you testify that your wife was a Cherokee slave? A. Her father, I suppose, was a Cherokee, but she was raised in this territory.
Q. Do you have any witnesses here that know that Dilcy Campbell belonged to Mrs. Hodges and Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir. My sister. And these gentlemen here know more about the slave time than I do.
Q. Do you remember when the Choctaw Nation offered to pay the slaves one hundred dollars each , the freedmen, about twenty years ago, if they would agree to remove from the Nation and not make any claim here?
A. Yes, sir; I remember that.
Q. Didn't you say you would take that $100? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Why? A. Before the time came for us to get it, they said we did not have any right.
Q. Didn't you want to take it? A. At that time, I was alone and my wife. We registered for the money, but we didn't get it, and some of them claimed that we didn't have any right, and we never had any chance to get it.

Witness excused.

Nathan Gary, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Nathan Gary.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Atoka.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-three.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Born and raised right here, and nowhere else.
Q. Who were you the slave of? A. A man named Gary.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir, raised on the same place with her.
Q. Where was that? A. Near Fort Smith.
Q. Whose place was it? A. At that time it was owned by a man named Ring and known as the Ring place. It has changed hands several times.
Q. Dilcy Campbell was a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who did she belong to? A. To a woman by the name of Mrs. Hodges
Q. Did Mrs. Hodges ever sell Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom? A. Robert Jones.
Q. When was that? A. In the time of the war.
Q. Did he sell her? A. No, sir.
Q. Was she living with Robert Jones at the time of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You know that? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Diley Campbell with Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was he living at that time? A. East about fifty miles.
Q. Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was this woman, Diley Campbell, at that time? A. Here on the Blue.
Q. Who was she living with? A. Robert Jones.
Q. Did she ever run away? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, three or four times, I guess.
Q. Did you know Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir, but he was quite a young man.
Q. Do you know him to be the son of Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know any of the others of Diley Campbell's children?
A. One called Ellen.
Q? Is that Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did she have any other children? A. Yes, sir, some boys. One named Peter.
Q. Have you been enrolledas a Choctaw Freedman and got your allotment? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

F. Greenwood Leflore, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What isyour name? A. F. Greenwood Leflore.
Q. How old areyou? A. Thirty-three.
Q. Citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. By blood? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you personally acquainted with Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know his mother, Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know her other children? A. Yes, sir. I know Pete, Ellen, Jeff, and one called Lemon and Elias.
Q. Did you know Ned Campbell, Diley's husband? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who was he? A. A freedman, a preacher.
Q. To whom did he belong? A. To a Mrs. Hodges. She sold him to someone I don't know who. Her name was first McKinney.
Q. Have you any knowledge of the attempt of these people, Jeff Campbell and the other children of Diley Campbell, to secure the one hundred dollars offered to the Choctaw freedman? A. Yes, sir. They were to take it, but I don't know whether they ever got it.
Q. Did you ever hear any reason why they didn't get it? A. Yes, sir I heard afterwards that they getproof some way that Mrs. Hodges sold them and they were freed under a non-citizen.
Q. When was this $100 payment to be made? A. About eighteen years ago, I guess.
Q. These people were willing to take it, but when it came to the question of thepayment of the money, the evidence showed that they were sold to a non-citizen during the war? A. Yes, sir. They had Mrs. Hodges as a witness.
Q. Now these applicantshave testified that Mrs. Hodges sold them to Robert Jones, who was a Choctaw? A. I don't know him.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges living now? A. No, sir, she is dead.

Gilbert W. Dukes, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Gilbert W. Dukes.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-five.
Q. Postoffice address? A. Talihina.
Q. You are a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have held numerous tribal offices? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have been Governor? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Principal Chief? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Hodges who lived near Oakloage during her lifetime? A. Yes, sir, I was acquainted with the family when a boy.
Q. Did you know a slave she owned by the name of Dilcy Campbell?
A. No, sir, I do not remember. The only slaves they had when I knew them were named Battees.
Q. Do you know Jeff Campbell? A. Just met him.
Q. About eighteen years ago, registration was made by theChoctaw Nation of the slaves of Choctaw Indians and their descendants, known as Choctaw Freedmen, in which an agreement was made that these freedmen were to accept one hundred dollars each and relinquish all their rights as Choctaw Freedmen. Now these people, Jeff Campbell and the other descendants of Dilcy Campbell, testify that they elected to take that money.
A. Yes, sir, that is my understanding.
Q. Do you knowwhy they did not get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you hear? A. No, sir.
Q. Was there any question as to their right as Choctaw freedmen?
A. I think that question has been raised.
Q. Did you have anything to do with the Choctaw Freedmen registration in 1885?
A. No, sir, one of my neighbors, Judge Frazier, was one of the Commissioners in that district.
Q. You know for some reason this money was not paid to these people after they elected to take it?
A. No, sir, I don't know that.
Q. Did you know Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was he a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Owned a good many slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. During the war he was buying and selling slaves? A. Yes, sir, he was buying and selling.
Q. He used to be Principal Chief a good many years ago? A. No, sir, I don't think so.
Q. He had a good deal of property and well fixed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the close of the was he was the owner of a good many slaves?
A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Lem Colbert, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Lem Colbert.
Q. How old are you? A. Eighty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Shawneetown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Chickasaw.
Q. Whom did you belong to? A. Robert Jones. My mistress was his wife, and she was a Chickasaw.
Q. You lived with Robert Jones during the war? A. Yes, sir, and a long time afterwards.
Q. Did you ever know a woman named Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know of Robert Jones buying any slaves from Mrs. Hodges, near Oakledge? A. No, sir, he never bought any from her. They had some talk about it, but he never bought any.
Q. You say you heard some talk about this Dilcy Campbell woman?
A. Yes, sir, some talk about it.
Q. Do you know what became of these people he was talking of buying? A. They went back to Skullyville after emancipation.
Q. Did Robert Jones buy many slaves during the war? A. No, sir, none at all.
Q. All before the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. About how many slaves did Robert Jones own when the war broke out? A. I don't know exactly, a good many, a heap of them.
Q. You never knew him to own a woman, Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. A slave named Ned Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. What was your business? What did you do on his plantation?
A. I was a waiter about the house? I was waiter eversince my mistress married.
Q. You know pretty well what they did, when they bought or sold slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You were around the house? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You would know if they bought any new slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you ever hear any talk about buying these people from Mrs. Hodges? A. No, sir, but after emancipation I heard he had bought them, but he didn't do it.

Witness Excused.

Jeff Campbell, recalled:

Q. You say Mrs. Hodges sold your mother, Dilcy, and your father, Ned, to Robert Jones during the war? A. That is what they told me.
Q. When was that? A. I don't know. I was too young.
Q. Is your father dead? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Mrs. Hodges is dead? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Sidney Thompson, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Sidney Thompson.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-seven.
Q. Where do you live? A. Stringtown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whose slave were you? A. Giles Thompson's.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir, never was sold or nothing. Was born and raised here.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir. I have seen her. Not personally acquainted with her.
Q. How much did you know her? A. For four or five years.
Q. What four or five years was it;when did you first meet her; after the war? A. Yes, sir, after and before the war.
Q. Where did you know her before the war? A. On Red River.
Q. Did you ever see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, after the war.
Q. Where? A. Down there on Red River.
Q. Who was she living with then? A. Her mother and father.

Q. Was she a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know exactly.
Q. Whereabouts on Red River was it she was living when you knew her?
A. Out west of Fort Washita.
Q. In the Chickasaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you living at that time? A. Out there for a while on what they called a range.
Q. You knew Dilcy after the war? A. I saw her quite often.
Q. What was her husband's name? A. I don't know.
Q. Did she have any children? A. Not then.
Q. How long after the war was it when you knew her? A. About '66 and '67.
Q. And she had no children? A. Not that I know of.
Q. You don't know much about it at all? A. No, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of September, 1904.

M Humphrey
Notary Public.

A R T
17 D 53
17 D 54
17 D 55
17 D 56
17 D 57
17 D 58
17 D 59

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Ned Campbell et al.	17 D 53
Ellen Wright et al.	17 D 54
Ben Brown	17 D 55
Liza Smith et al.	17 D 56
Susan Musgrove et al.	17 D 57
Peter Campbell	17 D 58
Jeff Campbell et al.	17 D 59

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on June 30, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ned Campbell as a Choctaw Freedman; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Dilcy Campbell; Ellen Wright and her minor children, Peggy Wright, seventeen years of age, Ed Wright sixteen years of age, Hannah Wright, fourteen years of age, Florence Wright twelve years of age, Ella Wright, ten years of age, Moses Wright five years of age, Ezekiel Wright three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ben Brown; Liza Smith and her minor children , Lizzie Smith, eight years of age, Joseph Smith, six years of age, Myrtle Smith, four years of age, Pearline Smith (as Pauline Smith) one year of age; Susan Musgrove and her minor children, Henry Musgrove three years of age and Henrietta Musgrove one year of age; Peter Campbell; Jeff Campbell and his minor children, Joe Campbell, twelve years of age, Ervin Campbell, eight years of age, Florence Campbell, five years of age, and Pearlie Campbell three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen. Subsequently and on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Ida Smith (born September 17, 1900) and Ellis Smith (born September 17, 1902), children of the said Liza Smith; that on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Darthuley Campbell (born January 10, 1900), and David Campbell (born April 9, 1902), children of the said Jeff Campbell, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ellen Wright were slaves of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that said Ellen Wright was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth up to and including September 25, 1902; that Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Florence Wright, Hannah Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Moses Wright, Liza Smith, Ben Brown and Susan Musgrove are children of the said Ellen Wright; that said children were born in the Choctaw Nation subsequent to the

War of the Rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902; that Liza Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith and Ellis Smith are the minor children of the said Liza Smith, and have made their homes with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902, and that Henry Musgrove and Henrietta Musgrove are the minor children of the said Susan Musgrove, and have made their home with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Jeff Campbell was a slave of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, that he was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the dateof his birth up to and including September 25, 1902; and that Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell are the minor children of the said Jeff Campbell, and have made their home with their father since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Peter Campbell, who was born about the year 1866, is the son of Ned and Dilcy Campbell; that the said Peter Campbell was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright died prior to September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright as Choctaw Freedmen should be dismissed, and that Ellen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith, Ellis Smith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641) and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

(Signed) Tams Bixby,
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 6 1905.

17-D-55

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

COPY.

Ben Brown,

Wian, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 6, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED T. B. Needles

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.

Incl. 17-D-55 to
59 inclusive.

17-B-88 to
99 inclusive.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,
Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered May 6, 1906, granting the applications for enrollment of Ellen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Hankial Wright, Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ina Smith, Ellis Smith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthaley Campbell and David Campbell, and dismissing the applications for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Daisy Campbell and Ella Wright, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling the above named persons as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,
SIGNED T. B. Needles.

Registered.
Inclo. 17-B-88 to 99 inclusive.

17-D-55.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Ben Brown,

Vian, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory on September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory, September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire you may appear at one of the above named appointments for the purpose of offering such testimony as you may be able to produce relative to your right to enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Freedman
1513

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 27, 1905.

Ben Brown,

Vian, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 23, asking if the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations filed a protest against your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman and if you can now make selection of your allotment.

In reply to your letter you are advised that no protest was filed by the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and your name has been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior but your enrollment has not yet been approved by him, and pending such approval of your enrollment, no selection of allotment can be made by you.

You will be notified of the approval of your enrollment.

Respectfully,

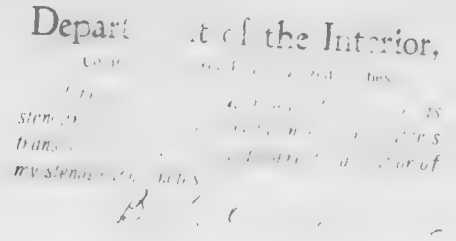
Chairman.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T. August 28, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Ben Brown, said Brown being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

Ellen Wright is my mother and her mother was Dilcy Campbell. I claim to be a Choctaw through my mother. I am a grandson of Dilcy Campbell. (As to his citizenship see testimony of Ellen Wright and Dilcy Campbell.) (He is on roll as one of those who elected to receive the $100 as Benjamin Wright.)



Choctaw Fr. 1514

Liza Smith

Fr. 1514

1514

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Liza Smith, et, al.

Transferred from 17 -D-5(-May 22, 1905.

See 17-152.

1514

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

17-D-56.

In the matter of the enrollment of Liza Smith and her minor children, Lizzie, Joseph, Myrtle, Pearline, Ida and Ellis Smith, as Choctaw Freedmen.

Liza Smith, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Liza Smith.
Q. Postoffice address? A. Mountain, I. T.
Q. You are the daughter of Ellen Wright, are you not? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have some children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Their names? A. Lizzie, Joseph, Myrtle, Pearline, Ida and Ellis
Q. Are they all living today? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you and the children always lived in the Choctaw Nation?
A. Yes, sir, since I have been married.
Q. Where else? A. Cherokee Nation.
Q. Always lived in the Indian Territory? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that, as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a true, full and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of September, 1904.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of the descendants of Ned Campbell and Dilcy Campbell as Choctaw Freedmen, embracing the applications of

Ellen Wright, et al,	17-D-54.
Ben Brown,	17-D-55.
Liza Smith, et al,	17-D-56.
Susan Musgrove, et al,	17-D-57.
Peter Campbell,	17-D-58.
Jeff Campbell, et al,	17-D-59.

Jeff Campbell, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Jeff Campbell.
Q. How old are you? A. About thirty-seven or thirty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Oaklodge.
Q. How long have you lived in the Territory. A. As long as I can remember.
Q. Where were you born? Here? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is the name of your wife? A. Mary Campbell.
Q. When did you marry her? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Where were you married? A. Oaklodge.
Q. Who married you? A. A man named Sisson, a preacher.
Q. Your wife was a states woman? A. No, sir, she is a freedman.
Q. Freedman of what nation? A. Choctaw Nation.
Q. When were you married? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Did you get a certificate of that marriage? A. No, sir, at that time we didn't need any. The man who married us moved off and I never got one.
Q. Do you know the name of the man who married you? A. Sisson.
Q. Is he living? A I don't know.
Q. Have you any children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many? A. Seven.
Q. What is the name of the oldest? A. Joe.
Q. The others? A. Ervin, Florence, Pearlie, Darthuly, David and Frank. Frank was born since the treaty.
Q. Have you any brothers or sisters? A. Yes, sir/ One sister.
Q. What is her name? A. Ellen Williams. Her husband is dead now.
Q. Was she ever known as Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir, that was her first husband.
Q. Do you know her children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many has she? Q. What are their names? A. Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Susan Musgrove, Peggy Musgrove, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Mose Wright, Ezekiel Wright.
Q. Did she have a boy named Ed? A. Yes, sir, he is dead.
Q. When did he die? A. Two months ago.
Q. Do you have any other brothers and sisters? A. Elias, my youngest brother. He is in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q. Do you have a brother named Peter? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where is he? A. At home; he could not come.
Q. He is living? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your father's name? A. Ned Campbell.
Q. Is your father a freedman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did he belong to? A. To Robert Jones, and Mrs. Hodges. She owned him first.
Q. What is your mother's name? A. Dilcy Campbell.
Q. Was she a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. To the same parties.
Q. Did your mother, Dilcy, belong to Mrs/ Hodges? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir, as well as I remember, I think they were Choctaws.
Q. Where is your mother? A. She is dead.
Q. When did she die? A. About four years ago. September 12.
Q. You say you are about thirty-eight years old? A. Yes, sir, about that.
Q. Were you born during the war? A. Yes, sir, somewhere about that time?
Q. You said your wife, Mary Campbell, was a freedman? A. Yes, sir, she took one hundred dollars at the other registration.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know.
Q. To a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you here before the Commission at Atoka in August, 1899? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You had the same wife then? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Didn't you testify that your wife was a Cherokee slave? A. Her father, I suppose, was a Cherokee, but she was raised in this territory.
Q. Do you have any witnesses here that know that Dilcy Campbell belonged to Mrs. Hodges and Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir. My sister. And these gentlemen here know more about the slave time than I do.
Q. Do you remember when the Choctaw Nation offered to pay the slaves one hundred dollars each , the freedmen, about twenty years ago, if they would agree to remove from the Nation and not make any claim here?
A. Yes, sir; I remember that.
Q. Didn't you say you would take that $100? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Why? A. Before the time came for us to get it, they said we did not have any right.
Q. Didn't you want to take it? A. At that time, I was alone and my wife. We registered for the money, but we didn't get it, and some of them claimed that we didn't have any right, and we never had any chance to get it.

Witness excused.

Nathan Gary, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Nathan Gary.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Atoka.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-three.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Born and raised right here, and nowhere else.
Q. Who were you the slave of? A. A man named Gary.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir, raised on the same place with her.
Q. Where was that? A. Near Fort Smith.
Q. Whose place was it? A. At that time it was owned by a man named Ring and known as the Ring place. It has changed hands several times.
Q. Dilcy Campbell was a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who did she belong to? A. To a woman by the name of Mrs. Hodges
Q. Did Mrs. Hodges ever sell Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom? A. Robert Jones.
Q. When was that? A. In the time of the war.
Q. Did he sell her? A. No, sir.
Q. Was she living with Robert Jones at the time of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You know that? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Dilcy Campbell with Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was he living at that time? A. East about fifty miles.
Q. Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was this woman, Dilcy Campbell, at that time? A. Here on the Blue.
Q. Who was she living with? A. Robert Jones.
Q. Did she ever run away? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, three or four times, I guess.
Q. Did you know Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir, but he was quite a young man.
Q. Do you know him to be the son of Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know any of the others of Dilcy Campbell's children? A. One called Ellen.
Q? Is that Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did she have any other children? A. Yes, sir, some boys. One named Peter.
Q. Have you been enrolledas a Choctaw Freedman and got your allotment? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

F. Greenwood Leflore, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What isyour name? A. F. Greenwood Leflore.
Q. How old areyou? A. Thirty-three.
Q. Citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. By blood? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you personally acquainted with Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know his mother, Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know her other children? A. Yes, sir. I know Pete, Ellen, Jeff, and one called Lemon and Elias.
Q. Did you know Ned Campbell, Dilcy's husband? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who was he? A. A freedman, a preacher.
Q. To whom did he belong? A. To a Mrs. Hodges. She sold him to someone I don't know who. Her name was first McKinney.
Q. Have you any knowledge of the attempt of these people, Jeff Campbell and the other children of Dilcy Campbell, to secure the one hundred dollars offered to the Choctaw freedmen? A. Yes, sir. They were to take it, but I don't know whether they ever got it.
Q. Did you ever hear any reason why they didn't get it? A. Yes, sir I heard afterwards that they gotproof some way that Mrs. Hodges sold them and they were freed under a non-citizen.
Q. When was this $100 payment to be made? A. About eighteen years ago, I guess.
Q. These people were willing to take it, but when it came to the question of thepayment of the money, the evidence showed that they were sold to a non-citizen during the war? A. Yes, sir. They had Mrs. Hodges as a witness.
Q. Now these applicantshave testified that Mrs. Hodges sold them to Robert Jones, who was a Choctaw? A. I don't know him.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges living now? A. No, sir, she is dead.

Gilbert W. Dukes, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Gilbert W. Dukes.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-five.
Q. Postoffice address? A. Talihina.
Q. You are a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have held numerous tribal offices? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have been Governor? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Principal Chief? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Hodges who lived near Oakloage during her lifetime? A. Yes, sir, I was acquainted with the family when a boy.
Q. Did you know a slave she owned by the name of Dilcy Campbell?
A. No, sir, I do not remember. The only slaves they had when I knew them were named Battees.
Q. Do you know Jeff Campbell? A. Just met him.
Q. About eighteen years age, registration was made by theChoctaw Nation of the slaves of Choctaw Indians and their descendants, known as Choctaw Freedmen, in which an agreement was made that these freedmen were to accept one hundred dollars each and relinquish all their rights as Choctaw Freedmen. Now these people, Jeff Campbell and the other descendants of Dilcy Campbell,testify that they elected to take that money.
A. Yes, sir, that is my understanding.
Q. Do you knowwhy they did not get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you hear? A. No, sir.
Q. Was there any question as to their right as Choctaw freedmen?
A. I think that question has been raised.
Q. Did you have anything to do with the Choctaw Freedmen registration in 1885?
A. No, sir, one of my neighbors, Judge Frazier, was one of the Commissioners in that district.
Q. You know for some reason this money was not paid to these people after they elected to take it?
A. No, sir, I don't know that.
Q. Did you know Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was he a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Owned a good many slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. During the war he was buying and selling slaves? A. Yes, sir, he was buying and selling.
Q. He used to be Principal Chief a good many years ago? A. No, sir, I don't think so.
Q. He had a good deal of property and well fixed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the close of the was he was the owner of a good many slaves?
A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Lem Colbert, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Lem Colbert.
Q. How old are you? A. Eighty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Shawneetown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Chickasaw.
Q. Whom did you belong to? A. Robert Jones. My mistress was his wife, and she was a Chickasaw.
Q. You lived with Robert Jones during the war? A. Yes, sir, and a long time afterwards.
Q. Did you ever know a woman named Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know of Robert Jones buying any slaves from Mrs. Hodges, near Oakledge? A. No, sir, he never bought any from her. They had some talk about it, but he never bought any.
Q. You say you heard some talk about this Dilcy Campbell woman?
A. Yes, sir, some talk about it.
Q. Do you know what became of these people he was talking of buying? A. They went back to Skullyville after emancipation.
Q. Did Robert Jones buy many slaves during the war? A. No, sir, none at all.
Q. All before the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. About how many slaves did Robert Jones own when the war broke out? A. I don't know exactly, a good many, a heap of them.
Q. You never knew him to own a woman, Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. A slave named Ned Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. What was your business? What did you do on his plantation?
A. I was a waiter about the house? I was waiter ever since my mistress married.
Q. You know pretty well what they did, when they bought or sold slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You were around the house? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You would know if they bought any new slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you ever hear any talk about buying these people from Mrs. Hodges? A. No, sir, but after emancipation I heard he had bought them, but he didn't do it.

Witness Excused.

Jeff Campbell, recalled:

Q. You say Mrs. Hodges sold your mother, Dilcy, and your father, Ned, to Robert Jones during the war? A. That is what they told me.
Q. When was that? A. I don't know. I was too young.
Q. Is your father dead? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Mrs. Hodges is dead? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Sidney Thompson, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Sidney Thompson.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-seven.
Q. Where do you live? A. Stringtown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whose slave were you? A. Giles Thompson's.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir, never was sold or nothing. Was born and raised here.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir. I have seen her. Not personally acquainted with her.
Q. How much did you know her? A. For four or five years.
Q. What four or five years was it; when did you first meet her; after the war? A. Yes, sir, after and before the war.
Q. Where did you know her before the war? A. On Red River.
Q. Did you ever see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, after the war.
Q. Where? A. Down there on Red River.
Q. Who was she living with then? A. Her mother and father.

Q. Was she a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know exactly.
Q. Whereabouts on Red River was it she was living when you knew her?
A. Out west of Fort Washita.
Q. In the Chickasaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you living at that time? A. Out there for a while on what they called a range.
Q. You knew Diley after the war? A. I saw her quite often.
Q. What was her husband's name? A. I don't know.
Q. Did she have any children? A. Not then.
Q. How long after the war was it when you knew her? A. About '66 and '67.
Q. And she had no children? A. Not that I know of.
Q. You don't know much about it at all? A. No, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of September, 1904.

J. Humphrey
Notary Public.

A R T
17 D 53
17 D 54
17 D 55
17 D 56
17 D 57
17 D 58
17 D 59

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Ned Campbell et al.	17 D 53
Ellen Wright et al.	17 D 54
Ben Brown	17 D 55
Liza Smith et al.	17 D 56
Susan Musgrove et al.	17 D 57
Peter Campbell	17 D 58
Jeff Campbell et al.	17 D 59

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on June 30, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ned Campbell as a Choctaw Freedman; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Dilcy Campbell; Ellen Wright and her minor children, Peggy Wright, seventeen years of age, Ed Wright sixteen years of age, Hannah Wright, fourteen years of age, Florence Wright twelve years of age, Ella Wright, ten years of age, Moses Wright five years of age, Ezekiel Wright three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ben Brown; Liza Smith and her minor children, Lizzie Smith, eight years of age, Joseph Smith, six years of age, Myrtle Smith, four years of age, Pearline Smith (as Pauline Smith) one year of age; Susan Musgrove and her minor children, Henry Musgrove three years of age and Henrietta Musgrove one year of age; Peter Campbell; Jeff Campbell and his minor children, Joe Campbell, twelve years of age, Ervin Campbell, eight years of age, Florence Campbell, five years of age, and Pearlie Campbell three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen. Subsequently, and on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Ida Smith (born September 17, 1900) and Ellis Smith (born September 17, 1902), children of the said Liza Smith; that on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Darthuley Campbell (born January 10, 1900), and David Campbell (born April 9, 1903), children of the said Jeff Campbell, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ellen Wright were slaves of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that said Ellen Wright was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth up to and including September 25, 1902; that Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Florence Wright, Hannah Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Moses Wright, Liza Smith, Ben Brown and Susan Musgrove are children of the said Ellen Wright, that said children were born in the Choctaw Nation subsequent to the

War of the Rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902; that Liza Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith and Ellis Smith are the minor children of the said Liza Smith, and have made their homes with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902, and that Henry Musgrove and Henrietta Musgrove are the minor children of the said Susan Musgrove, and have made their home with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Jeff Campbell was a slave of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that he was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the dateof his birth up to and including September 25, 1902; and that Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell are the minor children of the said Jeff Campbell, and have made their home with their father since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Peter Campbell, who was born about the year 1866, is the son of Ned and Dilcy Campbell; that the said Peter Campbell was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright died prior to September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright as Choctaw Freedmen should be dismissed, and that Ellen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith, EllisSmith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1 898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641) and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

(Signed) Tams Bixby,
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 6 1905.

17-D-56

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Liza Smith,

Mountain, Indian Territory,

Dear Madam:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 6, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ina Smith and Ellis Smith, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-53 to
59 inclusive.

17-D-83 to
99 inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1903.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,
Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered May 6, 1903, granting the applications for enrollment of Allen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekial Wright, Ben Arnold, Tina Smith, Minnie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearlee Smith, Ina Smith, Ellie Smith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Irvin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthulay Campbell and Bevis Campbell, and dismissing the applications for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Riley Campbell and Rita Wright, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to take appeal against the action of the Commission in enrolling the above named persons as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, the papers will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,
SIGNED T. B. Needles.
Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-83 to 99 inclusive.

Choctaw Freedman
D 56

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 26, 1904.

Frank Smith,

Oak Lodge, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 6, 1904, to the Secretary of the Interior, which has been by him referred to the Commission for consideration and appropriate action. Therein you ask if the enrollment of Eliza Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Joseph, Myrtle, Pauline, Ida and Ellis Smith, has been approved as Choctaw freedmen.

In reply you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Liza Smith for the enrollment of herself and her children, Lizzie, Joseph, Myrtle, Pauline, Ida and Ellis Smith, as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case they will be notified of the action taken therein.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-56.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Liza Smith,

Oak Lodge, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904; and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire you may appear at one of the above named appointments for the purpose of offering such testimony as you may be able to produce relative to the right of yourself and children to enrollment as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-D-56

Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 1, 1904.

Frank Smith,

Spiro, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 27th ult., in acknowledgment of our communication dated August 18, 1904 addressed to Eliza Smith notifying her that if she desired to do so she could appear before the Commission at the Choctaw Land Office at Atoka, Indian Territory September 6-7, 1904, or at the Chickasaw Land Office Tishomingo, Indian Territory September 8-9, 1904, for the purpose of offering such testimony as she might desire relative to the rights of herself and children to enrollment as Freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

You state that it will be impossible for her to appear before the Commission at its office in Muskogee, Indian Territory but at Atoka, Indian Territory.

You are informed that if you or wife prefer to appear before the Commission at Muskogee, Indian Territory, you will be permitted to do so. It is important, however, that the appearance should be made with as little delay as possible.

Our letter of August 18, 1904 is returned herewith.

Respectfully,

Enc. F. 2-6

Chairman.

17-1514

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 29, 1905.

Liza Smith,

Mountain, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 11, 1905, asking if the names of yourself and your children have been placed upon the final roll of Choctaw freedmen.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the names of yourself and your children Lizzie, Joseph, Myrtle, Perline, Ida and Ellis Smith have been placed upon a schedule of Choctaw Freedmen which has been forwarded the Secretary of the Interior for approval, but the Commission has not yet been advised of Departmental action thereon.

You will be notified when the enrollment of yourself and your children is approved.

Respectfully,

Chairman.

17-1514

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 15, 1907.

Elis Smith,

Mountain, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of May 4, 1907, in which you ask if Mandar Smith born April 13, 1904 and Bether Smith born October 15, 1906 have been approved as citizens of the Choctaw Nation.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it does not appear that any application was made for the enrollment of Mandar or Bether Smith as citizens of the Choctaw Nation, and the time within which applications could be received for the enrollment of minor children of citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations expired July 25, 1906, and in this connection your attention is invited to the following provision of the Act of Congress approved April 26, 1906:

> "That the rolls of the tribes affected by this Act shall be fully completed on or before the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and seven, and the Secretary of the Interior shall have no jurisdiction to approve the enrollment of any person after said date."

Respectfully,

Acting Commissioner.

Choctaw Fr. 1515

Susan Musgrove

Fr. 1515

1515

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Susan Musgrove, et, al.

Transferred from 17-D-57-May 22, 1905.

See 17-1512

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of the descendants of Ned Campbell and Dilcy Campbell as Choctaw Freedmen, embracing the applications of

Ellen Wright, et al,	17-D-54.
Ben Brown,	17-D-55.
Liza Smith, et al,	17-D-56.
Susan Musgrove, et al,	17-D-57.
Peter Campbell,	17-D-58.
Jeff Campbell, et al,	17-D-59.

Jeff Campbell, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Jeff Campbell.
Q. How old are you? A. About thirty-seven or thirty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Oaklodge.
Q. How long have you lived in the Territory. A. As long as I can remember.
Q. Where were you born? Here? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is the name of your wife? A. Mary Campbell.
Q. When did you marry her? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Where were you married? A. Oaklodge.
Q. Who married you? A. A man named Sisson, a preacher.
Q. Your wife was a states woman? A. No, sir, she is a freedman.
Q. Freedman of what nation? A. Choctaw Nation.
Q. When were you married? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Did you get a certificate of that marriage? A. No, sir, at that time we didn't need any. The man who married us moved off and I never got one.
Q. Do you know the name of the man who married you? A. Sisson.
Q. Is he living? A. I don't know.
Q. Have you any children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many? A. Seven.
Q. What is the name of the oldest? A. Joe.
Q. The others? A. Irvin, Florence, Pearlie, Darthuly, David and Frank. Frank was born since the treaty.
Q. Have you any brothers or sisters? A. Yes, sir/ One sister.
Q. What is her name? A. Ellen Williams. Her husband is dead now.
Q. Was she ever known as Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir, that was her first husband.
Q. Do you know her children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many has she? Q. What are their names? A. Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Susan Musgrove, Peggy Musgrove, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Mose Wright, Ezekiel Wright.
Q. Did she have a boy named Ed? A. Yes, sir, he is dead.
Q. When did he die? A. Two months ago.
Q. Do you have any other brothers and sisters? A. Elias, my youngest brother. He is in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q. Do you have a brother named Peter? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where is he? A. At home; he could not come.
Q. He is living? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your father's name? A. Ned Campbell.
Q. Is your father a freedman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did he beleng to? A. To Robert Jones, and Mrs. Hodges. She owned him first.
Q. What is your mother's name? A. Dilcy Campbell.
Q. Was she a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she beleng? A. To the same parties.
Q. Did your mother, Dilcy, beleng to Mrs/ Hodges? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir, as well as I remember, I think they were Choctaws.
Q. Where is your mother? A. She is dead.
Q. When did she die? A. About four years ago. September 12.
Q. You say you are about thirty-eight years old? A. Yes, sir, about that.
Q. Were you born during the war? A. Yes, sir, somewhere about that time?
Q. You said your wife, Mary Campbell, was a freedman? A. Yes, sir, she took one hundred dollars at the other registration.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know.
Q. To a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you here before the Commission at Atoka in August, 1899? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You had the same wife then? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Didn't you testify that your wife was a Cherokee slave? A. Her father, I suppose, was a Cherokee, but she was raised in this territory.
Q. Do you have any witnesses here that know that Dilcy Campbell belonged to Mrs. Hodges and Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir. My sister. And these gentlemen here know more about the slave time than I do.
Q. Do you remember when the Choctaw Nation offered to pay the slaves one hundred dollars each , the freedmen, about twenty years ago, if they would agree to remove from the Nation and not make any claim here?
A. Yes, sir; I remember that.
Q. Didn't you say you would take that $100? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Why? A. Before the time came for us to get it, they said we did not have any right.
Q. Didn't you want to take it? A. At that time, I was alone and my wife. We registered for the money, but we didn't get it, and some of them claimed that we didn't have any right, and we never had any chance to get it.

Witness excused.

Nathan Gary, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Nathan Gary.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Atoka.
Q. How old are you? AL Fifty-three.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Born and raised right here, and nowhere else.
Q. Who were you the slave of? A. A man named Gary.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir, raised on the same place with her.
Q. Where was that? A. Near Fort Smith.
Q. Whose place was it? A. At that time it was owned by a man named Ring and known as the Ring place. It has changed hands several times.
Q. Dilcy Campbell was a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who did she belong to? A. To a woman by the name of Mrs. Hodges
Q. Did Mrs. Hodges ever sell Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom? A. Robert Jones.
Q. When was that? A. In the time of the war.
Q. Did he sell her? A. No, sir.
Q. Was she living with Robert Jones at the time of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You know that? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Diley Campbell with Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was he living at that time? A. East about fifty miles.
Q. Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was this woman, Diley Campbell, at that time? A. Here on the Blue.
Q. Who was she living with? A. Robert Jones.
Q. Did she ever run away? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, three or four times, I guess.
Q. Did you know Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir, but he was quite a young man.
Q. Do you know him to be the son of Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know any of the others of Diley Campbell's children? A. One called Ellen.
Q? Is that Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did she have any other children? A. Yes, sir, some boys. One named Peter.
Q. Have you been enrolledas a Choctaw Freedman and got your allotment? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

F. Greenwood Leflore, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What isyour name? A. F. Greenwood Leflore.
Q. How old areyou? A. Thirty-three.
Q. Citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. By blood? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you personally acquainted with Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know his mother, Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know her other children? A. Yes, sir. I know Pete, Ellen, Jeff, and one called Lemon and Silas.
Q. Did you know Ned Campbell, Diley's husband? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who was he? A. A freedman, a preacher.
Q. To whom did he belong? A. To a Mrs. Hodges. She sold him to someone I don't know who. Her name was first McKinney.
Q. Have you any knowledge of the attempt of these people, Jeff Campbell and the other children of Diley Campbell, to secure the one hundred dollars offered to the Choctaw freedmen? A. Yes, sir. They were to take it, but I don't know whether they ever got it.
Q. Did you ever hear any reason why they didn't get it? A. Yes, sir I heard afterwards that they gotproof some way that Mrs. Hodges sold them and they were freed under a non-citizen.
Q. When was this $100 payment to be made? A. About eighteen years ago, I guess.
Q. These people were willing to take it, but when it came to the question of thepayment of the money, the evidence showed that they were sold to a non-citizen during the war? A. Yes, sir. They had Mrs. Hodges as a witness.
Q. Now these applicantshave testified that Mrs. Hodges sold them to Robert Jones, who was a Choctaw? A. I don't know him.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges living now? A. No, sir, she is dead.

Gilbert W. Dukes, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Gilbert W. Dukes.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-five.
Q. Postoffice address? A. Talihina.
Q. You are a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have held numerous tribal offices? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have been Governor? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Principal Chief? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Hodges who lived near Oaklodge during her lifetime? A. Yes, sir, I was acquainted with the family when a boy.
Q. Did you know a slave she owned by the name of Dilcy Campbell?
A. No, sir, I do not remember. The only slaves they had when I knew them were named Battees.
Q. Do you know Jeff Campbell? A. Just met him.
Q. About eighteen years ago, registration was made by theChoctaw Nation of the slaves of Choctaw Indians and their descendants, known as Choctaw Freedmen, in which an agreement was made that these freedmen were to accept one hundred dollars each and relinquish all their rights as Choctaw Freedmen. Now these people, Jeff Campbell and the other descendants of Dilcy Campbell,testify that they elected to take that money.
A. Yes, sir, that is my understanding.
Q. Do you knowwhy they did not get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you hear? A. No, sir.
Q. Was there any question as to their right as Choctaw freedmen?
A. I think that question has been raised.
Q. Did you have anything to do with the Choctaw Freedmen registration in 1885?
A. No, sir, one of my neighbors, Judge Frazier, was one of the Commissioners in that district.
Q. You know for some reason this money was not paid to these people after they elected to take it?
A. No, sir, I don't know that.
Q. Did you know Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was he a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Owned a good many slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. During the war he was buying and selling slaves? A. Yes, sir, he was buying and selling.
Q. He used to be Principal Chief a good many years ago? A. No, sir, I don't think so.
Q. He had a good deal of property and well fixed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the close of the was he was the owner of a good many slaves?
A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Lem Colbert, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Lem Colbert.
Q. How old are you? A. Eighty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Shawneetown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Chickasaw.
Q. Whom did you belong to? A. Robert Jones. My mistress was his wife, and she was a Chickasaw.
Q. You lived with Robert Jones during the war? A. Yes, sir, and a long time afterwards.
Q. Did you ever know a woman named Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know of Robert Jones buying any slaves from Mrs. Hodges, near Oaklodge? A. No, sir, he never bought any from her. They had some talk about it, but he never bought any.
Q. You say you heard some talk about this Dilcy Campbell woman?
A. Yes, sir, some talk about it.
Q. Do you know what became of these people he was talking of buying? A. They went back to Skullyville after emancipation.
Q. Did Robert Jones buy many slaves during the war? A. No, sir, none at all.
Q. All before the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. About how many slaves did Robert Jones own when the war broke out? A. I don't know exactly, a good many, a heap of them.
Q. You never knew him to own a woman, Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. A slave named Ned Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. What was your business? What did you do on his plantation?
A. I was a waiter about the house? I was waiter eversince my mistress married.
Q. You know pretty well what they did, when they bought or sold slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You were around the house? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You would know if they bought any new slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you ever hear any talk about buying these people from Mrs. Hodges? A. No, sir, but after emancipation I heard he had bought them, but he didn't do it.

Witness Excused.

Jeff Campbell, recalled:

Q. You say Mrs. Hodges sold your mother, Dilcy, and your father, Ned, to Robert Jones during the war? A. That is what they told me.
Q. When was that? A. I don't know. I was too young.
Q. Is your father dead? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Mrs. Hodges is dead? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Sidney Thompson, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Sidney Thompson.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-seven.
Q. Where do you live? A. Stringtown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whose slave were you? A. Giles Thompson's.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir, never was sold or nothing. Was born and raised here.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir. I have seen her. Not personally acquainted with her.
Q. How much did you know her? A. For four or five years.
Q. What four or five years was it;when did you first meet her; after the war? A. Yes, sir, after and before the war.
Q. Where did you know her before the war? A. On Red River.
Q. Did you ever see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, after the war.
Q. Where? A. Down there on Red River.
Q. Who was she living with then? A. Her mother and father.

Q. Was she a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know exactly.
Q. Whereabouts on Red River was it she was living when you knew her?
A. Out west of Fort Washita.
Q. In the Chickasaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you living at that time? A. Out there for a while on what they called a range.
Q. You knew Dilsy after the war? A. I saw her quite often.
Q. What was her husband's name? A. I don't know.
Q. Did she have any children? A. Not then.
Q. How long after the war was it when you knew her? A. About '66 and '67.
Q. And she had no children? A. Not that I knew of.
Q. You don't know much about it at all? A. No, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of September, 1904.

J. Campbell
Notary Public.

17 D 54
17 D 55
17 D 56
17 D 57
17 D 58
17 D 59

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Ned Campbell et al.	17 D 53
Ellen Wright et al.	17 D 54
Ben Brown	17 D 55
Liza Smith et al.	17 D 56
Susan Musgrove et al.	17 D 57
Peter Campbell	17 D 58
Jeff Campbell et al.	17 D 59

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on June 30, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ned Campbell as a Choctaw Freedman, that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Dilcy Campbell, Ellen Wright and her minor children, Peggy Wright, seventeen years of age, Ed Wright sixteen years of age, Hannah Wright, fourteen years of age, Florence Wright twelve years of age, Ella Wright, ten years of age, Vance Wright five years of age, Ezekiel Wright three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ben Brown; Liza Smith and her minor children, Lizzie Smith, eight years of age, Jesse Smith, six years of age, Myrtle Smith, four years of age, Pearline Smith (as Pauline Smith) one year of age; Susan Musgrove and her minor children, Henry Musgrove three years of age and Henriette Musgrove one year of age; Peter Campbell; Jeff Campbell and his minor children, Joe Campbell, twelve years of age, Erwin Campbell, eight years of age, Florence Campbell, five years of age, and Pearlie Campbell three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen. Subsequently, and on December 20, 1902, there was filed with the Commission a written application for the enrollment of Ida Smith (born September 17, 1900) and Ellis Smith (born September 17, 1902), children of the said Liza Smith; that on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Darthula Campbell (born January 10, 1900), and David Campbell (born April 9, 1902), children of the said Jeff Campbell, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ellen Wright were slaves of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, living and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, that said Ellen Wright was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided there continuously since the date of her birth up to and including September 7, 1902; that Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Florence Wright, Hannah Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Vance Wright, Liza Smith, Ben Brown and Susan Musgrove are children of the said Ellen Wright, that said children were born in the Choctaw Nation subsequent to the

War of the Rebellion and have resided there continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902; that Liza Smith, Josie Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith and Ellis Smith are the minor children of the said Liza Smith, and have made their homes with their father since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902, and that Henry Musgrove and Henrietta Musgrove are the minor children of the said Susan Musgrove, and have made their home with their father since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Jeff Campbell was a slave of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion, that he was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902; and that Joe Campbell, Irvin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell are the minor children of the said Jeff Campbell, and have made their home with their father since the date of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Peter Campbell, who was born about the year 1853, is the son of Ed and Dilcy Campbell, that the said Peter Campbell was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that said Ed Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright are not now [illegible] September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that the application for the enrollment of Ed Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright as Choctaw Freedmen should be dismissed, and that Ellen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Lizzie Smith, Josie Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith, Ella Smith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Irvin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June [illegible], 1902 (32 Stat., [illegible]), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641) and it is so ordered.

[illegible]

(Signed) [illegible],
Chairman.

(Signed) [illegible]
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

[illegible], Indian Territory,
[illegible], 1905.

17-D-57.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1906.

Susan Musgrove,

Vian, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 6, 1906, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Henry Musgrove and Henrietta Musgrove, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed, your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED

T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-53 to
59 inclusive.

17-D-83 to
89 inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1903.

COPY.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,
Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered May 6, 1903, granting the applications for enrollment of Ellen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Jennie Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Maddie Wright, Ian Brown, Lina Smith, Linnie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ina Smith, Willis Smith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthaley Campbell and David Campbell, and dismissing the applications for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Wiley Campbell and Ella Wright, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling the above named persons as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.
Incl. 17-D-83 to 89 inclusive.

17-D-69.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 16, 1904.

Susan Musgrove,

Vian, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above named appointments for the purpose of offering testimony in the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and children as freedmen of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

17-1515

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 28, 1905.

Susie Musgrove,

Santown, Indian Territory.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of June 23, 1905, in which you state you were informed by the Post Master at Ward that there was a registered letter mailed to you at that place and you ask that the same be forwarded you at Santown, your present post office.

In reply to your letter you are advised that it is believed that you are the person whose name appears upon the records of this office as Susan Musgrove and on July 20, 1905, the Secretary of the Interior approved the enrollment of Susan Musgrove and her children Henry and Henrietta Musgrove as Choctaw freedmen.

It does not appear, however, that a letter was forwarded you at Ward. If you are not the person referred to above and will give further information as to the name under which you were enrolled, your age, and the names of your children, the matter of your inquiry will receive further consideration.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

17-1515

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 31, 1906.

Clerk in Charge

Cherokee Enrollment Division.

Dear Sir:

It appears from the testimony taken at the Choctaw Land Office June 29, 1906, that Henry and Henrietta Musgrove, Choctaw freedmen, Roll Nos. 5237 and 5238, respectively, have received allotments of land in the Cherokee Nation. These freedmen are children of Daniel Musgrove, a Cherokee freedman whose mother is Martha Vann, and Susan Musgrove, a Choctaw freedman.

Please advise this office if application has been made for the enrollment of Daniel Musgrove, or his children, Henry and Henrietta Musgrove, as citizens or freedmen of the Cherokee Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

19-1515

Muskogee, Indian Territory, July 18, 1906.

Chief Clerk,

Cherokee Land Office.

Dear Sir:-

It appears from the testimony taken at the Choctaw Land Office June 29, 1906, that Henry Musgrove and Henrietta Musgrove, Choctaw freedmen, Roll Nos. 5227 and 5228, respectively, have also been enrolled as Cherokee freedmen, and have taken allotments of land in the Cherokee Nation.

Please advise the Choctaw-Chickasaw Enrolling Division if the names of these persons appear upon the approved roll of Cherokee freedmen, and if selections in allotment have been made for them give the date of such selections.

Respectfully,

Commissioner.

Choctaw Fr. 1516

Peter Campbell

Fr. 1516

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Peter Campbell

Transferred from 17-D-58-May 22, 1905.

See 17-1512.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of the descendants of Ned Campbell and Dilcy Campbell as Choctaw Freedmen, embracing the applications of

Ellen Wright, et al,	17-D-54.
Ben Brown,	17-D-55.
Liza Smith, et al,	17-D-56.
Susan Musgrove, et al,	17-D-57.
Peter Campbell,	17-D-58.
Jeff Campbell, et al,	17-D-59.

Jeff Campbell, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Jeff Campbell.
Q. How old are you? A. About thirty-seven or thirty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Oakledge.
Q. How long have you lived in the Territory. A. As long as I can remember.
Q. Where were you born? Here? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is the name of your wife? A. Mary Campbell.
Q. When did you marry her? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Where were you married? A. Oakledge.
Q. Who married you? A. A man named Sisson, a preacher.
Q. Your wife was a states woman? A. No, sir, she is a freedman.
Q. Freedman of what nation? A. Choctaw Nation.
Q. When were you married? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Did you get a certificate of that marriage? A. No, sir, at that time we didn't need any. The man who married us moved off and I never got one.
Q. Do you know the name of the man who married you? A. Sisson.
Q. Is he living? A. I don't know.
Q. Have you any children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many? A. Seven.
Q. What is the name of the oldest? A. Joe.
Q. The others? A. Ervin, Florence, Pearlie, Darthuly, David and Frank. Frank was born since the treaty.
Q. Have you any brothers or sisters? A. Yes, sir. One sister.
Q. What is her name? A. Ellen Williams. Her husband is dead now.
Q. Was she ever known as Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir, that was her first husband.
Q. Do you know her children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many has she? Q. What are their names? A. Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Susan Musgrove, Peggy Musgrove, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Mose Wright, Ezekiel Wright.
Q. Did she have a boy named Ned? A. Yes, sir, he is dead.
Q. When did he die? A. Two months ago.
Q. Do you have any other brothers and sisters? A. Elias, my youngest brother. He is in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q. Do you have a brother named Peter? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where is he? A. At home; he could not come.
Q. He is living? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your father's name? A. Ned Campbell.
Q. Is your father a freedman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did he belong to? A. To Robert Jones, and Mrs. Hodges. She owned him first.
Q. What is your mother's name? A. Diley Campbell.
Q. Was she a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. To the same parties.
Q. Did your mother, Diley, belong to Mrs/ Hodges? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir, as well as I remember, I think they were Choctaws.
Q. Where is your mother? A. She is dead.
Q. When did she die? A. About four years ago. September 12.
Q. You say you are about thirty-eight years old? A. Yes, sir, about that.
Q. Were you born during the war? A. Yes, sir, somewhere about that time?
Q. You said your wife, Mary Campbell, was a freedman? A. Yes, sir, she took one hundred dollars at the other registration.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know.
Q. To a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you here before the Commission at Atoka in August, 1899? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You had the same wife then? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Didn't you testify that your wife was a Cherokee slave? A. Her father, I suppose, was a Cherokee, but she was raised in this territory.
Q. Do you have any witnesses here that know that Diley Campbell belonged to Mrs. Hodges and Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir. My sister. And these gentlemen here know more about the slave time than I do.
Q. Do you remember when the Choctaw Nation offered to pay the slaves one hundred dollars each , the freedmen, about twenty years ago, if they would agree to remove from the Nation and not make any claim here?
A. Yes, sir? I remember that.
Q. Didn't you say you would take that $100? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Why? A. Before the time came for us to get it, they said we did not have any right.
Q. Didn't you want to take it? A. At that time, I was alone and my wife. We registered for the money, but we didn't get it, and some of them claimed that we didn't have any right, and we never had any chance to get it.

Witness excused.

Nathan Gary, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Nathan Gary.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Atoka.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-three.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Born and raised right here, and nowhere else.
Q. Who were you the slave of? A. A man named Gary.
Q. Did you know Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir, raised on the same place with her.
Q. Where was that? A. Near Fort Smith.
Q. Whose place was it? A. At that time it was owned by a man named Ring and known as the Ring place. It has changed hands several times.
Q. Diley Campbell was a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who did she belong to? A. To a woman by the name of Mrs. Hodges
Q. Did Mrs. Hodges ever sell Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom? A. Robert Jones.
Q. When was that? A. In the time of the war.
Q. Did he sell her? A. No, sir.
Q. Was she living with Robert Jones at the time of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You know that? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Diley Campbell with Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was he living at that time? A. East about fifty miles.
Q. Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was this woman, Diley Campbell, at that time? A. Here on the Blue.
Q. Who was she living with? A. Robert Jones.
Q. Did she ever run away? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, three or four times, I guess.
Q. Did you know Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir, but he was quite a young man.
Q. Do you know him to be the son of Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know any of the others of Diley Campbell's children? A. One called Ellen.
Q? Is that Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did she have any other children? A. Yes, sir, some boys. One named Peter.
Q. Have you been enrolledas a Choctaw Freedman and got your allotment? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

F. Greenwood Leflore, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What isyour name? A. F. Greenwood Leflore.
Q. How old areyou? A. Thirty-three.
Q. Citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. By blood? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you personally acquainted with Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know his mother, Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know her other children? A. Yes, sir. I know Pete, Ellen, Jeff, and one called Lemon and Elias.
Q. Did you know Ned Campbell, Diley's husband? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who was he? A. A freedman, a preacher.
Q. To whom did he belong? A. To a Mrs. Hodges. She sold him to someone I don't know who. Her name was first McKinney.
Q. Have you any knowledge of the attempt of these people, Jeff Campbell and the other children of Diley Campbell, to secure the one hundred dollars offered to the Choctaw freedmen? A. Yes, sir. They were to take it, but I don't know whether they ever got it.
Q. Did you ever hear any reason why they didn't get it? A. Yes, sir I heard afterwards that they gotproof some way that Mrs. Hodges sold them and they were freed under a non-citizen.
Q. When was this $100 payment to be made? A. About eighteen years ago, I guess.
Q. These people were willing to take it, but when it came to the question of thepayment of the money, the evidence showed that they were sold to a non-citizen during the war? A. Yes, sir. They had Mrs. Hodges as a witness.
Q. Now these applicantshave testified that Mrs. Hodges sold them to Robert Jones, who was a Choctaw? A. I don't know him.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges living now? A. No, sir, she is dead.

Gilbert W. Dukes, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Gilbert W. Dukes.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-five.
Q. Postoffice address? A. Talihina.
Q. You are a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have held numerous tribal offices? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have been Governor? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Principal Chief? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Hodges who lived near Oaklodge during her lifetime? A. Yes, sir, I was acquainted with the family when a boy.
Q. Did you know a slave she owned by the name of Dilcy Campbell?
A. No, sir, I do not remember. The only slaves they had when I knew them were named Battees.
Q. Do you know Jeff Campbell? A. Just met him.
Q. About eighteen years ago, registration was made by theChoctaw Nation of the slaves of Choctaw Indians and their descendants, known as Choctaw Freedmen, in which an agreement was made that these freedmen were to accept one hundred dollars each and relinquish all their rights as Choctaw Freedmen. Now these people, Jeff Campbell and the other descendants of Dilcy Campbell, testify that they elected to take that money.
A. Yes, sir, that is my understanding.
Q. Do you know why they did not get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you hear? A. No, sir.
Q. Was there any question as to their right as Choctaw freedmen?
A. I think that question has been raised.
Q. Did you have anything to do with the Choctaw Freedmen registration in 1885?
A. No, sir, one of my neighbors, Judge Frazier, was one of the Commissioners in that district.
Q. You know for some reason this money was not paid to these people after they elected to take it?
A. No, sir, I don't know that.
Q. Did you know Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was he a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Owned a good many slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. During the war he was buying and selling slaves? A. Yes, sir, he was buying and selling.
Q. He used to be Principal Chief a good many years ago? A. No, sir, I don't think so.
Q. He had a good deal of property and well fixed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the close of the was he was the owner of a good many slaves?
A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Lem Colbert, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Lem Colbert.
Q. How old are you? A. Eighty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Shawneetown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Chickasaw.
Q. Whom did you belong to? A. Robert Jones. My mistress was his wife, and she was a Chickasaw.
Q. You lived with Robert Jones during the war? A. Yes, sir, and a long time afterwards.
Q. Did you ever know a woman named Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know of Robert Jones buying any slaves from Mrs. Hodges, near Oakridge? A. No, sir, he never bought any from her. They had some talk about it, but he never bought any.
Q. You say you heard some talk about this Dilcy Campbell woman?
A. Yes, sir, some talk about it.
Q. Do you know what became of these people he was talking of buying? A. They went back to Skullyville after emancipation.
Q. Did Robert Jones buy many slaves during the war? A. No, sir, none at all.
Q. All before the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. About how many slaves did Robert Jones own when the war broke out? A. I don't know exactly, a good many, a heap of them.
Q. You never knew him to own a woman, Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. A slave named Ned Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. What was your business? What did you do on his plantation?
A. I was a waiter about the house? I was waiter everaince my mistress married.
Q. You know pretty well what they did, when they bought or sold slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You were around the house? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You would know if they bought any new slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you ever hear anything talk about buying these people from Mrs. Hodges? A. No, sir, but after emancipation I heard he had bought them, but he didn't do it.

Witness Excused.

Jeff Campbell, recalled:

Q. You say Mrs. Hodges sold your mother, Dilcy, and your father, Ned, to Robert Jones during the war? A. That is what they told me.
Q. When was that? A. I don't know. I was too young.
Q. Is your father dead? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Mrs. Hodges is dead? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Sidney Thompson, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Sidney Thompson.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-seven.
Q. Where do you live? A. Stringtown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whose slave were you? A. Giles Thompson's.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir, never was sold or nothing. Was born and raised here.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir. I have seen her. Not personally acquainted with her.
Q. How much did you know her? A. For four or five years.
Q. What four or five years was it; when did you first meet her; after the war? A. Yes, sir, after and before the war.
Q. Where did you know her before the war? A. On Red River.
Q. Did you ever see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, after the war.
Q. Where? A. Down there on Red River.
Q. Who was she living with them? A. Her mother and father.

Q. Was she a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know exactly.
Q. Whereabouts on Red River was it she was living when you knew her?
A. Out west of Fort Washita.
Q. In the Chickasaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you living at that time? A. Out there for a while on what they called a range.
Q. You know Riley after the war? A. I saw her quite often.
Q. What was her husband's name? A. I don't know.
Q. Did she have any children? A. Not then.
Q. How long after the war was it when you knew her? A. About '66 and '67.
Q. And she had no children? A. Not that I knew of.
Q. You don't know much about it at all? A. No, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of September, 1904.

J. Hemphill
Notary Public.

A R T
17 D 53
17 D 54
17 D 55
17 D 56
17 D 57
17 D 58
17 D 59

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Ned Campbell et al.	17 D 53
Ellen Wright et al.	17 D 54
Ben Brown	17 D 55
Liza Smith et al.	17 D 56
Susan Musgrove et al.	17 D 57
Peter Campbell	17 D 58
Jeff Campbell et al.	17 D 59

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on June 30, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ned Campbell as a Choctaw Freedman; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Dilcy Campbell; Ellen Wright and her minor children, Peggy Wright, seventeen years of age, Ed Wright sixteen years of age, Hannah Wright, fourteen years of age, Florence Wright twelve years of age, Ella Wright, ten years of age, Moses Wright five years of age, Ezekiel Wright three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ben Brown; Liza Smith and her minor children , Lizzie Smith, eight years of age, Joseph Smith, six years of age, Myrtle Smith, four years of age, Pearline Smith (as Pauline Smith) one year of age; Susan Musgrove and her minor children, Henry Musgrove three years of age and Henrietta Musgrove one year of age; Peter Campbell; Jeff Campbell and his minor children, Joe Campbell, twelve years of age, Ervin Campbell, eight years of age, Florence Campbell, five years of age, and Pearlie Campbell three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen. Subsequently and on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Ida Smith (born September 17, 1900) and Ellis Smith (born September 17, 1902), children of the said Liza Smith; that on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Darthuley Campbell (born January 10, 1900), and David Campbell (born April 9, 1902), children of the said Jeff Campbell, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ellen Wright were slaves of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that said Ellen Wright was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth up to and including September 25, 1902; that Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Florence Wright, Hannah Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Moses Wright, Liza Smith, Ben Brown and Susan Musgrove are children of the said Ellen Wright; that said children were born in the Choctaw Nation subsequent to the

War of the Rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902; that Liza Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith and Ellis Smith are the minor children of the said Liza Smith, and have made their homes with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902, and that Henry Musgrove and Henrietta Musgrove are the minor children of the said Susan Musgrove, and have made their home with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Jeff Campbell was a slave of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that he was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the dateof his birth up to and including September 25, 1902; and that Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell are the minor children of the said Jeff Campbell, and have made their home with their father since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Peter Campbell, who was born about the year 1866, is the son of Ned and Dilcy Campbell; that the said Peter Campbell was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright died prior to September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright as Choctaw Freedmen should be dismissed, and that Ellen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith, EllisSmith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1 898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641) and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

(Signed) Tams Bixby,
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 6 1905.

COPY.

17-D-58.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Peter Campbell,

Oak Lodge, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, rendered May 3, 1905, granting the application for your enrollment as a Choctaw freedman, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as a Choctaw freedman. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed your name will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.

Enc-17-D-58 to 59 inclusive.

COPY.

17-P-43 to
59 inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1906.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
South McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered May 6, 1906, granting the applications for enrollment of Milan Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekial Wright, Ben Brown, Lizz Smith, Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith, Ellis Smith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell, and dismissing the applications for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Riley Campbell and Mila Wright, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling the above named persons as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

T. B. Needles.

Registered.
Inclosed Roll to 59 inclusive.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T. August 28, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Peter Campbell, said Campbell being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

My mother is Dilcy Campbell; she is a Choctaw and belonged to Rob Jones. I have been living in the Territory all my life. (See testimony of Dilcy Campbell.) (He elected to take the $100, but did not get it and never applied for it and never moved out of the Territory.)

Department of the Interior,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
I hereby certify, upon my official oath as stenographer to above named Commission, that this transcript is a true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.
P. McDonald

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 16, 1902.

Mr. D. C. McCurtain,

South McAlester, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 13th inst., requesting that you be advised whether or not the name of Peter Campbell, of Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation, is listed for enrollment as a freedman citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and if so you desire to know the status as it appears from the records of the Commission.

You are informed that the name of Peter Campbell, 33 years of age, of Oak Lodge, Skullyville County, Choctaw Nation, appears upon Choctaw freedmen roll card, field No. D-58, dated August 28, 1899.

Yours truly,

Acting Chairman.

17-D-58.

17-p-56.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Peter Campbell,

Oak Lodge, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory on September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above named appointments for the purpose of offering such testimony as you may be able to produce relative to your right to enrollment as a freedman of the Choctaw Nation.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

Choctaw Fr. 1517

Jeff Campbell

Fr. 1517

1517

ENROLLMENT

CHOCTAW FREEDMAN

Jeff Campbell, et, al

Transferred from 17-D-58-May 22, 1905.

See 17-1512.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
ATOKA, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 7, 1904.

In the matter of the enrollment of the descendants of Ned Campbell and Dilcy Campbell as Choctaw Freedmen, embracing the applications of

Kilen Wright, et al,	17-D-54.
Ben Brown,	17-D-55.
Liza Smith, et al,	17-D-56.
Susan Musgrove, et al,	17-D-57.
Peter Campbell,	17-D-58.
Jeff Campbell, et al,	17-D-59.

Jeff Campbell, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Jeff Campbell.
Q. How old are you? A. About thirty-seven or thirty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Oakledge.
Q. How long have you lived in the Territory. A. As long as I can remember.
Q. Where were you born? Here? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you married? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is the name of your wife? A. Mary Campbell.
Q. When did you marry her? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Where were you married? A. Oakledge.
Q. Who married you? A. A man named Sisson, a preacher.
Q. Your wife was a states woman? A. No, sir, she is a freedman.
Q. Freedman of what nation? A. Choctaw Nation.
Q. When were you married? A. About twenty odd years ago.
Q. Did you get a certificate of that marriage? A. No, sir, at that time we didn't need any. The man who married us moved off and I never got one.
Q. Do you know the name of the man who married you? A. Sisson.
Q. Is he living? A I don't know.
Q. Have you any children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many? A. Seven.
Q. What is the name of the oldest? A. Joe.
Q. The others? A. Ervin, Florence, Pearlie, Darthuly, David and Frank. Frank was born since the treaty.
Q. Have you any brothers or sisters? A. Yes, sir/ One sister.
Q. What is her name? A. Ellen Williams. Her husband is dead now.
Q. Was she ever known as Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir, that was her first husband.
Q. Do you know her children? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many has she? A. What are their names? A. Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Susan Musgrove, Peggy Musgrove, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Mose Wright, Ezekiel Wright.
Q. Did she have a boy named Ed? A. Yes, sir, he is dead.
Q. When did he die? A. Two months ago.
Q. Do you have any other brothers and sisters? A. Elias, my youngest brother. He is in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q. Do you have a brother named Peter? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where is he? A. At home; he could not come.
Q. He is living? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What is your father's name? A. Ned Campbell.
Q. Is your father a freedman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did he belong to? A. To Robert Jones, and Mrs. Hodges. She owned him first.
Q. What is your mother's name? A. Dilcy Campbell.
Q. Was she a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. To the same parties.
Q. Did your mother, Dilcy, belong to Mrs/ Hodges? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir, as well as I remember, I think they were Choctaws.
Q. Where is your mother? A. She is dead.
Q. When did she die? A. About four years ago. September 12.
Q. You say you are about thirty-eight years old? A. Yes, sir, about that.
Q. Were you born during the war? A. Yes, sir, somewhere about that time?
Q. You said your wife, Mary Campbell, was a freedman? A. Yes, sir, she took one hundred dollars at the other registration.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know.
Q. To a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you here before the Commission at Atoka in August, 1899?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You had the same wife then? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Didn't you testify that your wife was a Cherokee slave? A. Her father, I suppose, was a Cherokee, but she was raised in this territory.
Q. Do you have any witnesses here that know that Dilcy Campbell belonged to Mrs. Hodges and Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir. My sister. And these gentlemen here know more about the slave time than I do.
Q. Do you remember when the Choctaw Nation offered to pay the slaves one hundred dollars each , the freedmen, about twenty years ago, if they would agree to remove from the Nation and not make any claim here?
A. Yes, sir; I remember that.
Q. Didn't you say you would take that $100? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Why? A. Before the time came for us to get it, they said we did not have any right.
Q. Didn't you want to take it? A. At that time, I was alone and my wife. We registered for the money, but we didn't get it, and some of them claimed that we didn't have any right, and we never had any chance to get it.

Witness excused.

Nathan Gary, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Nathan Gary.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Atoka.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-three.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Born and raised right here, and nowhere else.
Q. Who were you the slave of? A. A man named Gary.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir, raised on the same place with her.
Q. Where was that? A. Near Fort Smith.
Q. Whose place was it? A. At that time it was owned by a man named Ring and known as the Ring place. It has changed hands several times.
Q. Dilcy Campbell was a slave? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who did she belong to? A. To a woman by the name of Mrs. Hodges
Q. Did Mrs. Hodges ever sell Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom? A. Robert Jones.
Q. When was that? A. In the time of the war.
Q. Did he sell her? A. No, sir.
Q. Was she living with Robert Jones at the time of the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You know that? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Diley Campbell with Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was he living at that time? A. East about fifty miles.
Q. Do you remember the treaty of Fort Smith? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where was this woman, Diley Campbell, at that time? A. Here on the Blue.
Q. Who was she living with? A. Robert Jones.
Q. Did she ever run away? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, three or four times, I guess.
Q. Did you know Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir, but he was quite a young man.
Q. Do you know him to be the son of Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know any of the others of Diley Campbell's children?
A. One called Ellen.
Q? Is that Ellen Wright? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did she have any other children? A. Yes, sir, some boys. One named Peter.
Q. Have you been enrolledas a Choctaw Freedman and got your allotment? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

F. Greenwood Leflore, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What isyour name? A. F. Greenwood Leflore.
Q. How old areyou? A. Thirty-three.
Q. Citizen of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. By blood? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you personally acquainted with Jeff Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you know his mother, Diley Campbell? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know her other children? A. Yes, sir. I know Pete, Ellen, Jeff, and one called Lemon and Elias.
Q. Did you know Ned Campbell, Diley's husband? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who was he? A. A freedman, a preacher.
Q. To whom did he belong? A. To a Mrs. Hodges. She sold him to someone I don't know who. Her name was first McKinney.
Q. Have you any knowledge of the attempt of these people, Jeff Campbell and the other children of Diley Campbell, to secure the one hundred dollars offered to the Choctaw freedmen? A. Yes, sir. They were to take it, but I don't know whether they ever got it.
Q. Did you ever hear any reason why they didn't get it? A. Yes, sir I heard afterwards that they gotproof some way that Mrs. Hodges sold them and they were freed under a non-citizen.
Q. When was this $100 payment to be made? A. About eighteen years ago, I guess.
Q. These people were willing to take it, but when it came to the question of thepayment of the money, the evidence showed that they were sold to a non-citizen during the war? A. Yes, sir. They had Mrs. Hodges as a witness.
Q. Now these applicantshave testified that Mrs. Hodges sold them to Robert Jones, who was a Choctaw? A. I don't know him.
Q. Is Mrs. Hodges living now? A. No, sir, she is dead.

Gilbert W. Dukes, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Gilbert W. Dukes.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-five.
Q. Postoffice address? A. Talihina.
Q. You are a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have held numerous tribal offices? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have been Governor? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Principal Chief? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Hodges who lived near Oaklodge during her lifetime? A. Yes, sir, I was acquainted with the family when a boy.
Q. Did you know a slave she owned by the name of Dilcy Campbell?
A. No, sir, I do not remember. The only slaves they had when I knew them were named Battees.
Q. Do you know Jeff Campbell? A. Just met him.
Q. About eighteen years ago, registration was made by theChoctaw Nation of the slaves of Choctaw Indians and their descendants, known as Choctaw Freedmen, in which an agreement was made that these freedmen were to accept one hundred dollars each and relinquish all their rights as Choctaw Freedmen. Now these people, Jeff Campbell and the other descendants of Dilcy Campbell, testify that they elected to take that money.
A. Yes, sir, that is my understanding.
Q. Do you know why they did not get it? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you hear? A. No, sir.
Q. Was there any question as to their right as Choctaw freedmen?
A. I think that question has been raised.
Q. Did you have anything to do with the Choctaw Freedmen registration in 1885?
A. No, sir, one of my neighbors, Judge Frazier, was one of the Commissioners in that district.
Q. You know for some reason this money was not paid to these people after they elected to take it?
A. No, sir, I don't know that.
Q. Did you know Robert Jones? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was he a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Owned a good many slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. During the war he was buying and selling slaves? A. Yes, sir, he was buying and selling.
Q. He used to be Principal Chief a good many years ago? A. No, sir, I don't think so.
Q. He had a good deal of property and well fixed? A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the close of the was he was the owner of a good many slaves?
A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Lem Colbert, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Lem Colbert.
Q. How old are you? A. Eighty-eight.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Shawneetown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Chickasaw.
Q. Whom did you belong to? A. Robert Jones. My mistress was his wife, and she was a Chickasaw.
Q. You lived with Robert Jones during the war? A. Yes, sir, and a long time afterwards.
Q. Did you ever know a woman named Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know of Robert Jones buying any slaves from Mrs. Hodges, near Oaklodge? A. No, sir, he never bought any from her. They had some talk about it, but he never bought any.
Q. You say you heard some talk about this Dilcy Campbell woman?
A. Yes, sir, some talk about it.
Q. Do you know what became of these people he was talking of buying? A. They went back to Skullyville after emancipation.
Q. Did Robert Jones buy many slaves during the war? A. No, sir, none at all.
Q. All before the war? A. Yes, sir.
Q. About how many slaves did Robert Jones own when the war broke out? A. I don't know exactly, a good many, a heap of them.
Q. You never knew him to own a woman, Dilcy Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. A slave named Ned Campbell? A. No, sir.
Q. What was your business? What did you do on his plantation?
A. I was a waiter about the house? I was waiter everysince my mistress married.
Q. You know pretty well what they did, when they bought or sold slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You were around the house? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You would know if they bought any new slaves? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you ever hear any talk about buying these people from Mrs. Hodges? A. No, sir, but after emancipation I heard he had bought them, but he didn't do it.

Witness Excused.

Jeff Campbell, recalled:

Q. You say Mrs. Hodges sold your mother, Dilcy, and your father, Ned, to Robert Jones during the war? A. That is what they told me.
Q. When was that? A. I don't know. I was too young.
Q. Is your father dead? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Mrs. Hodges is dead? A. Yes, sir.

Witness excused.

Sidney Thompson, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Sidney Thompson.
Q. How old are you? A. Fifty-seven.
Q. Where do you live? A. Stringtown.
Q. Are you a Choctaw Freedman? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Whose slave were you? A. Giles Thompson's.
Q. Always lived in the Choctaw Nation? A. Yes, sir, never was sold or nothing. Was born and raised here.
Q. Did you know Dilcy Campbell? A. Yes, sir. I have seen her. Not personally acquainted with her.
Q. How much did you know her? A. For four or five years.
Q. What four or five years was it; when did you first meet her; after the war? A. Yes, sir, after and before the war.
Q. Where did you know her before the war? A. On Red River.
Q. Did you ever see her during the war? A. Yes, sir, after the war.
Q. Where? A. Down there on Red River.
Q. Who was she living with then? A. Her mother and father.

Q. Was she a slave of a Choctaw Indian? A. Yes, sir.
Q. To whom did she belong? A. I don't know exactly.
Q. Whereabouts on Red River was it she was living when you knew her?
A. Out west of Fort Washita.
Q. In the Chickasaw Nation? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Where were you living at that time? A. Out there for a while on what they called a range.
Q. You knew Riley after the war? A. I saw her quite often.
Q. What was her husband's name? A. I don't know.
Q. Did she have any children? A. Not them.
Q. How long after the war was it when you knew her? A. About '66 and '67.
Q. And she had no children? A. Not that I know of.
Q. You don't know much about it at all? A. No, sir.

Witness excused.

Elsie E. Ashton, being first duly sworn, states that as stenographer to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, she correctly reported the proceedings above, and this is a full, true and correct transcript of her stenographic notes.

Elsie E. Ashton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of September, 1904.

J. Blumbell
Notary Public.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Atoka, I.T., August 28, 1899.

In the matter of the enrollment of Jeff Campbell, said Campbell being sworn by Commissioner Needles and examined by him et als., testified:

My mother is Dilcy Campbell; she claimed to have belonged to Bob Jones. I agreed to take the $100; never got it and never applied for it. I never moved out. I have always lived in the Nation. My wife is a Cherokee. We have children.

Peter Campbell being sworn, testified:

I know Jeff Campbell. I know his wife. I know he married because I was there and saw him married. A white ried him. His name was Gissen. He and his wife have been living together all the time.

(See Dilcy Campbell's testimony.)

Department of the Interior,

[illegible] Five Civilized Tribes

I [illegible] official [illegible] stenographic [illegible] Commission, that this transcript [illegible] true, full and correct translation of my stenographic notes.

R McDonald

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

Dorthulry Campbell

as a citizen of

Choctaw Nation.

Approved ..... 190....

.....

Commissioner.

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN

D 59

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE Application for Enrollment, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,

of Darthuley Campbell, born on the 10th day of January, 1900

(Here insert name of child.)

Name of Father: Jeff Campbell a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Name of Mother: Mary Campbell a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

Post-office Ward, Ind. T.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY }
Central District. }

I, Mary Campell, on oath state that I am 35 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Jeff Campbell, who is a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that a female child was born to me on 10th day of January 1900; that said child has been (male or female.)

named Darthuley Campbell, and is now living.

her
Mary x Campbell
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { W A Daniels
Mat Bonds

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th *day of* December 1902

J Wesley Smith
NOTARY PUBLIC

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
INDIAN TERRITORY. }
Central District, }

I, Ellen Williams, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Mary Campbell, wife of Jeff Campbell on the 10th day of January, 1900; that there was born to her on said date a female child; that said child is now living and is said to have been (male or female.)

named Darthuley Campbell.

her
Ellen x Williams
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:

(Must be Two Witnesses.) { W A Daniels
Mat Bonds

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th *day of* December 1902

J. Wesley Smith
NOTARY PUBLIC.

My Com. Expires Oct. 24-1905

20

IN RE

Application for Enrollment of

INFANT CHILD

David Campbell

as a citizen of the

Choctaw Nation.

Approved _____ 190_

_____

Commissioner.

CHOCTAW ENROLLMENT

1517

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

IN RE APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation,
of David Campbell (Here insert name of child), born on the 9th day of April, 1902
Name of Father: Jeff Campbell, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Name of Mother: Mary Campbell, a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.
Post-Office: Ward, Ind. Ter.

AFFIDAVIT OF MOTHER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Central (INDIAN TERRITORY,) District. }

I, Mary Campbell, on oath state that I am 35 years of age and a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation; that I am the lawful wife of Jeff Campbell, who is a citizen, by Adoption, of the Choctaw Nation, that a male (Male or female) child was born to me on the 9th day of April, 1902; that said child has been named David Campbell, and is now living.

her
Mary x Campbell
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK:
(Must be Two Witnesses) { W A Daniels
Mat Bonds

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th *day of* December 1902.

J. Wesley Smith
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, OR MIDWIFE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Central (INDIAN TERRITORY,) District. }

I, Ellen Williams, a midwife, on oath state that I attended on Mrs. Mary Campbell, wife of Jeff Campbell, on the 9th day of April, 1902; that there was born to her on said date a male (Male or female) child; that said child is now living and is said to have been named David Campbell.

her
Ellen x Williams
mark

WITNESSES TO MARK
(Must be Two Witnesses) { W A Daniels
Mat Bonds

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th *day of* December 1902

J Wesley Smith
Notary Public.

My Com. Expires Oct 24th 1906

17 D 53
17 D 54
17 D 55
17 D 56
17 D 57
17 D 58
17 D 59

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In the matter of the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, et al., as Choctaw Freedmen, consolidating the applications of -

Ned Campbell et al.	17 D 53
Ellen Wright et al.	17 D 54
Ben Brown	17 D 55
Liza Smith et al.	17 D 56
Susan Musgrove et al.	17 D 57
Peter Campbell	17 D 58
Jeff Campbell et al.	17 D 59

D E C I S I O N .

It appears from the record herein that on June 30, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ned Campbell as a Choctaw Freedman; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Dilcy Campbell; Ellen Wright and her minor children, Peggy Wright, seventeen years of age, Ed Wright sixteen years of age, Hannah Wright, fourteen years of age, Florence Wright twelve years of age, Ella Wright, ten years of age, Moses Wright five years of age, Ezekiel Wright three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen; that on August 28, 1899, application was made to this Commission for the enrollment of Ben Brown; Liza Smith and her minor children, Lizzie Smith, eight years of age, Joseph Smith, six years of age, Myrtle Smith, four years of age, Pearline Smith (as Pauline Smith) one year of age; Susan Musgrove and her minor children, Henry Musgrove three years of age and Henrietta Musgrove one year of age; Peter Campbell; Jeff Campbell and his minor children, Joe Campbell, twelve years of age, Ervin Campbell, eight years of age, Florence Campbell, five years of age, and Pearlie Campbell three years of age, as Choctaw Freedmen. Subsequently and on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Ida Smith (born September 17, 1900) and Ellis Smith (born September 17, 1902), children of the said Liza Smith; that on December 20, 1902, there was filed with this Commission written application for the enrollment of Darthuley Campbell (born January 10, 1900), and David Campbell (born April 9, 1902), children of the said Jeff Campbell, as Choctaw Freedmen. Further proceedings were had in the matter of said applications at Atoka, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1904.

It further appears from the record herein that the said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ellen Wright were slaves of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that said Ellen Wright was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the date of her birth up to and including September 25, 1902; that Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Florence Wright, Hannah Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Moses Wright, Liza Smith, Ben Brown and Susan Musgrove are children of the said Ellen Wright; that said children were born in the Choctaw Nation subsequent to the

War of the Rebellion and have resided therein continuously since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902; that Liza Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith and Ellis Smith are the minor children of the said Liza Smith, and have made their homes with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902, and that Henry Musgrove and Henrietta Musgrove are the minor children of the said Susan Musgrove, and have made their home with their mother since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Jeff Campbell was a slave of Robert Jones, a recognized Choctaw citizen, during and at the close of the War of the Rebellion; that he was born in the Choctaw Nation, and has resided therein continuously since the dateof his birth up to and including September 25, 1902; and that Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell are the minor children of the said Jeff Campbell, and have made their home with their father since the dates of their respective births up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that Peter Campbell, who was born about the year 1866, is the son of Ned and Dilcy Campbell; that the said Peter Campbell was born in the Choctaw Nation and has resided therein continuously since the date of his birth up to and including September 25, 1902.

It further appears from the record herein that said Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright died prior to September 25, 1902.

It is therefore the opinion of this Commission that the application for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Dilcy Campbell and Ella Wright as Choctaw Freedmen should be dismissed, and that Ellen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekiel Wright, Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith, EllisSmith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell should be enrolled as Choctaw Freedmen in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat.,495), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat.,641) and it is so ordered.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

(Signed) Tams Bixby,
Chairman.

(Signed) T. B. Needles
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. R. Breckinridge
Commissioner.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,
May 6 1905.

17-D-59.

COPY.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Jeff Campbell,

Ward, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes rendered May 6, 1905, granting the application for the enrollment of yourself and children, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell, as Choctaw freedmen, included in the consolidated case of Ned Campbell et al.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have been furnished a copy of said decision and have been allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling you as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of said time no protest has been filed your names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

SIGNED T. B. Needles.

Commissioner in Charge.

Registered.
Enc-17-D-53 to
59 inclusive.

COPY.

17-D-88 to
89 inclusive.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, May 6, 1905.

Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish,
Attorneys for Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
Smith McAlester, Indian Territory,

Gentlemen:

Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of the decision of this Commission rendered May 6, 1905, granting the applications for enrollment of Allen Wright, Peggy Wright, Ed Wright, Hannah Wright, Florence Wright, Moses Wright, Ezekial Wright, Ben Brown, Liza Smith, Lizzie Smith, Joseph Smith, Myrtle Smith, Pearline Smith, Ida Smith, Ellis Smith, Susan Musgrove, Henry Musgrove, Henrietta Musgrove, Peter Campbell, Jeff Campbell, Joe Campbell, Ervin Campbell, Florence Campbell, Pearlie Campbell, Darthuley Campbell and David Campbell, and dismissing the applications for the enrollment of Ned Campbell, Dilsy Campbell and Ella Wright, as Choctaw freedmen.

You are hereby advised that you will be allowed fifteen days from the date of this notice within which to file protest against the action of the Commission in enrolling the above named persons as Choctaw freedmen. If at the expiration of that time no protest has been filed, their names will be placed upon the final rolls of the Choctaw freedmen to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Respectfully,

T. B. Needles.

Registered.
Final 17-D-88 to 89 inclusive.

17-D-39.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, December 28, 1903.

Attorney at Law,

Spiro, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of Dartmuley Campbell, infant daughter of Jeff and Mary Campbell, born January 10, 1900; also the application for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman of David Campbell, infant son of Jeff and Mary Campbell, born April 9, 1903; and the applications being in proper form have been duly filed with the records of the Commission as evidence of birth of the above named children.

Respectfully,

Acting Chairman.

Choctaw Freedman
D 59

Muskogee, Indian Territory, February 19, 1904.

Jeff Campbell,

Oak Lodge, Indian Territory,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 10, in which you ask, if the enrollment of yourself and your family, Mary, Joe, Ervion, Florance, Perley, Thon Tholey and David Campbell, has been approved, that you be furnished ticket of admission to the land office.

In reply to your letter you are advised that the Commission has not yet passed upon the application of Jeff Campbell for the enrollment of himself and his six minor children, Joe, Ervin, Florence, Pearlie, Darthuly and David Campbell as Choctaw freedmen. As soon as a decision is reached in this case you will be notified of the action taken therein. No tickets of admission to the Land Office can, therefore, be furnished you at this time.

You are further advised that it appears from our records that your wife, Mary Campbell, the mother of the children above named, is a noncitizen, and no application has been made to this Commission for enrollment as a Choctaw freedman in her behalf.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in charge.

17-D-59.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 18, 1904.

Jeff Campbell,

Oak Lodge, Indian Territory.

Dear Sir:

The Commission will hold a session at the Choctaw Land Office, Atoka, Indian Territory on September 6-7, 1904 and at the Chickasaw Land Office, Tishomingo, Indian Territory on September 8-9, 1904.

If you so desire, you may appear at one of the above named appointments for the purpose of offering such testimony as you may be able to produce in the matter of the application for the enrollment of yourself and your children as Choctaw freedmen.

You are further advised that it appears from our records that your wife, Mary Campbell, the mother of your children, is a non-citizen. It will, therefore, be necessary in the matter of the enrollment of said children for you to file with this Commission evidence of your marriage to the said Mary Campbell. Such evidence may consist either of your original marriage license and certificate, or a certified copy thereof, or in

cases you are unable to secure either the original or a certified copy of the marriage license and certificate, the affidavits of two disinterested parties, who witnessed the marriage, will be accepted.

Respectfully,

Commissioner in Charge.

END
OF
ROLL